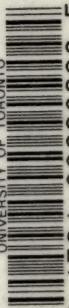


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 00360293 5

Southampton Record Society



17



SOUTHAMPTON RECORD SOCIETY

PUBLICATIONS.

1905-6.

1. SOUTHAMPTON COURT LEET RECORDS, A.D. 1550—1577 (pp. 164 + xxiii). Edited by F. J. C. HEARNshaw, M.A., LL.D., and (Mrs.) D. M. HEARNshaw, M.A. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.
2. SOUTHAMPTON COURT LEET RECORDS, A.D. 1578—1602 (pp. 208 + vi). Edited by F. J. C. HEARNshaw, M.A., LL.D., and (Mrs.) D. M. HEARNshaw, M.A. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

1906-7.

3. A SOUTHAMPTON ATLAS: A Collection of Old Maps and Plans of Southampton. Edited by W. H. ROGERS, Hon. Secretary of the Southampton Geographical Society. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.
4. SOUTHAMPTON COURT LEET RECORDS, A.D., 1603—1624 (pp. 232 + iv). Edited by F. J. C. HEARNshaw, M.A., LL.D., and (Mrs.) D. M. HEARNshaw, M.A. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

1907-8.

5. LEET JURISDICTION IN ENGLAND, especially as illustrated by the Court Leet Records of the Borough of Southampton (pp. 406 + xv). By F. J. C. HEARNshaw, M.A., LL.D. Price, 21/- net; to Members, 14/- net.
6. INDEX VOLUME TO COURT LEET RECORDS, A.D. 1550—1624, containing (1) GLOSSARY AND NOTES ON SYNTAX, by W. F. MASOM, M.A.; (2) NOTES ON DIALECT, by J. S. WESTLAKE, M.A.; (3) INDEX OF PERSONS, by C. N. WEBB; (4) INDEX OF PLACES, by (Miss) G. H. HAMILTON; (5) INDEX OF SUBJECT MATTER, by F. J. BURNETT (pp. 212). Price, 10/6 net; to Members, 7/- net.

1909.

7. THE CHARTERS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, Vol. I (pp. 129 + xxv). Edited, with Translation, Notes and Introduction, by H. W. GIDDEN, M.A. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.
8. SPEED'S HISTORY OF SOUTHAMPTON: Written about A.D. 1770 (pp. 247 + xxxvii). Edited from the unique manuscript in the Audit House, by (Miss) E. R. AUBREY, M.A. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

1910.

9. THE CHARTERS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, Vol. II (pp. 242). Edited, with Translation and Notes, by H. W. GIDDEN, M.A. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.
10. THE "OAK BOOK" OF SOUTHAMPTON, c. A.D. 1300, Vol. I (including the French Ordinances of the ancient Guild Merchant of Southampton), (pp. 160 + xliii). Edited, with Translation, Notes and Introduction, by P. STUDER, M.A., D.Lit. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

1911.

11. THE "OAK BOOK" OF SOUTHAMPTON, Vol. II (including a Fourteenth Century Version of the Sea-Laws known as the Rolls of Oleron), (pp. 145 + lxxi). Edited, with Translation, Notes and Introduction, by P. STUDER, M.A., D.Lit. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.
12. THE "OAK BOOK" OF SOUTHAMPTON (SUPPLEMENT), (pp. 156 + vii), containing Notes on the Dialect, Glossary and Indexes, by P. STUDER, M.A., D.Lit. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

1912.

13. THE "BLACK BOOK" OF SOUTHAMPTON, Vol. I, A.D. 1388—1414 (pp. 160 + xxxiv). Edited, with Translation, Notes and Introduction, by (Miss) A. B. WALLIS CHAPMAN, D.Sc. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.
14. THE "BLACK BOOK" OF SOUTHAMPTON, Vol. II, A.D. 1414—1503 (pp. 185 + vii). Edited by (Miss) A. B. WALLIS CHAPMAN, D.Sc. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

PUBLICATIONS

(CONTINUED).

1913.

15. THE "PORT BOOKS" OF SOUTHAMPTON, or (Anglo-French) Accounts of Robert Florys, Water-Bailiff and Receiver of Petty-Customs, A.D. 1427-1430 (pp. 179 + xxxv). Edited, with Notes, Introduction, Glossary and Indexes, by P. STUDER, M.A., D.Lit. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

1914.

16. THE BOOKS OF EXAMINATIONS AND DEPOSITIONS, A.D. 1570-1594 (pp. 181 + lx). Edited, with Notes, by (Miss) G. H. HAMILTON; and with an Historical Introduction by (Miss) E. R. AUBREY, M.A. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

1915.

17. THE "BLACK BOOK" OF SOUTHAMPTON, Vol. III, A.D. 1497-1620 (containing Index), (pp. 218 + xxviii). Edited by (Miss) A. B. WALLIS CHAPMAN, D.Sc. Price, 15/9 net; to Members, 10/6 net.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

18. THE LETTERS PATENT OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON. To be edited by H. W. GIDDEN, M.A.
19. THE "ASSEMBLY BOOKS" OF SOUTHAMPTON. To be edited by Dr. J. W. HORROCKS, M.A., D.Lit.
20. SOUTHAMPTON COURT LEET RECORDS, from A.D. 1525. To be edited by Rev. W. E. ASHDOWN, B.A., and (Miss) E. R. AUBREY, M.A.
21. SOUTHAMPTON BOOK OF REMEMBRANCES, A.D. 1488-1597. To be edited by (Miss) K. C. BOSWELL, B.Sc.
22. THE LETTERS OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. To be edited by R. C. ANDERSON, M.A.
23. THE ACCOUNTS OF THE STEWARDS OF SOUTHAMPTON (Fifteenth Century). To be edited by (Miss) M. G. SIMS, M.A.
24. OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS as decided upon by the Committee.

*N.B.—Copies of the Publications already issued may be obtained of the Printers:—
Messrs. COX & SHARLAND, 150, High Street, Southampton.*

This Edition is limited to 200 Copies, of
which this is

No. 82

~~P
HE
S~~

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
SOUTHAMPTON RECORD SOCIETY.

111

no. 17

GENERAL EDITORS—PROFESSOR P. STUDER, M.A., D.LITT., AND
H. W. GIDDEN, ESQ., M.A.

The Black Book
of
Southampton,

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED FROM THE MS. IN THE
AUDIT HOUSE, WITH TRANSLATION,
INTRODUCTION, NOTES, ETC.,

BY

A. B. WALLIS CHAPMAN, D.Sc.

VOL. III,

c. A.D. 1497—1620.

525103
20.7.51

SOUTHAMPTON:
COX & SHARLAND,
150, HIGH STREET.

1915.

DA
690
S69S7
no. 17



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	v.
DEED OF AMORTISATION	2
CONVEYANCES AND RELEASES	10
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY	14
WILL OF JOHN SHROPSHIRE	16
WILL OF JOHN JAMYS	24
CONVEYANCE	30
WILL OF JOHN BROWNE	34
COMMON RECOVERIES	36
FINE	42
COMMON RECOVERY	46
CONVEYANCES AND RELEASES	48
LEASES	54
CONVEYANCES, RELEASES AND SALES	56
ACQUITTANCES	60
RELEASE	62
WILL OF ROBERT BISHOP	64
CONVEYANCE OF GOODS	70
CONVEYANCE AND RELEASE	72
SALE OF LANDS	74
BOND	80
CONVEYANCES AND RELEASES	82

CONTENTS—*Continued.*

	PAGE
SALES	86
CONVEYANCES, SALES AND RELEASES	90
WILL OF JOHN STAVELEY	106
CONVEYANCE	112
SALES	116
EXEMPLIFICATION OF BOND BY MAYOR, ETC., TO LAURENCE SENDIE	121
SAYINGS OF THE ANCIENT OLD MEN	126
SALE AND RELEASE	128
AGREEMENT <i>re</i> COMMON	134
INQUISITION <i>re</i> COMMON	140
NOTE OF CHARTERS, ETC., LEFT IN THE AUDIT HOUSE, 1570	146
WILL OF THOMAS FASSHON	150
FEE OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	154
RATES OF CUSTOMS, WHARFAGE, ETC.	166
GRANT OF THE OFFICE OF TOWN CLERK	168
ORDINANCE <i>re</i> LIGHTERMEN	173



INTRODUCTION.

THE first two volumes of the Black Book of Southampton cover in the whole the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI and Edward IV. This last volume overlaps the second a little in point of date, but in the main it is contemporary with the Tudor period.

Unlike the earlier volumes, Volume III includes only one ordinance; on the other hand there are some town memoranda of unusual interest, besides numerous wills and land conveyances.

As in the earlier part of the book, the chronology of the deeds is irregular and confused. The earliest document in this volume is dated 1462, and the deeds, with some slight variations, continue in fairly regular order till 1513, when there is a sudden unexplained gap of about thirty years. Fol. LXXXVI B is dated 1518; Fol. LXXXVII, 1513; and Fol. LXXXVIII, 1543. From this time onward the entries are again fairly regular for about twenty years. Then (Fol. CV) there is a copy of an inquiry concerning common lands dated 1549; copies of early agreements and inquiries concerning the common, the enrolments of which are dated 1571; an interesting list of deeds and charters in the possession of the town in 1570; a deed concerning the Grammar School, executed in 1554; the will of Thomas Fasshon, probably made before 1558; a list of the rates of petty custom, wharfage and hallage payable on all kinds of linen and canvas, dated 1574; then three or four blank pages; and on Fol. CXVI an entry in a very neat and clear seventeenth century hand of the appointment of a town clerk. The actual appointment was made in 1620, the entry not till 1636,—three years before the date of the charter in which the existence of a town clerk was first legally recognised. This entry at first sight seems to be the last in the book; about thirty-two blank pages follow; and then on the last page of all is an entry concerning

the rates to be charged by lightermen in 1414,—an entry which, to judge by the handwriting, must have been nearly contemporary with the ordinance it commemorates, and which was therefore written about two hundred years before the last entry preceding it. It is just possible that this final erratic entry was the work of some fifteenth century scribe who desired to keep the town ordinances separate from the other enrolments in the book. Were the ordinance written upside down, the obvious explanation would be that the book had been begun at both ends; but as it is the same way up as the other ordinances, its position can only be regarded as a crowning proof of the eccentricities of Southampton scribes.

Some part of the irregularities in this volume may be accounted for by the cumbrous nature of the book itself. About the end of the fifteenth century certain Books of Remembrance appear among the Southampton archives. These Books, which cover the whole of the sixteenth century, are lighter and more easily handled than the Black Book. They contain, among other things, memoranda of town ordinances and grants of town lands similar in nature to many enrolments in the Black Book; and it is possible that some of the town clerks, finding these books easier to handle than the Black Book, neglected that portly tome in favour of these lighter volumes. At the same time, it must be noted that such documents as were presumably considered of first rate importance are usually enrolled in the Black Book,—*e.g.*, the bond by which Southampton consented to the Intercursus Magnus (Vol. II, Fol. LXVI B), or the enrolments already mentioned concerning the commons and the Grammar School.

Turning from the chronology of the documents to their form and substance, it will be seen that both throw interesting sidelights upon the history of the town; and especially as to the manner in which the town was affected by the general course of English life at the time. This is particularly the case with regard to the conveyances.

During the first eighty years of the fifteenth century the conveyances are in the main of one type: a feoffment laid before the court and recorded in the municipal archives; but from this period onward the influence of forms of transfer, now beginning to come into use in England, appear: both deeds of sale and common recoveries are recorded in this volume of the Black Book; while the feoffments, when these are recorded, usually

contain some peculiarity in their substance which may account for their enrolment. Thus there are conveyances between burgesses and persons living outside Southampton; or else both grantors and grantees live outside the town; or, as in the case of Church lands (see Fol. XCVI B), there is some special clause making clear the grantor's right to the lands.

Thus it may be inferred that whereas a hundred years before, the majority of conveyances were enrolled, now the enrolments only took place in exceptional cases. The explanation of this may possibly be that there was a general tendency towards greater ease in the conveyances of lands. Statute law frequently follows in the wake of custom; and it is therefore possible that the statute of 32 Henry VIII, c. 1, whereby lands held in socage or two-thirds of the lands held in military tenure could be conveyed freely, merely sanctioned a practice already beginning. Hence the borough right of free conveyance would cease to be exceptional, and there would be less necessity for recording the transaction, so as to shew that the lands conveyed were within the limits of the borough. Further, the law that such transactions (which had to be registered somewhere) might be registered at Westminster,¹ may also have diminished the authority of the town courts of record; and thus not merely in their diversity of form and substance, but in their diminution of numbers the deeds enrolled in the Black Book may shew the influence of the general development of English law upon the customs of the town.

In another way these conveyances suggest the assimilation of local and national customs. Gradually the formula setting out the separate consent of the wife disappears. Even when (as in Fol. XCIV B, dated 1550) the lands belong to the wife by inheritance, there is no separate acceptance; and by 1565 the separate acceptances become so rare that when one does occur (Fol. CI), it is set out formally as a separate deed. Here again it seems possible that the general tendency of the law in England—on the whole unfavourable to the married woman—may have influenced the custom of the town. These separate acceptances must have emphasised the wife's individual rights; and thus the disappearance of the wife's separate acceptance may possibly have marked a slight decline in the position of married women in Southampton.

¹ 27 Henry VIII, c. xvi.

There is, however, no evidence that in other respects the position of women had declined; in almost all the wills enrolled in this volume of the Black Book, the wife is executrix and usually residuary legatee. The chief exception is the will of Thomas Fasshon (Fol. CX B), and he gives as a reason for excluding his wife that he had quarrelled with her brother, "for with the unnaturallnes of him I never since had any Joye in my harte as daylie I did tell his Sister." (One sympathises with the sister!) Women—widows at least—shared in the trade of the town, like Eleonor Knight, who imported vitry and canvas in 1596,¹ and there are several women included in the Stall and Art lists, *i.e.*, among the licensed traders of the town.² In the main, women probably had their share in the activities of the town.

These slight traces of the influence of the national law on Southampton are only one or two instances of the working of what proved the most important force in the town during the sixteenth century; to wit, the influence of the central government and national policy. This influence was enormous and on the whole unfortunate; during this time, England, as represented by her kings, was the evil genius of Southampton.

As is well known, the sixteenth century was, for the town, a period of decay. In the reign of Henry VII Southampton was an opulent and flourishing port, thronged with shipping: the haven for the great galleys of Venice and Genoa, the centre whence goods from the Levant were distributed over England. In its government it possessed some at least of the elements of a free constitution; seeing that the voice, not merely of the burgesses, but of the commonalty, was recognized as bearing authority. It was a town, too, in which religion flourished, crowded with churches which benefited by the will of almost every merchant of repute; defying, but respecting, its neighbour, the monastery of St. Denys; connected by a hundred small ties of commerce, service and friendship with Romsey, Netley and Beaulieu. It had safely overpassed the critical period of the Wars of the Roses, and might fairly look forward to a prosperous existence.

¹ Exchequer Port Books, Bundle 818, No. 6.

² See *Court Lost Records* (Southampton Record Society pub.—F. J. C. Hearnshaw, ed.). A study of the Port Books, edited by Professor Studer, shews there were women traders in Southampton a hundred years previously. Among the eleven hundred traders mentioned in the Port Books (1428-1430), six were women, one of them apparently enjoying the full privileges of a free burgess of Southampton (See *Port Books of Southampton*, p. xli, Southampton Record Society pub.—P. Studer, ed.). The above note was kindly communicated by Professor Studer.

There was nothing in the first twenty years or so of the new epoch to belie this expectation. In 1492 Southampton was made into a staple for lead and tin.¹ In 1496 the *Intercursus Magnus* gave free play to the intercourse between England and Burgundy: an arrangement which was probably favourable to the town, which formed a halting place in the trade between Venice and Flanders. At this period the Italian trade, especially the Venetian trade, was the mainstay of Southampton; Venice had taken the place of Genoa in Southampton's trade.² The Venetians brought wine and woad, spices and fruit; and in return loaded their galleys and carracks with wool, cloth and tin. About 1493 half the wool exported from Southampton was exported by Venetians, and of the remaining exports half the cloth and four-fifths of the other goods were in the hands of foreigners, of whom the majority were Italian; while about the same proportion of imports belonged to foreigners, and frequently to Venetians.³ Thus it is clear that the Venetian trade was vital to Southampton; Venetian merchants settled in the town and prospered. A few years later, the mayor borrowed several hundred pounds to pay the town debts, by pledging the West Hall to Nicholas de Egra, a recently naturalized Venetian, who was one of the richest men in Southampton.⁴ The son-in-law of Henry Huttoft, the builder of the Tudor House, was a Florentine, Antony Guidotti.⁵ Italian names, curiously transformed, occur frequently in the town records; and the dislike of aliens, of which there is considerable evidence in the Court Leet Records, does not seem to have prevented the influx of Italians.

During the first years of Henry VIII's reign the influence of the Venetians continued. When the king visited Southampton in 1518, he was magnificently entertained on board ship by the Venetian "captain of the galleys."⁶ The following year their galleys took aboard so large a lading of tin and wool, that many merchants flocked to Southampton to share in the trade.⁷

¹ J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 255.

² In the early fifteenth century the Genoese trade had been the more important. In 1428 nineteen caravels from Genoa came to Southampton, as against two from Venice; and in 1430 there were twenty-three Genoese caravels and three Venetian (*Port Books of Southampton*, pp. xxx, xxxii). Note kindly communicated by Professor Studer.

³ K. R. Customs a/c, 7-8 Henry VII, 143/1.

⁴ J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 38.

⁵ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. VIII, No. 878.

⁶ Venetian State Papers, 1518, No. 102.

⁷ *ib.*, 1519, Nos. 117 and 1186.

But the course of the king's policy presently took a turn unfavourable to the town. At first, indeed, Henry's plunge into European warfare may have stimulated the activities of the port. In 1513 and 1520 thousands of troops were embarked from Southampton¹; and well known Southampton burgesses like Nicholas Cowart, Richard Palshid, John Mille and others, were ordered to superintend the victualling of the fleet.² Sailors were recruited for the king's ships at a wage of five shillings a month.³ Ships belonging to Southampton merchants were bought by the king, and other ships were rigged in the town for his service.⁴ But all these new demands ill supplied the place of regular trade. Bitter were the complaints of the Venetians at the difficulties they encountered. In 1522 they were detained by the king's orders at Southampton and impressed to serve in the fleet,⁵—an interruption to the ordinary course of trade which they not unnaturally considered ruinous. In 1524 they were forbidden to load foreign goods in their own names for export to the east, nor might other foreigners send goods in their own names in the galleys.⁶ Finally, the corporation of Southampton itself, as usual in distress for money, began to over-tax the import of wines, to the natural discontent of the Venetians.⁷

As long, however, as English wool was obtainable at Southampton, the Venetian trade continued, despite taxes, embargoes, arrests and all other impediments. In 1534 three large Venetian galleys sailed from Southampton loaded with wool, tin, lead, hides and herrings; the total value of their imports and exports both was six thousand pounds for these three ships alone.⁸

But in 1542 Henry VIII abruptly cut off the trade in wool. Hitherto the licence by virtue of which the Venetians exported wool had been periodically renewed; but in 1539 the Venetian galleys were stayed to wait the king's pleasure, and in 1542 the licence was refused on the ground that the Venetians were too friendly with the Pope⁹; while almost at the same time the

¹ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. I, No. 4311, Vol. III (1), No. 774.

² *ib.*, Vol. I, Nos. 5720, 5724, etc.

³ *ib.*, Vol. I, No. 4074.

⁴ *ib.*, Vol. I, Nos. 4377, 5724 and Vol. III (2), 2811.

⁵ *ib.*, Vol. III (2), Nos. 2337 and 26847.

⁶ Cotton MSS., Nero, B VI, 56 (42).

⁷ A. L. Simon, *Hist. of the Wine Trade in England*, Vol. II, p. 106.

⁸ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. VII, No. 918.

⁹ *ib.*, Vol. XVII, No. 310.

statute forbidding the export of undressed cloths of the value of three pounds and over was made far more stringent.¹ In this way the Venetians were summarily deprived of one of the principal objects of their trade, and found themselves hampered in regard to the other; and thus a death blow was struck at the most profitable commerce ever carried on by Southampton. The trade might have had a chance of reviving under Philip and Mary, but Mary borrowed a large sum from the merchant adventurers, and in requital promised that no wool should be exported by foreigners except to the staple at Bruges.² Now, the course of the Venetian voyage was from Southampton to Flushing, and with this regulation all hopes of the renewal of the trade with Southampton ceased. The "shippes of Venice" continued to visit England, but they came to other ports, notably "unto Mergatte where they doe unlade to the decay of custome as well as of the town."³

The effect of the destruction of the Venetian trade is vividly shewn in the Customs Accounts. In 1493 more than nine hundred casks of wine were imported, besides more than seventeen thousand pounds worth of other goods. The exports included nearly sixteen hundred cloths and thirteen hundred and sixty sacks of wool, besides more than two thousand pounds worth of other merchandise.⁴ In 1540-41, when the Venetian trade hung in the balance, the imports of goods and wine amounted to less than a third of those in 1493. About double as many cloths were exported, shewing how the cloth trade had increased, but other exports had fallen by one half, and no wool was sent at all.⁵ Fifteen years later trade had again sunk: the imports of goods were only four-fifths of what they had been in 1540, though the imports of wine had slightly increased; the export of cloths had diminished by more than one half, though the export of goods had slightly increased; and two hundred sacks of wool were exported—little more than one seventh of the export sixty years earlier.⁶ Roughly speaking, the whole trade was barely worth half what it had been in the reign of Henry VII; the decay of Southampton commerce had been swift.

¹ 23 Henry VIII, c. xix.

² Cal. Venetian State Papers, 1556, No. 771; 1557, No. 884.

³ Lansd. MSS., 25480, f. 141.

⁴ K. R. Customs a/c, 7-8 Henry VII, 143/1.

⁵ K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11.

⁶ K. R. Customs a/c, 4-5 Philip and Mary, 143/13.

The internal trade of Southampton suffered of course from the failure of the oversea traffic. During the first week in the months of September, December, March and June, 1528, the Southampton carriers made sixty-seven journeys to twenty-one different places, situated (except London) chiefly in the West county. The carriers' loads comprised tin and wine, as well as woad and fish. The loads entering Southampton came from towns as far distant as Kendal, and were chiefly composed of wool and cloth wherewith to load the Venetian galleys. Forty years later—1565,—in the corresponding weeks the journeys outward lessened by a third; the town was no longer an emporium for tin; very little fish and wine was sent out; the principal part of the loads consisted of cheap canvas and linen cloth, while only a small quantity of corn was carried in through the Bargate.¹ Further evidence of the abrupt decline of trade caused by the refusal of the wool licence to the Venetians appears in the amount of brokage paid. In 1528 the brokage was £30, in 1538 it had risen to £44; then it diminished and in 1540 it was only £31, and in 1542 (the year of the prohibition to the Venetians) it had sunk to £19. As in the case of the foreign trade there was no recovery. In 1560 the brokage was only £18.² Henry VIII had fairly contrived to ruin Southampton.

The same ill luck which beset the Venetian trade with Southampton pursued various other branches of foreign trade whereby the town might have hoped to retrieve itself. The trade with Spain and Portugal, however, lasted a little longer than that with Venice. Iron was an early import from Spain; the trade in woad, fruit and sugar on the whole increased in value during the earlier years of the sixteenth century. The chief export to Spain and Portugal was of course cloth; wheat was also important; and there were numerous attempts to smuggle out money.³ The importance of Southampton in this trade with Spain was so marked that when the first patent was granted in 1530 to English merchants trading to Andalusia, giving them leave to elect persons to make ordinances for their commerce, the said ordinances were to be made by the advice of the London merchants, of two from Bristol and two from Southampton.⁴ In 1541, when an embargo was laid on Spanish and

¹ See Municipal archives Brokage Books.

² Brokage Books.

³ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XIV, No. 572.

⁴ *ib.*, Vol. IV (3), g. 6654 (1).

Flemish commerce, the mayor and customers of Southampton were specially permitted to continue the trade.¹ The peace of 1546 was apparently the signal for the renewal of the commerce, which was perhaps further stimulated by a grant from Philip and Mary that all sweet wines should be brought into England by way of Southampton.² This grant, which was highly valued by Southampton merchants, was of course frequently evaded; but it was twice renewed and confirmed by Elizabeth, and the farm of the customs on sweet wines at Southampton remained a valuable property till the end of her reign.³ In 1582 the Spanish trade thus encouraged was said to be the chief trade in the town⁴; and the Southampton men strove to increase it by petitioning that all fruit from Spain and Portugal might also enter exclusively by way of Southampton; but this request was refused.⁵ In 1583-4 eleven Southampton ships, laden by fourteen Southampton men and by twenty-one other merchants, came from Spain and Portugal with a freight of a hundred and sixteen casks of dry wine. Six ships belonging to other towns also entered the harbour from Spain and Portugal with a total lading worth over three thousand pounds, of which about one-half belonged to Southampton merchants.⁶ The export to Spain and Portugal of corn, cloth and lead was also largely in the hands of Southampton men. But this rising trade was already threatened by the existence of the Spanish Company, and the war with Spain finally shattered it. In 1596 no ships sailed for Spain and Portugal, while there arrived only two from Cadiz, one from St. Lucar, five from Lisbon and one from Vianna—nine in all. Their lading was valuable, consisting chiefly of sugar and dyes, with about 230 ozs. of gold; but it formed no very large proportion of the imports brought by the whole number of ships (seventy-one) which entered this year.⁷ For a second time England's foreign and religious policy had proved injurious to Southampton trade.

The third important branch of the town's oversea commerce at this time was less directly affected by the European war.

¹ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XVII, No. 931.

² See E. R. Aubrey, *Speed's Hist. of Southampton* (Southampton Record Society's pub.), Appendixes Q and R; see also Gidden's *Charters*, Vol. II, pp. 36 *et. seq.*

³ *ib.*

⁴ *Dom. St. P.*, Eliz., Vol. 156, No. 43.

⁵ *Dom. St. P.*, Eliz., Vol. 156, No. 44.

⁶ Lansdowne MSS., 41, No. 85, etc.

⁷ Port Book, Eliz., Bundle 818, No. 16.

This was the trade with France and the Channel Islands, which consisted chiefly in the export of provisions and of coarse cloth, and the import of canvas, linen and knitted goods, with salt and wine from the south of France. Southampton had long been closely connected with the Channel Islands. Many of the principal merchants in Southampton were connected with families in the Channel Islands or possessed lands there. Such was the case with the Florices, the Overeys and the Fasshons;¹ and this personal connection no doubt facilitated the trade, which rose in importance as commerce with more distant lands declined. Part of the trade, too, arose from the fact that Calais and the king's castles in Guernsey and Jersey were usually victualled from Southampton; hence the export of wheat, malt, butter, bacon and beer.²

The trade of course fluctuated considerably during the sixteenth century, but on the whole it was better maintained than any other branch of oversea commerce. In especial, the importance of the trade in linen textiles is shown by the establishment of the Linen Hall. As usual, the corporation tried to make profit out of the trade, and the rates of hallage in the Black Book shews the tax that was levied on the sellers of canvas, oleron and vitry (Fol. CXII B). This trade was largely in the hands of men from the Channel Islands, and the success of these merchants seems to have early aroused the jealousy of the burgesses of Southampton. In the mayoralty of Thomas Fasshon (himself the son of a Guernsey landowner) it was suggested by the Court Leet that men from the Channel Islands should not be enfranchised in Southampton without the consent of the majority of the burgesses; a suggestion that apparently was not carried out.³ For some years the Channel Islands men were allowed to sell linen at the Linen Hall on two days in the week on the same terms as the burgesses, but town jealousy caused the withdrawal of this privilege in 1579; nor was it regranted even at the intercession of so powerful a patron as the Marquis of Winchester.⁴ The natural result was that the receipts at the Linen Hall, already slightly declining, fell from £5 11s. 1d. in 1569 to £3 os. 9d. in 1580,⁵ while the Jersey and Guernsey men

¹ See Fol. XCI, etc.

² *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. IV, 3653; Vol. XVII, g. 714 (22).

³ *Court Leet Records*, pp. 18, 25.

⁴ Book of Remembrance, Fol. 117; *Court Leet Records*, pp. 59, 69.

⁵ Linen Hall Books (Southampton Municipal archives).

and other strangers took their goods to inns and other houses in the town instead of to the Linen Hall, to the vast indignation of the town authorities.¹ The development of the linen industry in England, and particularly at Salisbury,² partially checked this trade; but the Channel Islands men remained among the most important of the traders with Southampton. In 1596 the number of ships entering Southampton from the Channel Islands was thirty-two out of a total of seventy-one; and ships leaving (presumably) for the Channel Islands numbered twenty-five out of seventy-nine.³

Despite the French and Channel Islands trade, however, Southampton commerce in 1596 compared on the whole unfavourably with what it had been a hundred years before,—nay, even with what it had been fifty years earlier. The number of ships had increased by almost one half during the century, but the value of their lading had greatly diminished. Less than thirty casks of wine were imported as against nine hundred, a hundred years before, or three hundred and fifty, forty years previously. The diminution of the import of other goods was also marked; their value was probably about one-fifth of the imports of a hundred years before. The exports were principally cloth; but the place of the old heavy English broadcloths was taken by serges, fustians, friezes, and the new bays and says,—goods which were less in value and smaller in size; while the remaining exports were almost negligible in quantity and value.⁴ It is clear that the continued complaints of the decay of Southampton trade were fully warranted.

Along with the decay of trade went necessarily a change in the position of the traders, and possibly in the whole “social structure” of life at Southampton.

The first and most striking result was the elimination of the foreign merchant. The proportion of foreigners to Englishmen had, if anything, increased during the fifteenth century. In 1428-30 the English merchants numbered a hundred and thirty-four burgesses and two hundred and seventy-seven denizens,—four hundred and eleven in all,—as against about seven hundred foreigners.⁵ About 1493 there were a hundred and ninety-three

¹ *Court Leet Records*, p. 200.

² *Dom. St. P.*, Eliz., Vol. 156, No. 43.

³ *Port Book*, Eliz., Bundle 818, No. 6.

⁴ *Port Book*, 1596, Eliz., Bundle 818, No. 6.

⁵ See *Port Books of Southampton*, 1428-30, p. xvii. This information was kindly communicated to me by Professor Studer.

foreign importers as against seventy-one Englishmen, and seventy-seven foreign exporters against forty-eight Englishmen; and the foreigners controlled by far the larger part of the trade. By 1540 the foreign merchants and their trade had gone together. The foreign importers numbered seventy-one and the English a hundred and fifty-six, while the foreign exporters had sunk to sixty-five and the English had risen to eighty-nine¹; but as has been seen the increase in the number of English merchants implied no such increase in trade as could counterbalance the loss of the commerce formerly carried on by the foreigner.

But even more important than this diminution of foreign influence is the fact that the decline in trade meant apparently the growth of a small class of very rich men. In 1493 it is difficult to find among the English merchants any outstanding group of men who can be said to absorb a strikingly large part of the trade, though it would be easy to discover these among the Venetians; but in 1540, though the number of English traders had doubled, one third of the goods imported by Englishmen were in the hands of two men only, and one fourth of those exported in the hands of three.² This tendency continued: gradually the small traders who made up the number of merchants in the middle of the sixteenth century disappeared. Presumably only those who were possessed of considerable capital could continue the trade in such disturbed times. In 1582 only fourteen Southampton merchants were engaged in the Spanish trade,—then the chief trade in the town.³ In 1596 the Port Books shewed only thirty-one Hampshire merchants engaged in the export and twenty-four in the import trade, and of these three men engrossed about one-third of the export trade carried on by Southampton men; and one man imported nearly one quarter of the canvas brought in by townsmen.

This development of a small class of rich men was, no doubt, aided by the growth of officialism in the reign of Henry VIII. Hardly a prominent merchant of Southampton but was at some time or another in the king's employment. John Mille was commissioned to fortify Cowes and Hurst⁴; Nicholas Cowart and Richard Palshid were victuallers of the

¹ K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11, and 7-8 Henry VII, 143/1.

² *ib.*

³ *Dom. St. P.*, Eliz., Vol. 156, No. 44.

⁴ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XVII, No. 268, fols. 50 and 55.

king's ships¹; Harry Huttoft was Customer, and his son, John Huttoft, was Clerk of the Signet,² and so forth. The dissolution of the monasteries further increased the wealth of the wealthy. John Milles, Peter Westbroke, John Caplen, William Knighte, all by grant or purchase obtained a share in the lands of Romsey, Bremr, and St. Denys.³ However much the town of Southampton as a whole might suffer, such men as could adapt themselves to the vagaries of the time were certain of success.

The establishment of a small and wealthy class, however, implied, no more than in the fifteenth century, the establishment of a hereditary caste in Southampton. A glance at the list of mayors and sheriffs shews this. For twenty or thirty years a few wealthy families may hold sway. Then they vanish and others take their place. One or two rich families, like the Bishops, persisted into the seventeenth century; but in the main, as the Southampton burgesses increased in wealth, they removed from the unprosperous town, or else possibly their descendants may have dissipated the wealth their forefathers had accumulated. Thus Antony Guidotti, who married Huttoft's daughter, ruined himself and nearly ruined his father-in-law⁴; and at least one rather dramatic instance of a rapid descent occurs towards the end of the sixteenth century. Hugh Durvault or Derval was sheriff in 1574, and was apparently a man of wealth and substance. In 1600 his son Laurence was causing the Court Leet jury much anxiety in that he "had fallen into a most miserable estate," and "wandered up and down the streets." Apparently he drank excessively, and the Court Leet were anxious, out of regard for his father's memory, that he should be shut up and restrained. Eventually it seems the mayor sent him to the Low Countries,⁵ —a remarkable cure for drunkenness.

Possibly in Southampton, as in the Midlands, it was true that there were "only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves."

These variations in the membership of the wealthy classes in Southampton is all the more noteworthy, as there is evidence of

¹ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. I, No. 5724.

² *ib.*, Vol. XIV (II), No. 435 (2).

³ *ib.*, Vol. XX (2), No. 1068 (2); Fols. XC, XCIV, XCVI, etc.

⁴ *ib.*, Vol. VIII, No. 878.

⁵ *Court Leet Records*, p. 343.

a very steady desire on the part of the Southampton men to keep such privileges as they possessed to themselves; a desire evinced largely through the Court Leet, which was perhaps the most democratic among the town institutions. Certainly the free suitors must have included many among the smaller merchants, retail traders, innkeepers and craftsmen who probably formed the bulk of the population. These classes probably increased in importance as the number of merchants engaged in the oversea trade lessened. Bakers, brewers, victuallers and tavernkeepers abounded in Southampton, as was natural in a port, and no doubt gave employment to many. There were various industries, especially serge making. In addition, the Court Leet records contain references to chandlers, coopers, dyers, fullers, tanners and others. Cappers and shearmen are mentioned in the Black Book. All these certainly had servants, apprentices and journeymen; hence an increasing class of poorly-off persons, in addition to those who might be definitely considered as "the poor."

Further evidence of the increase of the definitely rich and definitely poor classes appears in the Court Leet records. In 1550 there is a complaint that about twenty-five wealthy men, including the Lord Chief Justice, had each joined two or three houses together to make one dwelling; so that among them they occupied tenements designed to accommodate fifty or sixty persons.¹ On the other hand, from 1574 onwards the increase of undertenants was the cause of great anxiety to the town authorities. Lists of these undertenants were periodically presented to the Court Leet;² and though in 1579 they numbered only a hundred and seventy (of whom seventy-one were in St. Michael's parish), yet in 1582 they were considered responsible for the greater part of the increase in the town's population, and were said to be so poor "that they lye at men's doors for relief."³ In 1596 Southampton was said to be more "overpressed" with them than any town in England;⁴ and in 1600 their removal was commanded, though apparently ineffectively.⁵ The gulf between rich and poor was widening.

¹ *Court Leet Records*, p. 15.

² *ib.*, pp. 103, 118, 134, etc.

³ *ib.*, p. 326.

⁴ *ib.*, p. 306.

⁵ *ib.*, p. 338.

This economic development of society probably affected the municipal development of the town. The tendency was towards oligarchy. There are distinct traces of a line of division between the corporation—the mayors, aldermen, bailiffs and sheriffs—and the ordinary burgesses. Gradually the making of the town ordinances as well as the general administration seem to have fallen more and more into the hands of the mayor “and his brethren.” The assent of the commonalty, which in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries was frequently recorded as sanctioning the town ordinances (*e.g.*, Fol. XLIII), gradually disappeared. In 1536 an important order concerning beggars was made by “the mayor and his brethren” only—there was no mention of even the burgesses;¹ thirty-five years later an ordinance concerning the common was made by the assent of forty-five persons, a number which could not have included all the burgesses, let alone the commonalty.² The assent of only eight persons was recorded as necessary to the very important ordinance whereby the Channel Islands men lost their privileges.³ Trade ordinances in the fifteenth century were usually made by the assent of the burgesses; a hundred years later they were recorded as enacted by the assent of the mayor and aldermen only or by “the mayor and his brethren.”

Probably the poverty of the town emphasised this oligarchic trend. For the payment of the town farm and for the maintenance of the town defences the mayor and aldermen were apparently responsible. In the late fifteenth century a mayor was imprisoned for non-payment of the farm. It was a responsibility only rich men could undertake, for as the trade of the town fell off so of course did the receipts from the tolls and petty customs from which the town revenue was derived.

Almost all through the sixteenth century the corporation was in debt and difficulties. The fee-farm was heavy, and wars and rumours of wars made it more necessary than ever to keep the town walls in repair. The endeavour to raise the needful money brought the mayor and corporation into frequent conflict with the commonalty. Thus the banking and drainage of the Salt Marsh required constant care to keep out the encroaching sea; the expense of this the corporation tried to meet by a general rate. The commonalty objected; thereon the corpora-

¹ Book of Remembrance, Fol. xxxvi.

² *ib.*, Fol. 112.

³ *ib.*, Fol. 117.

tion enclosed and let part of the Salt Marsh to pay the expenses. The townsmen, conceiving that they were deprived of their privilege of common, rose and broke down the fences; and the riot had to be quelled by force.¹ The corporation persisted in its policy, and in 1526 leased part of the Salt Marsh to the powerful and unpopular Company of Porters.² The public, however, continued to resent the enclosure; and a late entry in the Black Book (Fol. CV), repeated in the Court Leet records,³ shows the evidence given by various ancient inhabitants as to the public rights in the matter.

The repair of the town walls was a yet more serious question than the draining of the commons. Originally the burgesses may have held their houses by the tenure of maintaining each a certain portion of the walls.⁴ But the custom of joining two or three houses together on the one hand, and the sub-division of tenements among undertenants on the other, probably rendered the old tenure difficult either to enforce or commute satisfactorily; so that in this way, too, the town's financial difficulties may have increased. As early as 1530 forty marks were remitted permanently from the fee farm in consequence of the town's inability to pay;⁵ yet only seven years after Nicholas de Egra advanced money to the town on the security of the West Hall.⁶

Eventually by a grant of Edward VI the fee farm was commuted to £50 a year,⁷ and the task of the mayor and corporation was rendered somewhat lighter; though even then, the financial condition of the town was such that, in 1562, a wealthy merchant, John Caplin, took over the town debts and the town property together, undertaking to pay the one and administer the other, his own claim ranking last.⁸

That the cause of this decay in the town finances was attributed entirely to the loss of the Venetian trade appears in the conditions of the grant by Edward VI. The fee-farm in future was to be reduced to £50, except in a year when the

¹ Book of Remembrance, Fol. XI; *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, pp. 108, 109; J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 52, 59.

² J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 52.

³ *Court Leet Records*, p. 1.

⁴ See Terrier of 1455.

⁵ J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 58.

⁶ *ib.*

⁷ H. W. Gidden, *Charters of Southampton*, Vol. II, p. 12.

⁸ J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 80.

Venetian and Genoese ships visited Southampton. Needless to say this event never took place. Occasionally, indeed, a Venetian ship visited the town; but the great days of the Italian trade had gone, and with them had gone the prosperity which made Southampton a thriving and in some degree a democratic town. So poor was it, that in 1588 the mayor declared himself and his fellow-townsmen were quite unable to supply the two ships and pinnace demanded by Elizabeth, as Southampton's contribution to the fleet which sailed against the Armada.¹

When such was the poverty of the town, it is not wonderful that the men who made themselves answerable for its finances should seek to recoup themselves by working the town institutions to their own profit. Their disregard for the town rules appears vividly in the records of the Court Leet, and is in striking contrast to the attitude of their forefathers in the fifteenth century, who apparently observed the town ordinances while disobeying the national law. But in the sixteenth century it was the town ordinances which were disregarded, especially in sanitary matters. Many were the squabbles which arose on these points. One, for example, regarded the keeping of pigs. "The masters of the town persist in keeping hogges," and the poor people say, "Why shuld nott we kepe hoges who are poore as well as they who are ryche?"² Hardly a mayor or sheriff but was at some time or other "presented" by the Court Leet jury for some infraction of the town rules, and sometimes for long-continued misdemeanours. Thus Bernard Courtmill, a brewer (mayor 1579), was presented for having barrels too small; for not repairing his gutters; for building against his neighbours "ancient lights," etc.³ Peter Janverin (sheriff 1581) was again and again presented for not cleaning his ditches.⁴ Richard Cornelius and several others were presented for conveying water from the Holy Rood conduit to their own houses in pipes.⁵ Finally, Robert Russell (sheriff in 1585) dug up the common near the springs, leaving pits which were very dangerous for cattle; and then made a watercourse through Houndwell, across the highways and under the Bargate to

¹ *Cal. Dom. St. P.*, E11z, 1588, p. 477.

² *Court Leet Records*, p. 22.

³ *ib.*, pp. 157, 158, etc.

⁴ *ib.*, p. 284.

⁵ *ib.*, p. 299, etc.

Catchcold, with the intention of setting up an overshot mill. The natural result was that the Bargate was in danger of "founding" and the water supply of failing; and the Court Leet pathetically urged that the matter might be duly considered—a mild request.¹

Few of the town officials displayed quite this degree of audacity; but their ordinary proceedings were high-handed enough, and there is evidence to shew that they were resented by at least some among the burgesses. In 1558 two burgesses were expelled for protesting against the levy of money by the mayor and aldermen without the consent of the other burgesses;² in 1565 another burgess met the same fate for declaring that the corporation made laws "against reason and conscience";³ and in 1582 there was a general protest against the aldermen taking over the town leases by way of raising money for the town debts.⁴ The protest was not wonderful, but the assignment of the leases might have been a better method of raising money than the one ultimately adopted—that of "borrowing" the money belonging to the Grammar School.

But if the burgesses protested against the encroachments of the corporation, they were none the less anxious to keep their own privileges to themselves. As usual, trade organization was the means adopted to meet the commercial and financial difficulties of the town. The internal trade of Southampton was subject to strict regulation. In 1529 the bakers were directed to pool their produce of ship's biscuits and share the proceeds.⁵ About the same date was an ordinance against the adulteration of wax candles,⁶ and in 1571 chandlers were appointed for each ward.⁷ Bakers were made a guild in 1517,⁸ butchers in 1555.⁹ In 1556 a town fishmonger was appointed to serve the town with fish.¹⁰ Prices, too, were continually regulated. "Horse loaves"—i.e., bread made of beans—were to be sold at three loaves a penny; and the bakers persisted in

¹ *Court Leet Records*, p. 319.

² J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 192.

³ *ib.*, p. 192.

⁴ *Dom. St. P.*, Eliz., Vol. 156, No. 43.

⁵ J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 264.

⁶ Book of Remembrance, Fol. XIII.

⁷ *ib.*, Fol. 112.

⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 92.

⁹ *ib.*, p. 93.

¹⁰ J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 271.

selling them at four loaves a penny.¹ Half-a-dozen burgesses, including the mayor, were fined in 1551 for selling wine and beer at forbidden prices.² In 1566 there were complaints that the butchers had combined to raise the price of beef;³ and in 1589 Mr. Barwick, the town chandler, was presented for serving the town with candles at threepence instead of twopence a pound, owing to the scarcity of tallow.⁴ Many similar cases occur.

The various trades in the town were, of course, grouped into crafts or companies — the porters, coopers, tailors, bakers, butchers and mercers were among the most important. These corporations were, of course, powerful, and their control by the town difficult. The porters, for example, in 1534 were held responsible for an overweight of wools, whereby the king's customs were defrauded; and in 1551 and again in 1566 they were accused of doing their work by deputies and charging most enormous fees, while they themselves sat in the alehouses and enjoyed themselves,⁵ misdemeanours in which they were said to be upheld by two of the principal men in the town—Mr. Baker (mayor in 1541) and Mr. Fasshon (mayor in 1545). With the butchers, too, the town was perpetually at strife, as the authorities objected, not unreasonably, to the habit of slaughtering animals within the town precincts; there was also an attempt to confine the butchers to their quarters opposite the Friars' Gate, and a continual evasion of this rule on their part,⁶ ending, to judge from the name of Butcher's Row (Fol. CII) in the triumph of the trade.

Despite these difficulties with the trades, however, the town authorities strongly objected to persons outside the companies either working or trading in the town. Men were expected to belong to an organized trade, and when in a trade not to stray beyond it. Persons not belonging to the porters' craft were forbidden to carry bricks.⁷ On the other hand, a glover was forbidden to sell anything but gloves.⁸ Independence on the part of hired workers was viewed with much suspicion. When

¹ *Court Leet Records*, pp. 88, 160, etc.

² *ib.*, p. 27.

³ *ib.*, pp. 42, 43.

⁴ *ib.*, p. 256.

⁵ *ib.*, pp. 29 and 45.

⁶ *ib.*, pp. 28, 82, 110, etc., and p. 369.

⁷ *ib.*, p. 58.

⁸ *ib.*, p. 216.

various maid-servants in the town took to living in lodgings by themselves and hiring themselves out by the day under the name of "charr-women," the Court Leet thought "it was not sufferable."¹ But above all, of course, this anxiety to keep all matters in the town strictly ordered and regulated displayed itself in the case of non-burgesses and aliens; and the regulations were such as to create some wonder that foreigners ever came to the town at all. In 1566 they were compelled to employ, and pay, Southampton brokers, whether they needed them or not.² In 1574 they were forbidden to sell by retail, a rule which from its reiteration was probably not enforced.³ To give information about prices to foreign merchants was a misdemeanour prohibited by the Court Leet;⁴ nor were burgesses to buy goods on behalf of non-burgesses.⁵ Foreigners were forbidden to take goods into their houses; and later it was ordained that if foreigners brought goods to the market the mayor was to be allowed to buy twice as much as the sheriff, the sheriff twice as much as the married burgesses; and the married burgesses twice as much as the single burgesses. If after these sales any goods were left, they were to be sold according to the disposition of the mayor and bailiffs, the original owners being apparently allowed no voice in the matter.⁶

This jealousy of foreigners appears in industry as well as in trade. Craftsmen were ordered to dismiss foreign apprentices and take Englishmen,⁷ and even in the case of apprentices from the Channel Islands it was ordained that the employer should keep two English apprentices for every one from Jersey and Guernsey.

The hostility to foreigners seems to have been increased by the fear that they would add to the poverty of the town, which, as has already been shewn, was great. Already in 1536⁸ the mayor had instituted what was practically a guild of beggars; so many beggars (there were twenty-one in all) were assigned to each ward; and people were forbidden to give

¹ *Court Leet Records*, p. 236.

² *Book of Remembrance*, Fol. 98.

³ *Court Leet Records*, p. 106.

⁴ *ib.*, p. 17.

⁵ *ib.*, p. 262.

⁶ *Book of Remembrance*, Fol. 151b.

⁷ *Court Leet Records*, pp. 29, 228.

⁸ *ib.*, p. 24.

to any but licensed mendicants.¹ Despite this, in 1569 complaint was made of the number of beggars in the town;² the crowds of undertenants were supposed to include many persons without the means of livelihood; and in 1582 it was declared that the children of these undertenants "in thende must nedes be at the townes chardge";³ and a stock "to set the town poor to work" was said to be necessary.⁴

No doubt the dissolution of the monasteries had contributed to the distress in Southampton as elsewhere. The displacement of labour caused by their disappearance must, for the time, have been nearly as injurious as the loss of the relief which they had afforded. Nor did the burgesses of Southampton shew themselves particularly disposed to assist the poor of the town by private benevolence. In the fifteenth century the wills in the Black Book shew that the leading burgesses usually left doles to poor men and women on condition that they should attend services for the souls of their benefactors, but with the change in religion this motive for posthumous benevolence disappeared; and in the later wills the most noteworthy bequest from the point of view of charity was that of John Staveley (Fo. XCIX), who desired that those of his debtors who were unable to pay might be forgiven.⁵ On the other hand, while special alms and small benefits ceased to accrue to the poor, certain notable institutions were founded: such for instance as the Grammar School, for which the mayor and corporation were trustees; and the Butler almshouses, with Lawrence Sendie's contribution thereto (Fol. CIII B).⁶

It is rather a nice question how far the Grammar School was a free school. It is so described in the deed concerning it in the Black Book; but on the other hand there is a record, a few years later, of payments actually made by the scholars. This may have been in consequence of the misappropriation of the Grammar School funds, noted above; but it is also possible that the word "free" may bear some other interpretation than free of charge. In any case, neither school nor almshouses appeared to afford a remedy for the poverty in Southampton.

¹ Book of Remembrance, Fol. 36b.

² *Court Leet Records*, p. 51.

³ *ib.*, p. 236.

⁴ *Dom. St. P.*, Eliz., Vol. 156, No. 44.

⁵ The will of Thomas Fasshon is an exception: as it was made in Mary's reign the bequests resemble those usual in Catholic wills.

⁶ J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 493.

Many odd expedients for relief appear in the Court Leet records. Well-to-do persons are not to buy any but sea-borne fuel, in order that they may not raise the price for the poor¹; objections to forestalling and engrossing (misdemeanours frequently committed by the rich official class), as well as the constant endeavour to keep down prices, shew the endeavours of the Court Leet to deal with the poverty in the town; and the dread of the "pauper alien" was the excuse for much of the town's hostility to foreigners.

It is, however, doubtful whether the advent of strangers contributed on the whole to this mass of poverty, despite the numerous declarations on the subject. At one time there was apparently a movement in favour of the easy enfranchisement of burgesses,² as if some persons saw that advantages might be gained by the ready admission of strangers to the privileges of townsmen. Later, when the persecution in the Netherlands caused an influx of refugees into England, there is a very interesting petition to the mayor from a company of families desirous of settling in Southampton, and the reply of the mayor shews both jealousy of the foreigners and an eye to possible profit from them. They may have grants, rent houses at a moderate rate; they may practise any crafts not before practised in the town,—but not trades already established there. Questions as to the employment of foreign servants and the right of foreigners to export goods were outside the scope of the mayor's jurisdiction, and were referred to the Privy Council. Ultimately the aliens were permitted to trade on condition of paying half the usual alien customs on exported goods; and they might employ foreign apprentices and journeymen, provided they also employed a certain number of English servants.³ Under these conditions the foreigners settled in Southampton, being joined a few years later by a group of Norman Huguenots.⁴

In one respect at least they were probably a contrast to the native population. Their religious principles were presumably strong; indeed, one of their ungranted requests to the mayor was to have a church assigned to them; but Southampton itself was at this time notorious for its laxity.⁵ The county of Hamp-

¹ *Court Leet Records*, p. 15.

² J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 91.

³ *Dom. St. P., Additional*, Eliz., Vol. XIII, Nos. 80, 81.

⁴ *Simancas Transactions*, 1572, p. 432.

⁵ *Dom. St. P.*, Eliz., Vol. 156, No. 43.

shire was a stronghold of Catholicism ; but owing possibly to the continual influx of strangers of all creeds, Southampton town seems to have been in a state of much indifference to religious questions ; so much so, indeed, that this carelessness was assigned as one cause of its decay. Possibly the fact that the ministers could be called on to give an account of themselves to the mayor, contributed to this depression of religious zeal. There are traces of a mild degree of Protestantism : in 1547 there was an attack on "Popery," to the scandal of the authorities, who feared the preachers would divide the town,¹ and in 1586 a Lecture was established at Holy Rood.² There were also a good many recusants, of whom several, especially women, were presented for not going to church³ ; but in the main, enthusiasm in religious matters was reserved for the refugees.

The latter seem on the whole to have flourished in Southampton ; although aliens were forbidden to sell by retail, the great increase in the number of licensed traders about this time suggests that the restriction was not enforced. The Stall and Art lists, which had sunk to two hundred in 1566,⁴ reached two hundred and sixty in 1571, and four hundred in 1602. The strangers had their share, too, in over-sea trade ; in 1596 much of the trade is in the hand of three or four foreigners,—John Hearsant, Bartholomew Mestier, Claude Mortemer and others, living in Southampton.⁵ They were manufacturers as well ; in 1582 there was said to be very little employment save that given by the foreigner to the spinner who prepared the wool, of which the aliens manufactured their new light cloths.⁶ In fact, by the end of the sixteenth century the foreigners formed perhaps the most hopeful feature of Southampton life.

That it should be so, marked the decadence of the town. Its trade had disappeared ; its shipping had decayed ; even for those ships which were left, crews could hardly be found. A few, a very few, rich men still owned stately houses and pleasant gardens ; but the majority of the population were poor under-tenants, huddling together two or three families to a house, and occupying even the small towers on the town walls, to their

¹ Camden Soc., *Narratives of the Reformation*, J. G. Nicholas, ed., p. 76.

² J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 358.

³ *Court Leet Records*, p. 191.

⁴ *Court Leet Records*, p. 35.

⁵ Port Book, Ellz., 1596, Bundle 818, No. 6.

⁶ *Dom. St. P.*, Ellz., Vol. 156, No. 47.

great detriment. With the decay of wealth had come the decay of freedom ; the town was ruled by the few instead of the many, and those few ruled in their own interests and with a lawless disregard of others ; a disregard possibly strengthened by the religious disruption of the time. Meantime the poorer burgesses, through the Court Leet, tried to meet the evil by redoubled regulations and restrictions, but in vain. The new foreign element might indeed give fresh stimulus to the town, but it was insufficient. War and policy had ruined Southampton, and more than two hundred years were to pass before its revival.

In issuing this third and last volume of the Black Book, I have again to acknowledge my indebtedness to Miss Sims' transcripts, and to express my thanks to Mr. H. W. Gidden and Professor Studer for their kind help and fruitful suggestions. I have also owed much to the help of my brother, Mr. J. B. Wallis Chapman, who has revised all my translations.

I feel, too, that I owe thanks to the Committee of the Southampton Record Society for the patience that they have shewn with my delay (inevitable, but not less inconvenient) in issuing this final volume of the Black Book.

A. B. WALLIS CHAPMAN.

The Black Book of Southampton.

VOL. III.

[*Transcribed and Summarised*].

Fol. LXXI.¹ Tempore Petri Sprynge² maioris Anno regni regis Henrici VII xv^{mo}.

Copia scripti Johanne³ nuper uxoris Nicholai Holmege in hec verba.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johanna nuper uxor Nicholai Holmegge nuper Burgensis ville Suthamptone salutem in domino sempiternam; cum ego prefata Johanna per quandam cartam meam indentatam cujus data est apud Suthamptonam decimo octavo die Januarii Anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum primo⁴ dederim Johanni holand,⁵ Willielmo Darset,⁶ Willielmo Blake clericis,⁷ Michaeli Skylllyng,⁸ Johanni William, Johanni Donne, Simoni Patrike, Willielmo Wever, clerico, Andree Arthur,⁹ clerico, Johanni Stocker, Johanni Burghbrigge et Johanni Morice tresdecim messuagia cum voltis selariis et gardinis eisdem messuagiis pertinentibus et adjacentibus in villa Suthamptona ad implendum et observandum voluntatem et intencionem mei prefate Johanne inde eis in scriptum declarandum. Noveritis quod intencio et voluntas mei prefate Johanne de predictis messuagiis, etc., talis est. Videlicet quod undecem messuagia predicta tresdecim messuagiorum predictorum cum voltis, etc., videlicet de quattuor inde cum voltis situatis ibidem in parochia Sancte crucis in occidentali parte Anglici vici ibidem et de sex aliis messuagiis inde situatis ibidem in parochia Sancti Michaelis in vico francisco inter messuagium prioris, domus et ecclesie Sancti Dionisii in dicta parochia Sancte Crucis ex parte Australi

¹ The original of this deed is apparently still among the Southampton archives. See *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 85.

² *Peter Sprynge*, sheriff 1494, mayor 1499 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175). Held a parcel of land of the town, near a tenement called "The George," for 2/- yearly (Overey's Terrier).

³ *Joan Holmhegge*, formerly the wife of William March, must have been one of the greatest land-owners in Southampton. In 1445-6 she received a conveyance of nine messuages in English Street from Robert Colpeys, of Winchester (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 84). This gift was for her life, with remainder to John March, the son of her husband, William March; but if he died without issue the tenements became wholly hers. This event had presumably occurred by the date mentioned above, and she was thus enabled to make the settlement described. (This information as to the nature of the gift was furnished to me by Mr. H. W. Glidden, who kindly sent me a translation of the deed.)

⁴ January 18th, 1462.

⁵ *John Holland*, rector of St. Mary's 1453 to 1460, when he resigned in consequence of infirmity (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 348).

In the time of Peter Sprynge, mayor, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Henry VII.

Copy of a deed of Joan, late wife of Nicholas Holmege, in these words.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing shall come, Joan, late wife of Nicholas Holmegge, late burgess of Southampton, [sends] eternal greeting in the Lord. Whereas I, the aforesaid Joan, by a certain indented deed of mine, dated at Southampton on the eighteenth day of January, in the first year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth after the Conquest, had given to John Holand, William Darset, William Blake, clerks, Michael Skillyng, John William, John Donne, Simon Patrike, William Wever, clerk, Andrew Arthur, clerk, John Stocker, John Burghbrigge and John Morice, thirteen messuages, with vaults, cellars and gardens belonging to and adjoining the said messuages, in the town of Southampton, that they may fulfil and observe the will and intention of me, the aforesaid Joan, thereon declared to them in writing. Know that the intention and will of me, the aforesaid Joan, concerning the aforesaid messuages, etc., is as follows: that is to say, that eleven aforesaid messuages of the aforesaid thirteen messuages with vaults, etc., that is to say, concerning four of them, with vaults, situated there in the parish of Holy Rood, on the west side of English Street there, and concerning six other messuages situated there, in the parish of Saint Michael, in French Street, between the messuage belonging to the prior, house and church of Saint Denys, in the said parish of Holy Rood, on the south

⁶ *William Darset*, rector of St. Mary's 1460 (*J. S. Davies, Hist. of Southampton*, p. 348). Another William Darset was vicar of St. Michael's in 1485 (*ib.*, p. 393).

⁷ *William Blake* does not appear in Davies' list of vicars and rectors. He seems, however, to have been a well known man in Southampton. In 1445 he was joined with the mayor as arbitrator in a dispute between two other burgesses (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 83). He was also one of the executors of the will of John Emery, the prominent burgess, and complained that the latter's widow, as executrix, had made a deed of gift of all her husband's goods to John Wyot, leaving the burden of the dead man's debts on her fellow executors (*Early Chancery Proceedings*, Bundle 17, No. 88).

⁸ *Michael Skillyng*, 1461, commissioner of oyer and terminer to enquire into the renunciation of their allegiance by the bondmen of East Meon (*Pat. Rolls Cal.*, p. 38); one of a commission to collect ships (*ib.*, 1461, p. 37); justice of the peace 1461 (*ib.*, p. 571).

⁹ *Andrew Arthur*, *William Wever* and *John Burghbrigge* joined in granting eleven messuages to the town in 1483, presumably in accordance with the terms of this settlement (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 90).

Fol. LXXI (*continued*).

et messuagium Simonis Patrik quondam Thome Armorer in predicta parochia Sancti Michaelis ex parte occidentali et de undecimo messuagio inde situato ibidem in boriali parte ejusdem vici francisci inter messuagium custodis Domus dei dicte ville Suthampton ex parte occidentali et messuagium Gabriel fleming ex parte occidentali¹ quod si Maior Burgenses et communitas ville Suthampton predictae amortisare facere velint unam cantariam perpetuam de uno cappellano idoneo annuatim celebraturum² apud ecclesiam beate Marie juxta Suthamptonam pro animabus mei prefate Johanne et predicti Nicholai nuper mariti mei ac animabus parentum et antecessorum meorum infra duos annos post mortem meam ex tunc proxime sequentes quod ex tunc volo post hujusmodi amortisationem sic factam quod maior burgenses et communitas ville predictae habeant sibi et successoribus suis predictis undecim mesuagia cum voltis selariis et gardinis adjacentibus ad inveniendum annuatim capellanum predictum et ad tenendum annuatim anniversarium meum et predicti Nicholai nuper mariti mei in uno die apud dictam ecclesiam beate Marie, videlicet dando annuatim Andree Arthur modo capellano mei prefate Johanne decem marcas ad terminum vite sue, et post mortem ejusdem Andree dando alio capellano idoneo sic celebranti similiter decem marcas, ac ad distribuendum annuatim dicto die anniversarii viginti sex solidos et octo denarios, videlicet maiori ville predictae pro tempore existenti tres solidos et iii^{or} denarios et senescallo ejusdem ville duos solidos. Et residuum inde ad distribuendum inter presbiteros clericos et pauperes ibidem, videlicet apud dictam ecclesiam beate Marie. Et predicti maior, burgenses et communitas et successores sui nichil capiant de exitibus et proficuis dictorum undecem mesuagiorum cum pertinentiis quousque dicta amortisacio facta fuerit. Et quod bene et sufficienter dicta messuagia reparabunt manutenebunt et sustentabunt. Et si predicti maior burgenses et communitas dictam amortisationem infra duos annos post mortem mei prefate Johanne non fecerint seu in aliqua parte omnium predictorum defecerint quod ex tunc volo quod praesentor dicte ecclesie beate Marie pro

¹ *Sic.* Presumably a scribe's error for "orientall."

² *Sic.* Throughout this deed an "s" is frequently substituted for a "c" before "e."

side, and the messuage belonging to Simon Patrik and formerly to Thomas Armorer, in the aforesaid parish of St. Michael, on the west side ; and concerning the eleventh messuage, situated there on the north side of French Street, between the messuage belonging to the warden of God's House, in the said town of Southampton, on the west, and a messuage of Gabriel Flemyng on the east ; that if the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of the town of Southampton aforesaid wish to establish a perpetual chantry in mortmain for one suitable chaplain to celebrate [mass] yearly at the church of the Blessed Mary near Southampton, for the souls of me, the aforesaid Joan, and of the aforesaid Nicholas my late husband, and the souls of my parents and ancestors, within two years next following after my death, then I will that after the amortization made in this manner, the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of the town aforesaid, for themselves and their successors aforesaid, shall have the eleven messuages with vaults, cellars and gardens adjoining, that they may yearly find the aforesaid chaplain and keep yearly my anniversary and that of the said Nicholas my late husband, on one day at the said church of St. Mary, that is to say, by giving yearly to Andrew Arthur, at present the chaplain of me, the aforesaid Joan, ten marks for the term of his life ; and after the death of the same Andrew, by giving another chaplain competent to celebrate [mass], in the same way, ten marks ; and [also by giving] twenty-six shillings and eightpence, to be distributed yearly on the said day of the anniversary, namely, to the mayor for the time being of the town aforesaid, three shillings and fourpence ; and to the steward of the same town, two shillings ; and the remainder of this is to be distributed among the priests, clerks and poor men there, that is, at the said church of St. Mary. And the aforesaid mayor, burgesses, commonalty and their successors shall take nothing from the outgoing and profits of the said eleven messuages with their appurtenances till the said amortization shall have been made ; and they shall well and sufficiently repair, keep and maintain the said messuages. And if the aforesaid mayor, burgesses and commonalty have not made the said amortization within two years after the death of me, the aforesaid Joan, or have failed in any part of all that is aforesaid, then I will that the precentor for the time being of the said church

Fol. LXXI (*continued*).

tempore existens habeat dicta undecem messuagia, etc., sibi et successoribus suis si amortisacionem fecerit de uno capellano pro anima mea et pro animabus predictis celebraturo infra duos annos, ex tunc proximo sequentes Dando annuatim dicto Andree capellano ad terminum vite sue decem marcas et alii capellano post mortem suam similiter decem marcas ac ad distribuendum annuatim viginti sex solidos et octo denarios in forma predicta videlicet predictis maiori senescallo presbiteris clericis et pauperibus cum singulis et ceteris omnibus predictis. Et quod nulla exitus et proficua inde capiet ante amortisacionem inde factam. Et si idem praesentor dictam amortisacionem distribucionem solucionem et reparacionem sufficienter infra duos annos predictos non fecerit quod ex tunc volo quod custos domus dei ville predictae pro tempore existens habeat sibi et successoribus suis predicta undecem mesuagia, etc., si amortisacionem fecerit post dictos duos annos ex tunc proximo sequentes de uno capellano pro anima mei prefate Johanne, etc., celebraturo in dicta ecclesia beate marie; dando dicto Andree capellano ad terminum vite sue decem marcas et capellano post mortem suam similiter decem marcas ac ad distribuendum annuatim viginti sex solidos et octo denarios in forma predicta, etc. Et si dictus custos dictam amortisacionem, etc., in forma predicta facere recusaverit quod ex tunc volo quod predicta mesuagia, etc., amortisentur per executores meos ad inveniendum unum capellanum in forma predicta celebraturum. Ulterius volo quod executores mei prefate Johanne habeant visum gubernacionem et receptionem reddituum et serviciorum omnium et singulorum mesuagiorum gardinorum cum voltis et selariis supradictis quousque amortisacio in forma predicta tam per maiorem et communitatem quam per praecentorem et custodem domus dei supradictos facta fuerit. Et quod iidem executores invenient capellanum predictum annuatim celebraturum in dicta ecclesia beate Marie virginis pro animabus mei prefate Johanne, etc. Item volo quod capellanus meus predictus immediate post mortem meam celebret cotidie cessante impedimento legitimo in ecclesia beate Marie predictae. Et similiter debet interesse singulis diebus dominicis et festivis primis vespers matutinis

of the Blessed Mary shall have the said eleven messuages, etc., for himself and his successor, if he make a settlement in mortmain for one chaplain to celebrate [mass] for my soul and for the souls aforesaid within the two years then immediately following, by giving the said Andrew, chaplain, ten marks yearly for the term of his life, and to another chaplain after his death, ten marks in the same way, and twenty-six shillings and eightpence to be distributed yearly in the manner aforesaid; that is, to the aforesaid mayor, steward, priests, clerks and poor, with all and every one of the aforesaid persons. And that he shall not take thence any outgoings or profits before the settlement in mortmain is made therefrom. And if the same precentor has not sufficiently made the said settlement in mortmain, distribution, payment or repairs within the aforesaid two years, then I will that the warden of God's House in the town aforesaid for the time being, have for himself and his successors the aforesaid eleven messuages, etc., if he make after the said two years then immediately following a settlement in mortmain for one chaplain to celebrate [mass] for the souls of me, the aforesaid Joan, etc., in the said church of the Blessed Mary, by giving to the said Andrew, chaplain, for the term of his life, ten marks, and likewise to a chaplain after his death, ten marks, and twenty-six shillings and eightpence to be distributed yearly in the manner aforesaid, etc.; and if the said warden refuses to make the said settlement in mortmain, etc., in the manner aforesaid, then I will that the aforesaid messuages, etc., be amortized by my executors to provide a chaplain to celebrate [mass] in the form aforesaid. Moreover, I will that the executors of me, the aforesaid Joan, shall have the oversight, management and receipt of the rents and services of all and singular of the messuages, gardens with vaults and cellars aforesaid, till the amortization has been made in the manner aforesaid, as well by the mayor and commonalty as by the precentor and warden aforesaid of God's House. And the same executors shall find the chaplain aforesaid to celebrate [mass] yearly in the said church of the Blessed Mary the Virgin for the souls of me, the aforesaid Joan, etc. Also I will that my chaplain aforesaid, immediately after my death, shall celebrate [mass] daily, no lawful impediment hindering him, in the church of the blessed Mary aforesaid. And likewise he ought to be present on every Sunday and feast

Fol. LXXI (*continued*).

alte misse et secundis vesperis et aliis horis canonicis de die a principio usque in finem; et ab hinc se non absentet absque impedimento legitimo seu aliqua licencia predicti precentoris seu successorum suorum. Proviso semper quod dictus capellanus dicat semel in septimana exequias et commemoraciones pro anima mea, etc., et similiter missa de Requiem in die sequenti cum speciali collecta recitando nomen meum videlicet Johannem in eadem collecta. Et quod idem capellanus admittatur per precentorem predictum et successores suos; Proviso semper quod dictus capellanus examinatus sit per dictum presentorem et successores suos de sciencia et moribus et si fuerit habilis omnino admittatur si inhabilis repellatur. Et de duobus mesuagiis predictorum tresdecim mesuagiorum residuis situatis ibidem in orientali parte dicti vici francisci inter mesuagium Willielmi Waynflete¹ nuper Thome Middleton ex parte boriali ac messuagium Gilberti Goodfellow² quondam Johannis Selder ex parte australi, Voluntas et intentio mei prefate Johanne talis est quod predicta duo messuagia cum pertinenciis vendantur per executores meos seu executores executorum meorum; et quod pecunia inde proveniens disponatur et distribuatur per eosdem executores pro animabus mei prefate Johanne et dicti Nicholai nuper mariti mei ac pro animabus parentum antecessorum amicorum et omnium benefactorum meorum prout ipsi melius et uberius viderint et sciverint expediri. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum sexto die Maii³ anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum secundo.

¹ *William Waynflete*. Presumably the Willam Waynflete who became bishop of Winchester in 1448. He was chancellor under Henry VI. and went into hiding for a short time on the accession of Edward IV. He died in 1486 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

day at primes, vespers, matins, high mass and second vespers, and other canonical hours of the day from the beginning to the end. And henceforth he shall not be absent without lawful hindrance or leave from the aforesaid precentor or his successors. Provided always that the said chaplain shall once in a week say services and commemorations for my soul, etc., and in like manner a requiem mass on the day following with a special collect, mentioning my name, to wit, Joan, in the same collect. And that the said chaplain be admitted by the aforesaid precentor and his successors; provided always that the said chaplain be examined by the said precentor and his successors as to learning and character, and that he be admitted if he be altogether capable; and if incapable, be rejected. And concerning the two messuages [which] remain from the aforesaid thirteen messuages [and which are] situated on the east side of the said French Street, between the messuage of William Waynflete, formerly belonging to Thomas Middleton, on the north side, and the messuage of Gilbert Goodfelow, formerly belonging to John Selder, on the south side, the will and intention of me, the said Joan, is as follows: that the aforesaid two messuages with the appurtenances shall be sold by my executors or the executors of my executors; and that the money thus provided be disposed of and distributed by the same executors for the soul of me, the aforesaid Joan, and of the said Nicholas my late husband, and for the souls of my parents, ancestors, friends and all my benefactors, as they [the executors] shall see and know to be the more advantageous and profitable. In witness of this I have placed my seal to this present writing. Dated on the sixth day of May in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth after the Conquest.

² *Gilbert Goodfelow*, described as a "yeoman" in 1467, when he was said to be indebted for twenty marks to William Ludlowe (*Pat. Rolls Cal.*, p. 5).

³ May 6th, 1463.

[Summarised.]

Fol. LXXII. King's common court held at the town of Southampton before Robert Bisshop, mayor, Robert Yonge and Robert Wright,¹ bailiffs, on Tuesday the penultimate day of June, on the Feast of St. Peter,² 16 Henry VII.

John Matthews, of Erberfild,³ in the county of Berks, "gentilman," and Joan his wife, laid before the court a deed of feoffment whereby they granted to John Dawtrey of Southampton, "gentilman," a certain cellar with a solar called a "wulle hows,"⁴ with a vacant plot of land adjoining it, situated in the parish of St. John the Baptist, between a vacant plot of ground belonging to Southampton on the north and the walls of the said town on the south: John Dawtrey, his heirs and assigns to hold the said cellar, solar and vacant land for ever of the chief lords of that fee by the customary services.

Clause of warranty.

Sealed by the grantors, and with the seal of the mayoralty "because our seal is unknown to many."

Witnesses: Officers as above, John Bawdewyn, sheriff, John Walssh, John Godfrey and Nicholas Coward,⁵ burgesses and merchants of Southampton, with many others.

Dated at Southampton June 3rd, 16 Henry VII.⁶

Clause of acceptance by Joan and enrolment.

Seisin delivered.

¹ Robert Wright, sheriff 1504 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175).

² June 29th, 1501.

³ Erberfild, i.e., Arborfield, in Berkshire.

⁴ The Woolhouse, identified by Miss Aubrey, in her edition of *Speed's History of Southampton*, with the Welgh House, which was said to stand at the south-east corner of Bugle Street; the wool beam was kept there (*Speed's History of Southampton*, E. R. Aubrey ed., p. 77). There must, however, have been another welgh house at one time, as in the Terrier of 1455 "a peysage house" belonging to the Earl of Warwick apparently stood near Broad Lane; while in the same Terrier a "great house" belonging to Beaulen, called "le Wollehouse," is said to have stood in Bugle Street south of Rochelle Lane, and to have stretched as far as the town walls. In Overey's Terrier (1494) the executors of Roger Kelsale hold a long tenement "in the manner of wulle hous" for 13/4, and this is said to have a long loft over it.

⁵ Nicholas Cowart, sheriff 1505, mayor 1509-10 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175). One of a commission of gaol delivery 1511 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, No. 1818); owner of the "Trinity of Hampton" (*ib.*, No. 5112, p. 813). Apparently he helped to victual the fleet, as in 1514 he was paid for losses he had sustained from the sale of wheat after the war (*ib.*, No. 5724). He died before 1517 (*ib.*, No. 3851).

⁶ June 3rd, 1501.

[Summarised.]

Col. XXII B. Town of Southampton. King's common court held before Robert Bisshop, mayor, Robert Yonge and Robert Wright, bailiffs, on Tuesday, July 24th, 16 Henry VII.¹

John Payn,² of Southampton, "marchaunt," and Agnes his wife, laid before the court a deed of release whereby he quit-claimed to William Froste³ (already in possession on the day the deed was made) and his heirs all right and claim to a tenement, with an adjoining garden, in the parish of Holy Rood, on the east side of English Street, between the tenements formerly belonging to Richard Beden and his wife Alice, and now to Ralph Grut and his wife Emma, on the south and north. And the tenement released stretches eastward from English Street to the stone walls of the town: whereby John Payn and Agnes and their heirs are debarred from all claim to the said tenement for ever.

Clause of warranty.

Sealed by grantors, and with the seal of the mayoralty "because our seals are unknown to many."

Witnesses: Officers as above, John Bawdewyn, sheriff, and many others.

Dated July 18th, 16 Henry VII.⁴

Acceptance by Agnes, and enrolment.

Delivery of the deed.

¹ July 24th, 1501. There is some error here as to date; the 24th July, 1501, was Saturday, not Tuesday.

² *John Payn*. This John Payn, possibly son of the John Payn who was mayor in 1450, is perhaps identical with the John Payn of Southampton, hosier, who about 1486 gave a bond for £20 to a certain Thomas Shymming, together with the right to some lands in Kent (*Ancient Deeds*, III, p. 521, D 382). He held a tenement of the town for 26/8 yearly (Overey's Terrier). He may be identical with the John Payn who was farmer of pesage to Cecily the Duchess of Warwick, mother of Edward IV, to whom he lent fifty marks. This he was to repay himself by reserving a part of the rent he paid for the farm of the pesage; despite which he sued her executors for the debt (Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 26, No. 481a). He traded largely in cloth in about 1493 (K. R. Customs a/c, 7-8 Henry VII, 142/11).

³ *William Froste* held numerous official positions. He was commissioner for gaol delivery at Southampton in 1511 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, No. 1813) and at Winchester in 1512 (*ib.*, No. 3198), and justice of the peace in 1510 and 1512-14 (*ib.*, Nos. 904, 3071, 4169, 4476).

⁴ July 18th, 1501.

[Summarised.]

Fol. LXXIII. In the time of Thomas Dymok, mayor for the third time.

The king's common court held at Southampton on the Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael, 18 Henry VII,¹ before Thomas Dymmok, the mayor, Robert Wright and George Cokkys, the bailiffs.

Thomas Parde and Elena his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Holman, and Walter Perys and Alice his wife, sister of the said Elena, and one of the heirs of the same Thomas, laid before the court a deed whereby they granted to John Dawtrey, gentleman, and Joan his wife, all their tenement situated on the east side of Frensshestrete, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, between a tenement lately belonging to Thomas Payne,² and now to the town of Southampton, on the north, and the tenement of Thomas Troyes, called "le Weyhouse,"³ on the south; and further, Thomas Parde and Elena, Walter Perys and Alice have granted to John and Joan Dawtrey a stable, otherwise called a "skelyng," with three adjoining gardens, situated in "Bulstrete" on the west side, between a tenement belonging to Beaulieu on the south and a lane called "Merceslane"⁴ on the north; and the gardens abut on the town walls on the west: to be held by John and Joan Dawtrey, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the customary services.

¹ October 4th, 1502.

² *Thomas Payne*, merchant, and owner of the balynger called the "John of Southampton." He apparently traded with merchants from the Low Country, as one Arnold Claysson granted him a release from all actions (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 84). He also owned the "Marie of Hampton," which traded with Bordeaux for wine. This wine was said to be laded on the "Marie" by a certain Sir Henry Bruyn, to whom the purser and master gave bond to carry the wine securely; notwithstanding which Payne was said to have arrested the wine at Southampton for the freightage (Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 22, No. 182). Payne was sheriff in 1452; and a Thomas Payne (whether the same or not does not appear) was mayor in 1472 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 174).

³ *Le Weyhouse*. See note to Fol. lxxii. The weigh house here mentioned is clearly the "Pesage House" mentioned in the Terrier of 1455 as belonging to the Earl of Warwick.

⁴ *Merceslane*. Possibly the same as "Mersery Lane" mentioned in 1435 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 83). The name does not appear in the Terrier of 1455, but a lane is described as leading from the west side of Bugle Street to the walls, which may probably be identified with "Merceslane." If this identification is correct the stable and gardens here mentioned, which in the Terrier are described as being to the south of the unnamed lane and next to some buildings belonging to Beaulieu, belonged to the porters. A garden called the "Redehall" lay to the north of the lane in question (Terrier, 1455).

Fol. LXXIII (*continued*).

Clause of warranty.

Sealed by the grantors, and with the seal of the mayoralty
"because our seals are unknown to many."

Witnesses: Mayor and bailiffs as above, Robert Yong, sheriff,
Richard Palshid, town clerk, and others.

Dated at Southampton, October 1st, 18 Henry VII.¹

Fol. LXXIII (2). Release before the same court executed by Thomas Parde
and Elena his wife, of all interest in the above tenements (see
Fol. LXXIII) in favour of John Dawtrey and Joan his wife.

Seals and witnesses as above.

Date October 5th, 18 Henry VII.²

Fols. LXXIII B and LXXIV. Similar release by Walter Perys and Alice his wife, in favour
of John and Joan Dawtrey.

Seals, witnesses and date as above.

At the end of these two deeds appears the separate accept-
ances of both deeds by Elena and Alice.

Enrolment granted.

¹ October 1st, 1502.

² October 5th, 1502.

Fol. LXXIV (*continued*).[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]

Et super hoc abtunc et ibidem carta predicta cum scripto predicto et littera attornatoria sequenti in forma predicta deliberatur, etc.¹

Fol.
LXXIV B.

Here folowith and ensuith a lettre of attorney made in the names of the forsaid Thomas Parde, Elyn, Walter Perys and Alice theire wives unto Thomas Pyke in their names to deliver seison and possession unto John Dawtrey and John his wife accordyng to theire Estate to theym made in such lands before specified as at large her is wretyn.

Noverint universi per presentes nos Thomam Parde et Elenam uxorem meam Walterum Perys et Aliciam uxorem meam unanimi assensu et consensu fecisse, ordinasse et in loco nostro constituisse dilectum nobis in Christo Thomam Pyke fidelem et legitimum Attornatum nostrum ad deliberandum vice et nominibus nostris Johanni Dawtrey et Johanne uxori sue plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam de et in toto illo tenemento cum suis pertinenciis quod situatur, etc., in vico ibidem vulgariter nuncupato Frensshestrete in parte orientali eiusdem vici, etc., et de et in uno stabulo alias vocato a Skelyng cum tribus gardinis contigue adjacentibus, etc., in vico ibidem vulgariter nuncupato Bulstret ex parte occidentali, etc.,² secundum vim formam, et effectum eiusdem carte inde per nos prefatis Johanni Dawtrey et Johanne uxori sue heredibus et assignatis suis confecte; ratum et gratum habentes et habituri totum et quicquid Attornatus nostri nominibus nostris fecerit in premissis et quolibet premissorum in deliberacione seisine predictae prout ibidem personaliter interessemus per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum apud villam Suthamptonam predictam primo die Octobris Anno regni Regis henrici septimi post conquestum Anglie decimo octavo.³

¹ This sentence comes at the end of the last deed, following in the same line with the grant of enrolment.

And thereupon the aforesaid deed with the aforesaid writing and the letter of attorney following is then and there delivered, etc., in the form aforesaid.

Know all men by these presents that we, Thomas Parde and Elena my wife, Walter Perys and Alice my wife, with one assent and consent have made, ordained and placed in our stead, a man dear to us in Christ, Thomas Pyke, as our faithful and lawful attorney, to deliver full and peaceful possession and seisin in our stead to John Dawtrey and Joan his wife, of and in all that tenement with its appurtenances which is situated, etc., in the street there vulgarly called "Frensshestrete," on the east side of the same street, etc., and in a stable, otherwise called a skelyng, with three adjacent gardens, etc., in the street commonly called "Bulstrete," on the west side, etc., according to the force, form and intent of the same deed made thereon by us for the aforesaid John Dawtrey and Joan his wife, and their heirs and assigns; and by these presents we hold and will hold as right and pleasing all and everything whatsoever that our attorney shall do in our names in delivering the seisin aforesaid of the premises or of any one of them, as if we had been there present in person. In witness whereof we have affixed our seals to these presents. Dated at the town of Southampton aforesaid on October 1st, in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh after the Conquest of England.

² The description of the situation of the tenements is precisely the same as in Fol. lxxiii, except that "Merceslane" appears clearly as "Mercerslane."

³ October 1st, 1502.

[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]

Fol. LXXV. Testamentum Johannis Shropshire.¹

In dei nomine amen. Tercio die mensis Maii anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} nonagesimo quinto. Ego Johannes Shropshire compos mentis et sane memorie senciens me variis infirmitatibus multipliciter praegravari condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti Creatori meo beate Marie matri ejus ac omnibus sanctis corpusque meum fore sepeliendum in ecclesia beate Marie juxta Suthamptonam prope le holy Water Stok apud hostium australe ejusdem ecclesie. Item lego curato ecclesie Sancti Michaelis pro decimis meis oblitis ii s. Item lego matri ecclesie Sancti Swithuni xx d. Item do et lego atque concedo Marione uxori mee omnia terras et tenementa mea cum suis pertinenciis que habeo infra libertatem ville Suthamptone seu alibi; habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predictae Marione durante vita, si sola extiterit et solam se custodierit, custodiendo annuatim durante vita sua anniversarium meum octavo die Julii in ecclesia omnium Sanctorum ville predictae et distribuendo die dicti anniversarii xxii s. in forma sequenti, videlicet curato omnium Sanctorum ad interessendum missis et aliis divinis in ecclesia predicta et pro ceris consumendis x d. Item clerico ejusdem ecclesie vi d. Item lego curato Sancte crucis vi d. Et clerico Sancte crucis iiii d. Item lego curato Sancti Michaelis vi d. et clerico Sancti Michaelis iiii d. Item lego curato Sancti Laurencii vi d. Et clerico Sancti Laurencii iiii d. Item lego curato Sancti Johannis vi d. et clerico Sancti Johannis iiii d. Item lego fratribus minoribus ville Suthamptone ad celebrandum missas et ad alia divina fienda eodem die in loco dictorum fratrum ii s. et vi d. Item lego maiori ville Suthamptone ad interessendum dicto anniversario ii s. Item lego Senescallo ville Suthamptone ad interessendum dicto anniversario xx d. Item lego

¹ *John Shropshire*, sheriff 1477, mayor 1479, Parliamentary Burgess 1483-4 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 174-5 and 203). Mr. Davies speaks of his obit being kept after 1479 (*ib.*, p. 425), but this is probably a printer's error for 1497. Shropshire was a merchant and exported cloth. Early in

The Will of John Shropshire.

In the name of God, Amen. On the third day of the month of May, in the one thousand four hundred and ninety-fifth year of the Lord. I, John Shropshire, of sane mind and sound memory, feeling myself oppressed by various infirmities in manifold ways, make my will in this manner. First, I leave my soul to God Almighty my Creator, to the Blessed Mary His mother and to all the saints, and my body to be buried in the church of the Blessed Mary near Southampton, close to the holy Water Stok, at the south entrance of the same church. Also I leave to the parish priest of the church of Saint Michael, 2/- for my forgotten tithes. Also I leave to the mother church of Saint Swithun, 20d. Also I give, bequeath and grant to Marion my wife, all my lands and tenements with their appurtenances which I have within the liberty of the town of Southampton or elsewhere; to have and to hold all the aforesaid lands and tenements with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Marion during her life if she lives single and keeps herself single, by keeping my anniversary yearly during her life, on the eighth day of July, in the church of All Saints of the town aforesaid, and by distributing 22/- on the day of the aforesaid anniversary as follows: to wit, to the parish priest of All Saints, that he may be present at masses and other divine services in the church aforesaid, and for the wax used, 10d. Also to the clerk of the same church, 6d. Also I leave to the parish priest of Holy Rood, 6d., and to the clerk of Holy Rood, 4d. Also I leave to the parish priest of St. Michael, 6d., and to the clerk of St. Michael, 4d. Also I leave to the parish priest of St. Laurence, 6d., and to the clerk of St. Laurence, 4d. Also I leave to the parish priest of St. John, 6d., and to the clerk of St. John, 4d. Also I leave to the Friars Minor of the town of Southampton, to celebrate masses and to perform other divine services on the same day in the place of the said friars, 2/6. Also I leave to the mayor of the town of Southampton, to be present at the said anniversary, 2/-. Also I leave to the steward of the town of Southampton, to be present at the said anniversary, 20d. Also

the reign of Edward IV he is mentioned as exporting six pieces of kersey (Uinage a/c, Bundle 344, No. 17). He held the garden called "Pilgrymes Pitt" of the town at a rent of 2/- (Overey's Terrier, 1494).

Fol. LXXV (*continued*).

tribus pueris iii d. Item volo quod ordinetur in panibus vocatis white bounes usque ad summam iii s. Item in aliis bounes cum speciebus ad summam xii d. Item pro Croco et aliis speciebus iiii d. Item pro casio x d. Item in servicia de optimis xix d. Item in alia servicia vocata peny ale xii d. Item pro i lagena vini viii d. Item lego xiii^{elm} pauperibus ville Suthamptone xiii d. Item Clamatori ville Suthamptone ii d. Et post decessum predictæ Marione volo quod predicta terre et tenementa cum pertinenciis integris remaneant Thome Shropshire filio meo; habendum et tenendum predicto Thome et heredibus de corpore suo legitime¹ procreatis imperpetuum faciendo et custodiendo dictum anniversarium die supradicto in forma predicta distribuendo. Et si contingat dictum Thomam sine heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis obieri² tunc volo quod omnia predicta terre et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis integris remaneant Alicie Bedam filie mee et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum faciendo et custodiendo dictum anniversarium, etc. Et si contingat eandem Aliciam sine heredibus, etc., obire tunc volo quod omnia predicta terre et tenementa, etc., remaneant maiori Burgensibus et communitati ville Suthamptone et eorum successoribus imperpetuum faciendo et custodiendo dictum anniversarium, etc. Et si contingat dictos maiorem Burgenses et Communitatem dictum anniversarium non custodiri aut permittunt³ dicta terras et tenementa fore ruinosam et non sufficienter reparata tunc volo quod dicta terre et tenementa, etc., remaneant priori et conventui domus et ecclesie Sancti Dionisii juxta Suthamptonam predictam et successoribus imperpetuum faciendo et custodiendo dictum anniversarium, etc. Proviso semper quod si predicta Mariona terras et tenementa predicta bene et sufficienter non reparaverit seu manutenuerit aut dictum anniversarium annuatim non custodierit seu defecerit tunc volo quod Thomas filius meus intret in dictis terris et tenementis,⁴ etc., sibi et suis et juxta formam supradictam. Et si predictus Thomas terras et tenementa predicta bene et sufficienter non reparaverit nec manutenuerit aut dictum anniversarium annuatim non custodierit sed

Fol.
LXXV B.

¹ Sic.

² Sic.

I leave to three boys, 3d. Also I will that money shall be expended in bread called "white bounes" (buns) to the sum of 3/-. Also in other "bounes" with spices to the sum of 12d. Also for saffron and other spices, 4d. Also for cheese, 10d. Also in ale of the best, 19d. Also in other ale called "peny ale," 12d. Also for one gallon of wine, 8d. Also I leave to thirteen poor persons of the town of Southampton, 13d. Also to the crier of the town of Southampton, 2d. And after the death of the aforesaid Marion, I will that the aforesaid lands and tenements with all their appurtenances shall remain to Thomas Shropshire my son; to have and hold to the aforesaid Thomas and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, for ever, by celebrating and keeping the said anniversary on the day aforesaid, by distributing [goods] in the manner aforesaid. And if it happen that the said Thomas die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten, then I will that all the aforesaid lands and tenements with all their appurtenances entire shall remain to Alice Bedam my daughter and the heirs of her body lawfully born, for ever, by celebrating and keeping my said anniversary, etc. And if it happen that the same Alice die without heirs, etc., then I will that all the aforesaid lands and tenements, etc., shall remain to the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of the town of Southampton and their successors for ever, by holding and keeping the said anniversary, etc. And if it happen that the said mayor, burgesses and commonalty do not keep the said anniversary, or if they allow the lands and tenements to be ruined and not sufficiently repaired, then I will that the said lands and tenements, etc., remain to the prior and convent of the house and church of Saint Denys near Southampton aforesaid and to their successors for ever, by holding and keeping the said anniversary, etc. Provided always that if the aforesaid Marion shall not have well and sufficiently repaired or maintained the aforesaid lands and tenements or shall not have kept the said anniversary yearly or shall have made default [therein], then I will that Thomas my son enter into the said lands and tenements, etc., for himself and his [heirs] according to the manner aforesaid. And if the aforesaid Thomas shall not have well and sufficiently repaired or maintained the aforesaid lands and tenements or shall not have kept the said anniversary yearly,

3 *Sic.* There is a confusion in this phrase; "custodire aut permittere" must have been meant. 4 *Sic.*

Fol. LXXV B (*continued*).

defecerit tunc volo quod Alicia filia mea intret in dictis terris et tenementis, etc., et congaudeat sibi et suis juxta formam supradictam. Et si predicta Alicia terras et tenementa predicta bene et sufficienter non reparaverit seu manutenuerit hic tangit¹ aut dictum anniversarium annuatim non custodierit sed defecerit tunc volo quod predicti maior Burgenses et Communitas predicta intrent in predictas Terras et tenementa et congaudeant sibi et suis juxta formam supradictam. Item lego Thome filio meo unam togam pellerizatam coloris scarlett. Item lego Elizabethae uxori ejusdem Thome aliam togam coloris scarlett. Item lego Ricardo Bedam pannum laneum ad faciendum i togam. Item lego dicto Thome xls. in pecunia numerata sub condicione quod erit omnino confortabilis et auxiliarius dicte Marione matri ejus. Item lego dicto Ricardo Bedham xls. sub eadem condicione quod sit confortabilis et auxiliarius ejusdem Marione. Item lego quattuor filiabus Johannis Avan² et predictae Alicie cuilibet earum filiarum i mirram³ unam craterem de Argento cum ii^{bns} cocliaribus de Argento cum ad annos nobiles pervenerint. Item lego quattuor Burgensibus ville Southamptone ad portandum corpus meum sepulture tantum pannum laneum nigrum quantum facere potest iiii^{or} togas. Item lego octo pauperibus ad portandum cereos ad interessendum obsequiis et missis die sepulture mee tantum pannum laneum quantum facere potest octo togas. Item lego cuilibet servientibus⁴ meis tam masculis quam feminis vi s. viii d. vel bona ad valorem dicte summe secundum disposicionem dicte Marione. Item lego Johanni priourr vi s. viii d. vel bona ad valorem. Item lego Agneti sorori mee xl s. vel bona ad valorem. Item lego filiabus ejusdem Agnete cuilibet earum xx s. vel bona ad valorem dicte summe secundum disposicionem dicte Marione. Item volo quod par precaminum⁵ de argento et ii annulles

¹ "Hic tangit" is here written in the margin.

² *John Avan*—clearly the first husband of Alice Bedam—must have died shortly before 1494, and Alice's re marriage had presumably occurred only very recently, as in Overey's Terrier, compiled in 1494, "the wife of John Avan," presumably the woman mentioned in the text as "Alice Bedam," was said to hold a tenement for 3/4 a year, and a piece of vacant ground to the south of West Gate, also for 3/4 (Overey's Terrier, 1494; Book of Remembrance, pp. 9 *et seq.*).

but shall have made default [therein], then I will that Alice my daughter enter on the said lands and tenements, etc., and shall enjoy them for herself and her heirs according to the manner aforesaid. And if the aforesaid Alice shall not have well and sufficiently repaired or maintained the aforesaid lands and tenements or shall not have kept the said anniversary yearly, but shall have made default [therein], then I will that the aforesaid mayor, burgesses and commonalty aforesaid shall enter on the aforesaid lands and tenements, and shall enjoy them for themselves and their [successors] according to the manner aforesaid. Also I bequeath to Thomas my son a furred gown of scarlet colour. Also I leave to Elizabeth, wife of the said Thomas, another gown of scarlet colour. Also I leave to Richard Bedam woollen cloth to make a gown. Also I leave to the said Thomas, 40/- in coined money, on condition that he shall, in all ways, be comfortable and helpful to the said Marion his mother. Also I leave to the said Richard Bedham, 40/- on the same condition that he be comfortable and helpful to the same Marion. Also I bequeath to the four daughters of John Avan and the said Alice, to each of these daughters, one mazer, one bowl of silver with two silver spoons, when they have reached a marriageable age. Also I leave to four burgesses of the town of Southampton, for carrying my body to the grave, as much black woollen cloth as will make four gowns. Also I leave to eight poor men, for carrying wax candles and attending the services and masses on the day of my burial, as much woollen cloth as will make eight gowns. Also I leave to each of my servants, both male and female, 6/8, or goods to the value of the said sum, according to the disposal of the said Marion. Also I bequeath to John Priourr, 6/8 or goods to that amount. Also I leave to Agnes my sister, 40/- or goods to the amount. Also I leave to the daughters of the same Agnes, to each of them, 20/-, or goods to the value of the said sum, according to the disposal of the said Marion. Also I will that a pair of beads (?) of silver and two silver

³ "Mirra," or "mira," is given by Du Cange as equivalent to "mazer," a small cup of some valuable material, usually of wood.

⁴ *Sic.*

⁵ *Par precaminum.* "Precamen" is only given by Du Cange as equivalent to "preces,"=prayer but as that is clearly not its meaning in the present context I conjecture that "par precaminum" means "a pair of beads," or a rosary.

Fol. LXXV B (*continued*).

de argento vendantur et quod pecunia inde proveniens distribuatur pauperibus die obitus mei. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum superius non legatum do et lego predictæ Marione quam constituo facio et ordino meam veram ac solam executricem ut ipsa disponat pro salute anime mee bene et fideliter sicut et ipsa coram summo iudice respondere voluerit. Et superius hujus mei testamenti et voluntatis ordino petrum Spryng et Johannem Godfray supervisores ut ipsi supervideant quod hec mea ultima voluntas in omnibus fideliter perimpleatur. In cujus rei testimonium et hujus presentis mee ultime voluntatis sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thoma Dorset¹ clerico, Thoma² clerico, predictis Petro Spryng et Johanne Godfray, Dionisio donell, Willielmo Ernerley Scriptore hujus et Mattheo Barwick.

Probatum fuit presens Testamentum coram nobis Johanne lichefeld legum doctore domini Thome dei gratia Wintoniensis Episcopi³ commissario generali anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxxxv^{to} mensis vero Julii [Augusti⁴] die vi^{to} insinuatumque est et approbatum necnon pronunciatum sufficienter pro eodem; Commissa que est administracio omnium et singulorum bonorum dicti Testatoris et ejus testamentum concernentium executrici in eodem nominata in forma juris jurate et per eandem admissæ. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum officii inde apposuimus Anno domini mense supradicto. Et finem fecit cum officario, etc., recessit quieta.⁵

¹ *Thomas Dorset*, proctor of William Dorset, rector of St. Mary's and vicar of St. Michael's 1456 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 348 and 393). A blank occurs in the MS. after his name.

² There is a blank here, no surname being given.

³ *Thomas, Bishop of Winchester*, i.e., Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester 1493 to 1501, in which year he died, just as he was translated to Canterbury.

rings shall be sold and that the money thus obtained shall be distributed to the poor on the day of my obit. I give and bequeath the remainder of all my goods, not above bequeathed, to the said Marion, whom I constitute, make and appoint my true and only executrix, that she may well and faithfully arrange for the welfare of my soul, as she herself shall wish to answer before the highest judge. And, furthermore, I appoint Peter Spryng and John Godfray overseers of this my last testament and will, that they may see that this my last will be in all things faithfully fulfilled. In witness of which and of this present [writing] of my last will I have affixed my seal. These being witnesses, Thomas Dorset, clerk, Thomas, clerk, the aforesaid Peter Spryng and John Godfray, Dennis Donell, William Ernerley, writer of this, and Mathew Barwick.

The present will was proved before us, John Lichefeld, doctor of laws and general commissary of our Lord Thomas by the Grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, in the one thousand four hundred and ninety-fifth year of the Lord, on the sixth day of the month of July [or August], and it has been recorded and approved and sufficiently pronounced before the same; and the administration of the goods all and singular of the said testator and those connected with his will has been committed to the executrix named in the same, sworn in form of law and admitted by the same. In witness whereof we have affixed the seal of office thereto in the year of the Lord and month aforesaid. And she made fine with the official, etc., and departed quit.

⁴ August written above July.

⁵ This phrase very rarely occurs in the probate clauses in the Black Book. Possibly this may have reference to some custom of inheritance in connection with the lands outside Southampton; or it may possibly be simply a record of the payment of fees to the officials of the court.

[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]**Fol. LXXVI.** Testamentum Johannis Jamys.¹

In dei nomine Amen. Secundo die mensis Septembris anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} septuagesimo primo. Ego Johannes Jamys Burgensis ville Suthampton bone et sane memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti, beate marie virgini, et omnibus Sanctis ejus, corpusque meum sepeliendum infra ecclesiam beate Marie virginis de Suthamptona predicta. Item lego ecclesie cathedrali Wyntoniensi xx d. Item lego fabrice ecclesie beate Marie Suthamptone et pro sepultura mea ibidem xiii s. iiii d. Item lego domino Johanni Clyff vicario ecclesie Sancte Crucis Suthamptone pro decimis et oblacionibus meis debitis et oblitis xx s. Item lego fabrice ejusdem ecclesie Sancte Crucis xx s. Item lego fabrice ecclesie Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Suthamptone iii s. iiii d. Item fabrice ecclesie Sancti Johannis Baptiste ejusdem ville iii s. iiii d. Item lego fabrice Omnium Sanctorum ville Suthamptone predictae iii s. iiii d. Item lego fabrice ecclesie Sancti Laurencii ejusdem ville iii s. iiii d. Item lego fabrice ecclesie fratrum minorum ejusdem ville vi s. viii d. Item lego cuidam capellano ad celebrandum pro anima mea et animabus parentum et amicorum meorum et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum per tres annos immediate sequentes post obitum meum annuatim pro salario et stipendio suo Octo marcas. Item lego Alicie uxori mee totum illud integrum tenementum meum in quo inhabito cum volta curtilagio et omnibus suis pertinenciis situatum in parochia Sancte crucis ville Suthampton predictae in vico Anglico in occidentali parte ejusdem vici; habendum et tenendum prefate Alicie toto termino vite sue sub hac forma et condicione videlicet quod prefata Alicia durante vita sua teneat annuatim anniversarium meum in ecclesia Sancte Crucis predictae cum omnibus et singulis Curatis Rectoribus vicariis et clericis parochialibus ejusdem ville Suthamptone solvendo cuilibet Curato Rectori et vicario ad predictum

¹ *John Jamys*. Apparently one of the various Southampton carriers, as in the Brokage Books he appears carrying wine and woad to Salisbury (Brokage Book, 1460). He may have been identical with, or possibly the son of, John Jacob, who in 1441 rented a house called the "Bow above Bar" for

The Will of John Jamys.

In the name of God, Amen. On the second day of the month of September, in the year of the Lord one thousand four hundred and seventy-one, I, John Jamys, burgess of the town of Southampton, being of good and sound memory, make my will in this manner. First, I leave my soul to God Almighty, to the Blessed Virgin Mary and all His Saints, and my body to be buried within the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Southampton aforesaid. Also I leave to the Cathedral Church of Winchester, 20d. Also I leave to the building of the church of the Blessed Mary of Southampton and for my burial there, 13/4. Also I leave to Sir John Clyff, vicar of the church of Holy Rood, Southampton, for my tithes and offerings which I owed and forgot, 20/-. Also I leave to the building of the same church of Holy Rood, 20/-. Also I leave to the building of the church of Saint Michael the Archangel of Southampton, 3/4. Also to the building of the church of Saint John the Baptist of the same town, 3/4. Also I leave to the building of All Saints of the town of Southampton aforesaid, 3/4. Also I leave to the building of the church of St. Laurence of the same town, 3/4. Also I leave to the building of the church of the Friars Minor of the same town, 6/8. Also I leave to a certain chaplain to celebrate [mass] for my soul and the souls of my parents and friends and the souls of all the faithful departed, for three years immediately after my death, eight marks yearly for his salary and wages. Also I leave to Alice my wife all that entire tenement of mine in which I live, with a vault, curtilage and all its appurtenances, situated in the parish of Holy Rood of the town of Southampton aforesaid, in English Street, on the west side of the same street: to have and to hold to the aforesaid Alice for the whole term of her life in this manner and on this condition, namely, that the aforesaid Alice, during her life, shall yearly hold my anniversary in the church of Holy Rood aforesaid, with all and each of the parish priests, rectors, vicars and parish clerks of the same town of Southampton, paying to each parish priest,

£3 6s. 8d. of the town (Steward's Book, 1441). If he held both this house and the one in English Street he must have been a man of considerable wealth; and his will suggests that the status of the Southampton carriers must have been high.

Fol. LXXVI (*continued*).

anniversarium meum existentibus seu ejus vel eorum substitutis vi d. pro exequiis meis. Et ii s. vi d. cuilibet predictorum curatorum Rectorum et vicariorum seu eorum substitutorum vel vice gerentium pro trigintalia dicendo pro anima mea. Et vicario Sancte Crucis antedictæ pro luminaribus suis vi d. et hoc annuatim durante vita dictæ Alicie. Et cuilibet Clerico parochiali iiii d. Et preconisancti ii d. Et x s. expendendos in panibus casiis et serviciis erogandis pauperibus magis indigentibus annuatim in anniversarium inde durante vita ejusdem Alicie. Et post obbitum prefate Alicie uxoris mee cum ab hoc seculo decedere contingat, tunc volo et per hanc ultimam voluntatem meam lego predictum integrum tenementum, etc., maiori Ballivis et Burgensibus ville Suthampton predictæ sub hac condicione quod iidem maior Ballivi et Burgenses et eorum successores annuatim imperpetuum teneant seu teneri faciant anniversarium meum eodem modo et forma in omnibus predeclaratis. Et si contingat maiorem Ballivos et Burgenses deficere et non tenere anniversarium meum modo et forma ut predictum est quod absit tunc volo quod predictum tenementum meum, etc., Remaneant priori et Conventui Sancti Dionisii juxta Suthamptonam et eorum successoribus imperpetuum. Et quod prefatus prior et conventus et eorum Successores annuatim teneant anniversarium meum in ecclesia Sancte Crucis antedicta imperpetuum modo et forma in omnibus supradecaratis. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum do et lego prefate Alicie uxori mee ut ipsa ordinat et disponat pro anima mea ut ei melius videbitur expedire Hujus autem Testamenti et ultime voluntatis mee ordino facio et constituo executores meos prefatam Aliciam uxorem meam Walterum Fetplace Burgensem ville Suthampton predictæ et Willielmum perchard ac Johannem Nedeler supervisorem eorum. Item lego cuilibet predictorum Walteri, Willielmi, et Johannes pro labore eorum xl s. Hiis testibus domino Johanni Clyff vicario Sancte Crucis predictæ Michael Luke¹ Johanne Burbrigh et aliis.

¹ *Michael Luke*, sheriff 1463 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 174). He affords a typical example of the lawless Southampton burgess. His daughter Isabel married a certain Andrew Baret, who died, leaving her a tenement. The title deeds of this tenement she "of verry naturall trust that she had in Michell Luke her fadre" delivered to him; she married again, a certain Aleyen

rector and vicar being present at my anniversary aforesaid, or to his or their substitutes, 6d. for my funeral services. And 2/6 to each of the aforesaid parish priests, rectors, vicars and their substitutes or deputies for saying trentals for my soul. And to the vicar of Holy Rood aforesaid for his lamps, 6d., and this yearly during the life of the said Alice. And to each parish clerk, 4d. And to the town crier, 2d. And 10/- to be spent in bread, cheese and ale, to be given to the more needy poor annually on my anniversary during the life of the same Alice. And after the death of the aforesaid Alice my wife, when it happens that she shall have departed from this world, then I will and by this my last will bequeath all the aforesaid tenement, etc., to the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton aforesaid, on this condition, that the same mayor, bailiffs and burgesses and their successors shall annually hold or cause to be held for ever my anniversary in the same form and manner in all things as is declared above. And if it so happens that the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses make default and do not keep my anniversary in the manner and form as is above said (which God forbid), then I will that the aforesaid tenement of mine, etc., shall remain to the prior and convent of Saint Denys near Southampton, and their successors for ever. And that the aforesaid prior and convent and their successors shall annually hold my anniversary in the church of Holy Rood aforesaid, in manner and form in all things as declared above. The remainder indeed of all my goods I give and bequeath to the aforesaid Alice my wife, that she may order and arrange [them] for the benefit of my soul as may seem most expedient to her. Moreover, I ordain, make and constitute as my executors of this my testament and last will the aforesaid Alice my wife, Walter Fetplace, burgess of the town of Southampton aforesaid, and William Perchard and John Nedeler as overseers of them. Also I bequeath to each of the aforesaid Walter, William and John, for their work, 40/-. These being witnesses, Sir John Clyff, vicar of Holy Rood aforesaid, Michael Luke, John Burbrigh and others.

Thornton, and Luke kept the title deeds and the tenement (Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 38, No. 262). In the same way he was accused of confiscating to his own use a certain deed and a seal entrusted to him by John North, another burgess of Southampton. He held a tenement of St. Denys (Terrier, 1455).

Fol. LXXVI (*continued*).

Probatum fuit presens testamentum coram nobis Ivone Darell arcium magistro decano decanatum de pagham et Terryng¹ ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis jurisdictionis immediate ac Reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini domini (*sic*) permissione divina tituli sancti Ciriaci in terminis sacrosancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalis Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi totius Anglie primatis et apostolice sedis legati² Commissario ad infra-scriptum specialiter deputato in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum in palenta civitatis Cicestrie vicesimo tercio die mensis Octobris anno domini suprascripto de prerogativo et consuetudine dicte ecclesie Cantuariensis; et per nos approbatum et insinuatum ac bene pronunciatum pro eodem per³ eo et ex eo quod dictus defunctus defunctorum et⁴ tempore mortis sue bona nonnulla in diversis diocesibus habuit et possedit. Quorum quidem bonorum pretextu probacio et approbacio et insinuacio ejusdem testamenti ad dictum Reverendissimum patrem et non ad alium inferiorem judicem de prerogativa et consuetudine dicte ecclesie Cantuariensis a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit dinoscuntur notorie pertinere; Commissa que fuit administracio omnium bonorum dictum defunctum et ejus testamentum consernentium Alicie Relicte ejusdem defuncti Waltero Fetplace et Willielmo Perchard executoribus superius in dicto testamento nominatis in persona Richardi Tomson procuratoris eorum ad hoc sufficienter et bene constituti de bene et fideliter administrando jurati in forma juris. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum officii nostri decanatis de Terryng predicti quod ad manus habemus presentibus apposuimus. Datum die loco et Anno domini proximis supradictis, etc., etc.⁵

¹ *Deaneries of Pagham and Terryng, i.e., Pagham and Tarring, rural deaneries in Sussex.*

² *Cardinal Bouchier, archbishop 1454-86.*

³ *Sic. "Per" is presumably a mistake for "pro."*

The present will has been proved before us, Ivo Darell, master of arts, dean of the Deaneries of Pagham and Terryng and commissary of the immediate jurisdiction of Christchurch, Canterbury, and of the most reverend father in Christ and lord cardinal of the Holy Roman church of the title of Saint Cyriac in Terminis, by divine permission, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and legate of the Apostolic See. [The commissary was] specially deputed for the below written purpose in the church of All Saints in the Pallant of the city of Chichester, on the twenty-third day of the month of October, in the above written year of the Lord, by the prerogative and custom of the said church of Canterbury. And [the said will] was approved and recorded and well declared by us on behalf of the same [Archbishop], for this cause and on this account that the said dead man at the time of his death held and possessed some goods in different dioceses. On account of which goods the probate, approval and record of the same will are well known to belong to the said most reverend father and not to another inferior judge, by the prerogative and custom of the said church of Canterbury from the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. And the administration of all the goods connected with the said deceased and his will has been committed to Alice, widow of the same deceased, to Walter Fetplace and William Perchard, the executors named above in the said will, in the person of Richard Tomson their proctor, well and sufficiently appointed for this purpose of well and faithfully administering [the goods], he being sworn in the form of law. In witness whereof we have affixed the seal of our office of the Deanery of Terryng aforesaid, which we have at hand, to these presents. Dated the day, place and year of the Lord last written above, etc., etc.

⁴ *Sic.* "Defunctorum et" appear to be inserted by a scribe's error.

⁵ *Sic.*

[Summarised.]

Fols.
LXXVI B
and
LXXVII.

In the time of John Flemyng, mayor.

King's court held at Southampton on August 30th, 20 Henry VII.¹

John Calker, *alias* Calkyn,² and Margery his wife, late the wife of John Browne, citizen of New Sarum, lately dead, came before the mayor and bailiffs in full court and produced a certain deed of feoffment, whereby they granted to Nicholas Cowart, burgess and merchant of Southampton, and Matilda his wife, all their lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services within the town and liberty of Southampton, and these same lands, etc., the said Margery possessed by the gift and legacy of John Browne her late husband, who bequeathed them to her and her heirs for ever: Nicholas and Matilda Cowart and their heirs and assigns to hold the said lands, etc., of the capital lords of the fee by the customary rents and services.

Clause of warranty.

Further, John Calkyn, *alias* Calker, and Margery his wife appointed Richard Palshid and John Reye,³ their true and lawful attorneys, jointly and severally to enter on the premises aforesaid, in the name of John and Margery Calkyn, and to deliver the seisin thus taken to Nicholas and Matilda Cowart; and John and Margery Calkin promise to ratify all acts of their attorneys done in their names.

Sealed with the seals of the grantors, and with the seal of the mayoralty of Southampton "because our seals are unknown to many."

¹ August 30th, 1504.

² *John Calker*, alias *Calkyn*, appears as a merchant exporting cloths about 1494 (K. R. Customs a/c, 7-8 Henry VII, 142/11).

³ *John Reye*. Possibly identical with the John Reye who in 1513 was captain of the "Mary George of Hampton," in which capacity he received 18d. a day as wages (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. I, No. 4535).

Fols. LXXVI B and LXXVII (*continued*).

Witnesses: John Flemyng, mayor, John Gough, sheriff, Nicholas Cowart and Peter Stoner,¹ bailiffs, Thomas Bythewey,² steward, and many others.

Dated at Southampton, August 25th, 20 Henry VII.³

¹ *Peter Stoner*, sheriff 1507, mayor 1512 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175). He was involved in a dispute with the abbot of Hyde, to whom he owed £23 6s. 8d.; this debt he liquidated by sending the abbot "a Tonne of Iron, a butt of Malmsey and a barell of Salmon," notwithstanding which the abbot sued him for debt (Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 225, No. 90).

² *Thomas Bythewey* joined with several others in importing woad, paper, wax, etc. (K. R. Customs a/c, 7-8 Henry VII, 142/11).

³ August 25th, 1504.

Fol. LXXVII (*continued*).[*Transcribed.*]

Indorsamentum dicte Carte.

Lecta publice audita et intellecta fuit presens Carta eidem curie pedis pulverisati¹ domini regis tente apud villam Suthamptonam coram Johanne Flemyng ejusdem ville maiori Nicholao Cowart et Petro Stoner tunc ibidem Ballivis die Saturdie ultimo die Augusti anno regni regis Henrici septimi vicesimo.² Et super hoc infrascriptum Margeria tunc ibidem in plena curia ibidem per dictos maiorem Ballivos per se sola diligenter examinata onerata et jurata secundum consuetudinem ville predicte fatetur pure sponte et absolute istam cartam esse factum suum. Et quod spontanea fieri fecit hanc cartam absque coercione seu aliqua compulcione viri sui predicti.

¹ *Court of Pie Powder.* This court, by its description, must have been precisely the same as the king's court held the same day, before which the deed in question had been laid; and this court, in the case of all other deeds thus produced which are mentioned in the Black Book, was the town court of record, which had jurisdiction over civil pleas concerning land, etc. (see the charter of 1401, *Charters of Southampton*, H. W. Glidden ed.). The court of pie powder usually took cognisance only of causes arising from commercial transactions, and especially of causes in which strangers were implicated.

The endorsement of the said charter.

The present deed was publicly read, heard and understood at the same court of pie powder of our lord the king, held at the town of Southampton, before John Flemyng, mayor of the same town, Nicholas Cowart and Peter Stoner, then bailiffs there, on Saturday the last day of August, in the twentieth year of the reign of King Henry VII. And Margery, diligently examined by herself alone in full court concerning this matter within written by the said mayor and bailiffs, and charged and sworn according to the custom of the town aforesaid, declares clearly, freely and fully that this deed is her own doing, and that she has caused this deed to be executed of her own free will without constraint or any compulsion by her husband aforesaid.

Hence it seems possible that in the present instance the description of the court as being a court of pie powder may simply be a scribe's error, as the court of pie powder was also presided over by the town officials; it may have been difficult to discriminate in which capacity they were acting at any given time.

2 August 31st, 1604.

[Transcribed.]

Fol.
LXXVII (2). Copia Testamenti Johannis Browne nuper civis Nove Sarum.

In dei nomine amen. Sexto die mensis octobris anno domini millesimo quingentesimo tercio. Ego Johannes Browne civis civitatis Nove Sarum compos mentis et sane memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Inprimis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti beate Marie sue matri et omnibus sanctis corpusque meum ad humandum in valvis ecclesie sancti Edmundi¹ civitatis predictae coram Baptisterio ibidem. Item do et lego summo altari ejusdem ecclesie viii d. Item lego altari de Jhesu Christo in dicta ecclesia xii d. Item lego unum longum manitergium ad serviendum populis cominicanis in dicta ecclesia in solemnitate paschali tempore perpetuo ibidem remansurum. Item lego altari de Jhesu in ecclesia Sancti Thome martyris in civitate predicta iiii d. Item lego fraternitati Sancte Trinitatis iiii d. Item lego fraternitati Sanctorum angelorum iiii d. Item lego fraternitati Spiritus Sancti iiii d. Item lego fraternitati Sancti Francisci iiii d. Item lego Magistro Henrico Hunte curato meo viii d. Item do et lego Nicholao Gregori meam togam peiorem de tawny. Item do et lego Willielmo Harrold unam ex Tenicis² meis manicatis. Item do et lego Margerie uxori mee omnia terras et tenementa mea que habeo in villa Suthamptona cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, habendum et tenendum prefate Margerie hereditibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitali domino feodi illius pro redditu et serviciis inde debitis et de jure consuetis. Item volo et concedo ut recti heredes habeant et possideant omnia illa terre et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que habeo in Menstede.³ Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum mobilium et immobilium do et lego Margerie uxori mee et ipsam facio ordino et constituto meam veram et solam executricem ut ipsa disponat pro salute anime mee inde melius videbitur deo placere et anime mee proficere; hiis testibus Magistro Henrico Hunte curato meo Ricardo Cheryte Henrico Serigge ac multis aliis.

Fol.
LXXVII B.

¹ *St. Edmund's Church*, founded in the thirteenth century; in the north-east part of the town.

² *Sic*. Presumably the same as "tunica."

A copy of the Will of John Browne, late a citizen of Salisbury.

In the name of God, Amen. On the sixth day of the month of October, in the one thousand five hundred and third year of the Lord, I, John Browne, citizen of the city of Salisbury, being sane of mind and sound of memory, make my will in manner as follows. First, I leave my soul to God Almighty, to the Blessed Mary His mother and all the Saints, and my body to be buried within the doors of the church of Saint Edmund of the city aforesaid before the baptistery there. Also I give and bequeath to the high altar of the same church, 8d. Also I bequeath to the altar of Jesus Christ in the said church, 12d. Also I bequeath a long towel for the use of the people communicating in the said church at the celebration at Easter-time, to remain there for ever. Also I bequeath to the altar of Jesus in the church of Saint Thomas the Martyr in the city aforesaid, 4d. Also I bequeath to the brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, 4d. Also I bequeath to the brotherhood of the Holy Angels, 4d. Also I bequeath to the brotherhood of the Holy Spirit, 4d. Also I leave to the brotherhood of St. Francis, 4d. Also I bequeath to Master Henry Hunt, my parish priest, 8d. Also I give and bequeath to Nicholas Gregory my worse gown of tawny. Also I give and bequeath to William Harrold one of my sleeved tunics. Also I give and bequeath to Margery my wife all my lands and tenements which I have in the town of Southampton with all their appurtenances: to have and to hold to the aforesaid Margery, her heirs and assigns for ever, from the chief lord of that fee for the rent and services thence due and customary by law. Also I will and grant that my right heirs have and possess all those lands and tenements with all their appurtenances which I have in Menstede. The remainder indeed of all my goods, moveable and immoveable, I give and bequeath to Margery my wife, and I make, ordain and constitute her my true and only executrix, that she may dispose [of them] for the welfare of my soul [as] may then seem to be more pleasing to God and advantageous to my soul. These being witnesses, Master Henry Hunt, my parish priest, Richard Cheryte, Henry Serigge, and many others.

[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]

Fol.
LXXVIII.¹ Tempore Johannis Bawdewyn maioris.

Johannes Bawdewyn maior ville Suthamptone Johannes Favor² et Johannes Grygge eiusdem ville Ballivi Omnibus ad quos presentes littere nostre pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum Thomas Tomas coram nobis prefatis maiore et ballivis implacitavit Henricum James et Johannam uxorem eius de uno mesuagio et uno Gardino cum pertinenciis in villa Suthamptona cuiusquidem placiti tenor sequitur in hac verba.

Placita apud villam Suthamptonam in curia commune domini Regis in Guyhald eiusdem ville secundum consuetudinem in eadem villa a tempore cuius in contrarium memoria hominum non existit usitatam et approbatam, tenta coram prefatis maiore et ballivis eiusdem ville die martis vicesimo secundo die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici septimi vicesimo secundo.³

VILLA SUTHAMPTONA. Ad hanc curiam in presencia predictorum maioris et ballivorum venit Thomas Tomas in propria persona sua differendo secum breve domini Regis de Recto clasum⁴ maiori et ballivis ville predictae directum in forma juris exequendum et secundum consuetudinem ville predictae determinandum cuius quidem brevis tenor sequitur in hec verba. HENRICUS dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus hibernie maiori et ballivis ville sue Suthamptone Salutem. Precipimus vobis quod sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem ville nostre Suthamptone plenum Rectum teneatis Thome Tomas de uno mesuagio et uno gardino cum pertinenciis in villa Suthamptona que Henricus James et Johanna uxor eius ei deforciant ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu recti. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium xii^o die Novembris Anno regni nostri vicesimo secundo.⁵ Super

¹ This document is a record of the process at law known as a "common recovery." This cumbrous method of transfer was apparently used but rarely in Southampton, for as land was there frequently held absolutely there was but little necessity for a form of conveyance which should bar possible claimants,—the object of the "common recovery."

² John Favor, sheriff 1508, mayor, after the death of John Baudewyn, 1514 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175). He owned a ship called the "George of Hampton," which acted as a victualler to the fleet in 1514 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. I, No. 5119).

³ December 22nd, 1506.

In the time of John Bawdewyn, mayor.

John Bawdewyn, mayor of the town of Southampton, John Favor and John Grygge, bailiffs of the same town, to all to whom our present letters shall come, greeting. Know that whereas Thomas Tomas has sued Henry James and Joan his wife, before us, the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs, concerning a messuage and a garden with its appurtenances, in the town of Southampton, of which plea the substance follows in these words.

Plea held at the town of Southampton in the common court of the lord king, before the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs of the same town, in the Guildhall of the same town, according to the custom used and approved in the same town since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, on Tuesday, 22nd day of December, 22nd Henry VII.

Town of Southampton. To this court, in the presence of the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs, came Thomas Tomas in his own person, bringing with him a writ *de recto clausum* of the lord king directed to the mayor and bailiffs of the town aforesaid, to be executed in the form of law and to be determined according to the custom of the town aforesaid, of which writ the substance follows in these words. Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to the mayor and bailiffs of his town of Southampton, greeting. We command you that without delay and according to the custom of our town of Southampton, you shall do full right to Thomas Tomas concerning a messuage and a garden with appurtenances in the town of Southampton, of which Henry James and Joan his wife dispossessed him, that we may hear no more of a complaint therein through defect of justice. I myself being witness at Westminster, on November 12th, in the twenty-second year of our

⁴ *Closed Writ of Right*. This writ was directed from the king to the bailiffs of the manor (in this case to the town officers), directing and empowering him to do right according to the custom of the manor, without the intervention of the sheriffs or king's officers (Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Vol. I, p. 386). It was one of the writs specially permitted to run in Southampton by the charter of Henry III (H. W. Gidden, *Charters of Southampton*, Vol. I, p. 16). As a general rule an action to recover after ejection could only be decided on by the borough court when the ejection was recent; otherwise a royal writ was required (M. Bateson, *Borough Customs*, Vol. II, p. cxix).

⁵ November 12th, 1506.

Fol. LXXVIII (*continued*).

quo predictus Thomas Tomas secundum consuetudinem ville predictæ protestatur prosequi breve predictum in forma et natura brevis domini Regis de ingressu super disseisinam *en le post*¹ ad communem legem dicendo quod cum predictus henricus James et Johanna uxor eius ei deforciaverint de uno mesuagio et gardino, etc., post primam transfretationem domini henrici Regis filii Regis Johannis in Vasconiam. Et invenit pleggios de prosequendo breve illud videlicet Johannem Browne et Ricardum Frye. Et petit processum inde sibi fieri secundum consuetudinem eiusdem ville. Ideo secundum consuetudinem ville predictæ preceptum est Gilberto Mountegue servienti ad clavam² infra villam predictam ac ministrum curie predictæ quod summoneat per bonos summonitores predictum henricum James et Johannam uxorem eius quod sint hic ad proximam curiam coram prefatis maiore et ballivis in Guyhald ville predictæ videlicet die martis proximo post Festum Sancti Hillarii proximo futurum secundum consuetudinem ville predictæ tenendam ad respondendum prefato Thome Tomas de placito quod reddant ei messuagium et gardinum predictos cum pertinenciis in forma predicta, etc.³ Idem dies data est prefato Thome Tomas hic, etc.⁴

VILLA SUTHAMPTONA. Curia communis, etc., tenta, etc.,⁵ die martis proximo post Festum sancti hillarii anno regni Regis Henrici septimi vicesimo secundo.⁶

Fol.
LXXVIII B.

Ad hanc curiam venit Thomas Tomas in propria persona sua et petit versus Henricum James et Johannam uxorem eius unum mesuagium et unum gardinum, etc., ut jus et hereditatem suam. Et in que iidem Henricus et Johanna non habent ingressum nisi post disseisinam quam Petrus James inde iniuste et sine iudicio fecit prefato Thome Tomas post primam transfretationem domini henrici regis filii Regis Johannis in Vasconiam, etc.⁷ Et unde dicit quod ipsemet fuit seisitus

¹ *Writ of entry for disseisin en le post*. A suit under a writ of entry for disseisin *en le post* enabled the plaintiff to sue on the ground that the defendant only possessed the land after the disseisin of the plaintiff by some specified person (Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Vol. II, pp. 65-6). Thus for such an action as the present, of which the whole gist lay in the pretence that the land transferred really originally belonged to the buyer, such a writ was exceedingly appropriate.

² *Sergeant-at-Mace*. The sergeants are mentioned in the *Oak Book* (Ord. 32) as officials whose business it was to attend on the mayor and execute arrests and attachments within the town. The

reign. Thereon the aforesaid Thomas Tomas, according to the custom of the town aforesaid, declares that he prosecutes the aforesaid writ in the form and nature of a writ of the lord king of entry after disseisin *en le post* at common law, by saying that the aforesaid Henry James and Joan his wife deforced him from a messuage and garden, etc., after the first crossing into Gascony of the Lord Henry the king, son of King John. And he finds pledges for prosecuting that writ, namely, John Browne and Richard Frye. And he wishes process to be made thereon on his behalf according to the custom of the same town. Thereon, according to the custom of the aforesaid town, Gilbert Mountegue, sergeant-at-mace in the aforesaid town and servant of the aforesaid court, is commanded to summon with suitable summoners Henry James and Joan his wife, that they may be here at the next court to be held here before the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs, in the Guildhall of the town aforesaid, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Hilary next coming, according to the custom of the town aforesaid, [there] to answer to the aforesaid Thomas Tomas concerning the suit, that they should return to him the aforesaid messuage and garden with appurtenances in the aforesaid form, etc. The same day is given to the aforesaid Thomas Tomas [to be] here, etc.

Town of Southampton. Common court, etc., held, etc., on Tuesday the next after the Feast of St. Hilary, 22 Henry VII.

To this court came Thomas Tomas in his own person and demanded of Henry James and Joan his wife a messuage and garden, etc., as his right and inheritance; and the same Henry and Joan did not enter therein save after the disseisin which Peter James, unjustly and without judgment given, made on the aforesaid Thomas Tomas after the first crossing of the Lord Henry the king, the son of King John, into Gascony, etc. And thereon he says that he himself was seized of the

term "sergeant-at-mace," however, does not appear in the town charters till the time of Charles I (*Charters of Southampton*, H. W. Glidden ed., Vol. I, p. xxiii; Vol. II, p. 142).

³ *Sic.* The formulas are thus abbreviated in the original document.

⁴ *Sic.*

⁵ Heading exactly the same as in the previous entry.

⁶ January 19th, 1507.

⁷ *Sic.*

Fol. LXXVIII B (*continued*).

de mesuagio et gardino predictis cum pertinenciis in dominico suo ut de feodo tempore pacis tempore domini Regis nunc capiendo inde explecias¹ ad valenciam, etc.² Et in quo, etc.³ Et inde producit sectam. Et predicti henricus et Johanna in propriis suis venerunt. Et defendunt jus suum quando, etc.⁴ Et vocant inde ad warantiam Robertum Grame⁵ qui presens est hic in curia in propria persona sua. Et gratis mesuagium suum et gardinum predicta cum pertinenciis ei warantizavit, etc.⁶ Et super hoc predictus Thomas Tomas petit versus Robertum Grame predictum tenentem per warantiam suam predictum mesuagium et gardinum cum pertinenciis in forma predicta. Et unde dicit quod ipsemet fuit seisisus de mesuagio et gardino predictis cum pertinenciis in dominico suo ut de feodo tempore pacis tempore domini Regis nunc capiendo inde explecias ad valenciam, etc. Et in que, etc. Et inde producit sectam, etc. Et predictus Robertus Grame tenens per warantiam suam defendit jus suum quando, etc.⁷ Et petit licenciam inde interloquendi.⁸ Et habet, etc.⁹ Et postea ista presente curia predictus Thomas Tomas in propria persona sua revenit hic in curia. Et predictus Robertus Grame tenens per warantiam suam licet solempniter exactus non revenit sed in contemptum curie defaltam facit. Ideo concessum est per curiam quod predictus Thomas Tomas recuperet seisinam suam versus predictum henricum James et Johannam uxorem eius de predictis mesuagio et gardino cum pertinenciis, etc.¹⁰ Et quod iidem henricus James et Johanna uxor eius habeant de terris Roberti Grame ad valenciam, etc.¹¹ Et quod idem Robertus Grame sit in misericordia, etc.¹²

¹ *Explecia* (esples), *i.e.*, the produce of the land.

² *Sic.*

³ *Sic.*

⁴ *Sic.*

⁵ *Robert Grame* here represents the common vouchee. The procedure in such suits as these was that the defendant declared some landless individual had warranted the land to him; thereon the suit was transferred to this person, who, of course, did not defend it.

messuage and garden aforesaid with their appurtenances in his domain as of fee, in time of peace, in the time of the present lord king, by taking thence esplees to the value, etc. And in this, etc. And thereon he produces suit. And the aforesaid Henry and Joan in their own persons come and defend their right when, etc. And they vouch to warranty Robert Grame, who is present here in court in his own person. And he freely warranted, etc., his messuage and garden aforesaid to them with their appurtenances. And thereupon the aforesaid Thomas Tomas demands the aforesaid tenement of Robert Grame by his warranty, that is to say, the aforesaid messuage and garden with their appurtenances, in the aforesaid form. And concerning this he says that he himself was seized of the messuage and garden aforesaid with their appurtenances in his demesne as of fee in a time of peace, and in the time of the present lord king, by taking thence esplees to the value, etc. And in this, etc. And thence he produces suit, etc. And the aforesaid Robert Grame, holding by his warranty, defends his right when, etc. And he asks licence to imparle, and he has it, etc. And afterwards in this present court, the aforesaid Thomas Tomas comes back here in his own person into the court. And the aforesaid Robert Grame, holding by his warranty, although solemnly summoned, did not return, but in contempt of the court made default. Therefore it has been granted by the court that the aforesaid Thomas Tomas shall recover his seisin against the aforesaid Henry James and Joan his wife, of the aforesaid messuage and garden with their appurtenances, etc. And that the same Henry James and Joan his wife shall have [compensation] from the lands of Robert Grame to the value, etc. And that the same Robert Grame shall be in mercy, etc.

⁶ *Sic.* "El" should perhaps be "els."

⁷ *Sic.*

⁸ *Interloquendum*, "to imparle," *i.e.*, negotiate.

⁹ *Sic.*

¹⁰ *Sic.*

¹¹ *Sic.*

¹² *Sic.*

Fol. LXXVIII B (*continued*).

VILLA SUTHAMPTONA. Et similiter prefatus Thomas Tomas ad predictam curiam coram prefatis maiore et ballivis in Guyhald, etc., in propria persona sua venit differendo secum aliud breve domini Regis de Recto clausum maiori et ballivis ville predictæ directum in forma juris exequendum et secundum consuetudinem ville predictæ determinandum cuius quidem brevis tenor sequitur in hec verba. Henricus, etc., maiori et ballivis ville sue Suthamptone salutem. Precipimus vobis quod, etc., plenum Rectum teneatis Thome Tomas de uno mesuagio et uno gardino cum pertinenciis in villa Suthamptona que Willielmus Justice et Alicia uxor eius ei deforciant, etc. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium xii die Novembris Anno regni nostri vicesimo secundo. Super quo predictus Thomas Tomas, etc., protestatur prosequendo breve predictum in forma et natura brevis domini Regis de convencione ad communem legem.¹ Et petit quod predicti Willielmus Justice et Alicia uxor eius teneant ei convencionem de mesuagio et gardino predictis cum pertinenciis. Et predicti Willielmus Justice et Alicia uxor eius in propriis² suis comparuerunt. Et petunt licenciam inde concordandi. Et dictus Willielmus et Alicia dant prefatis maiori et ballivis pro licencia concordandi tres solidos et quatuor denarios. Et super hoc facta est finalis concordia in curia predicta coram prefatis maiore et ballivis inter prefatum Thomam Tomas querentem et prefatos Willielmum Justice et Aliciam uxorem eius deforciantes de mesuagio et gardino predictis cum pertinenciis scilicet quod predicti Willielmus Justice et Alicia recognoverunt mesuagium et gardinum predictos cum pertinenciis esse jus ipsius Thome Tomas ut illa que idem Thomas habet ex dono predictorum Willielmi et Alicie. Et illa remiserunt et quieta clamaverunt de ipsis Willielmo Justice et Alicia

Fol. LXXIX.

¹ *Writ of Covenant*. This writ is used when land is to be conveyed by way of fine, as in the following document (Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Vol. II, p. 216, etc.).

Town of Southampton. And likewise the aforesaid Thomas Tomas came in his own person to the aforesaid court, before the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs, in the Guildhall, etc., bringing with him another closed writ of right from the lord king directed to the mayor and bailiffs of the town to be pursued in the form of law and to be determined according to the custom of the town aforesaid, the substance of which writ follows in these words. Henry, etc., to the mayor and bailiffs of his town of Southampton, greeting. We command you that, etc., you do full right to Thomas Tomas concerning a messuage and a garden in the town of Southampton, from which William Justice and Alice his wife have deforced him, etc. Witness, myself, at Westminster on the twelfth day of November, in the twenty-second year of our reign. On which the aforesaid Thomas Tomas, etc., declares he prosecutes the writ aforesaid in the form and manner of a writ of covenant of the lord king at common law. And he demands that the aforesaid William Justice and Alice his wife shall keep their covenant with him concerning the messuage and garden aforesaid with their appurtenances. And the aforesaid William Justice and Alice his wife appeared in their own person and sought leave to make agreement thereon. And the said William and Alice give the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs three shillings and four-pence for leave to make agreement. And on this a final agreement has been made in the court aforesaid, before the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs, between the aforesaid Thomas Tomas, plaintiff, and the aforesaid William Justice and Alice his wife, deforciant, concerning the messuage and garden aforesaid with its appurtenances; to wit, that the aforesaid William Justice and Alice shall recognise the messuage and garden aforesaid with its appurtenances, to be the right of the same Thomas Tomas as those which the same Thomas holds by the gift of the aforesaid William and Alice. And they remitted them and quit-claimed

² "Persons" should follow, but it is omitted in the text.

Fol. LXXIX (*continued*).

et heredibus ipsius Alicie predicto Thome Tomas et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et postea iidem Willielmus Justice et Alicia concesserunt pro se et heredibus ipsius Alicie quod ipsi warantizabunt predicto Thome Tomas heredibus et assignatis suis predictum mesuagium et gardinum cum suis pertinenciis contra omnes gentes imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognicione, remissione, quieta clamatione, warantia, fine et concordia idem Thomas Tomas dedit prefato Willielmo Justice et Alicie sexaginta libras sterlingorum. Quod quidem placitum ad requisicionem prefati Thome Tomas exemplificari et commune sigillum predictae ville Suthamptone presentibus apponi fecimus. Data apud villam Suthamptonam predictam decimo die Aprilis Anno regni Regis henrici septimi vicesimo secundo.¹

¹ April 10th, 1507.



these [lands] from themselves, William Justice and Alice, and the heirs of the said Alice, to the aforesaid Thomas Tomas and his heirs for ever. And afterwards the same William Justice and Alice granted for themselves and the heirs of the same Alice, that they shall warrant the aforesaid messuage and garden with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Thomas Tomas, his heirs and assigns, against all men for ever. And for this recognition, remission, acquittance, warranty, fine and agreement, the same Thomas Tomas gave the aforesaid William Justice and Alice sixty pounds sterling. And we have caused this plea to be copied at the request of the aforesaid Thomas Tomas, and have had the common seal of the town of Southampton affixed to these presents. Dated at the town of Southampton aforesaid on the tenth day of April, in the twenty-second year of King Henry the Seventh.



[Summarised.]

Fol.
LXXIX B.¹

In the time of John Baudewyn, mayor.

Town of Southampton. King's common court held in the Guildhall, before John Baudewyn, mayor, John Favor and John Grygge, bailiffs, on Tuesday, June 1st, 22 Henry VII.²

Peter Stonherd appeared at the court in his own person bringing with him a closed writ of right dated February 4th, 22 Henry VII,³ and directed to the mayor and bailiffs of Southampton, whereby they are commanded to administer justice regarding two messuages and a rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence in Southampton, of which John Husee, John Dawtreys and Richard Hyll⁴ have dispossessed the aforesaid Peter Stonherd. Peter Stonherd declares his intention of prosecuting his plea as under a writ of entry on disseisin *en le post* at common law, saying that John Husee, John Dawtreys and Richard Hyll unjustly dispossessed him of the said messuage and rent "after the first crossing of King Henry, the son of King John, into Gascony." He finds sureties, Thomas Tye and Richard Browne. Therefore John Hert, sergeant-at-mace, is commanded to summon John Husee, John Dawtreys and Richard Hyll to the next court held on Tuesday, 8th of June, to answer Peter Stonherd; and the same day was given to Peter Stonherd to be present.

Fol.
LXXIX B (2).

Peter Stonherd came to the court held on June 8th, 22 Henry VII, and claimed the rent and messuages of Husee, Dawtreys and Hyll as his right and inheritance, and said they had only had entry on the property since William Overey, knight, had unjustly disseised the said Peter thereof, "since

¹ This document, like Fols. lxxviii-lxxviii b, is a record of a common recovery. The formulas resemble those in the above folios.

² June 1st, 1507.

³ February 4th, 1507.

⁴ Richard Hyll, sheriff 1506, mayor 1511, 1510-20 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 175-6). One of a commission for gaol delivery 1511 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. I, No. 1812).

Fol. the first crossing of King Henry, the son of King John, into
LXXX. Gascony"; and he, Peter, had been seized of the rent and messuages in his demesne as of fee in time of peace during the reign of the present lord king, by taking "esplees" therefrom, and he pursues his suit. Thereon Husee, Dawtrey and Hill come into court by their attorney, William Bluett, and defend their right, vouching Robert Grame, then present in court, to warranty. Thereon Peter Stonherd sues Robert Grame, who begs leave to "imparle," and obtains it. After which Peter Stonherd again comes in his own person into court; but Robert Grame, although solemnly summoned, does not appear, but makes default in contempt of court. Therefore the court grants that Peter Stonherd shall recover seisin against the aforesaid John Husee, John Dawtrey and Richard Hyll of the aforesaid messuages and rent; and Husee, Dawtrey and Hyll are to have an equivalent from the lands of Robert Grame. And Robert Grame is in mercy.

[Summarised.]

Fol.
LXXX B.

In the time of Robert Bisshopp, mayor.

Town of Southampton. King's common court held before Robert Bisshopp, mayor, and John Grygge and Thomas Yevan, bailiffs, October 19th, 23 Henry VII.¹

Walter Tancok of "Nuport," in the Isle of Wight, "yeman," and Alice his wife, one of the daughters of Walter Fetplace, late burgess and merchant of Southampton, and Thomas Harrysson, son and heir of the aforesaid Alice, laid before the court a certain deed whereby they granted to Walter Baker,² burgess and merchant of Southampton, the whole of their corner tenement and adjacent garden. And this corner tenement and garden are situated in the parish of St. Michael Archangel, on the west side of "le Frenshe Strete" between a tenement belonging to Constantine Darell on the south and Symnell strete on the north; and it stretches westward as far as a tenement belonging to God's House. This tenement and garden belonged to Alice aforesaid by the gift of Walter Fetplace her father, to her and her heirs for ever, made in the will of the said Walter Fetplace, dated April 28th, 1487. Walter Baker, his heirs and assigns, to hold the said tenement for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the customary rents and services.

Clause of Warranty.

Further, William Tancock, Alice, and Thomas Harrysson appoint William Johnson and Thomas Mayotte as their attorneys, to deliver seisin of the aforesaid tenement in their names to Walter Baker, promising to ratify all acts thus done by their attorneys in their names.

¹ October 19th, 1507.

² The name of *Walter Baker* appears in the list of mayors in 1522, 1530, 1533 and 1541 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 175-8); possibly the present Walter Baker is to be identified with the earlier mentioned bearer of this name. In 1544 the warden of God's House rented some land of the Walter Baker of that time (*ib.*, p. 460); and it is noteworthy that the tenements here ceded to Walter Baker adjoin a holding belonging to God's House.

Fol. LXXXI. Sealed by the grantors, and with the seal of the mayoralty "because our seals are unknown to many"; and Robert Bisshoppe affixes the seal of the mayoralty at the especial instance of the aforesaid Walter, Alice and Thomas.¹

Witnesses: Mayor and bailiffs as above, Peter Stoner, sheriff, John Perchard, steward,² and many others.

Dated at Southampton, October 4th, 23 Henry VII.³

Fol. LXXXI B. Deed of release of the same tenement executed by the said Walter and Alice Tancock and Thomas Herryson, in favour of Walter Baker, brought before the same court on the same day.

Seals and Witnesses as above.

Dated October 10th, 23 Henry VII.⁴

Both deeds are accepted by Alice Tancock, and their enrolment granted.

¹ The phraseology in the original here is rather unusual; the clause runs: "Et ego, vero, Robertus Bisshopp, maior ville Suthamptone supradicte ad specialem instanciam rogatum et requisicionem dictorum Walteri Tancock et Alicie uxoris sue ac Thome Harryson filii et heredis dicte Alicie, sigillum officii maioratus mei hiis apponi feci." This clause is in addition to the usual statement that the grantors have caused the town seal to be affixed to the deed.

² *John Perchard*, mayor 1516, 1524 and 1533, sheriff in 1512 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 175-6). During his mayoralty in 1516 a great riot broke out with regard to the enclosure of Salt Marsh common (*ib.*, p. 58). Perchard is perhaps identical with the John Perche who rented a tenement at New Corner from the town for 13/4 (Overey's Terrier).

³ October 4th, 1507.

⁴ October 10th, 1507.

[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]

Fol. LXXXII. Tempore Roberti Bisshopp maioris.

VILLA SUTHAMPTONA. Curia communis, etc., tenta, etc.,¹ die martis vicesimo septimo die Octobri anno regni Regis henrici VII vicesimo tertio.²

Ad hanc curiam venit, etc., Johannes Flemyng consanguineus et heres henrici Flemyng quondam burgensis ville Suthamptone, etc.,³ et protulit, etc., quandam cartam suam cuius tenor sequitur, etc.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Flemyng consanguineus et heres henrici Flemyng, etc.,⁴ videlicet filius Gabrielis filii Johannis filii Benedicti, filii predicti henrici pro quadam pecunie summa michi per Johannem husee bene et fideliter premanibus soluta vendidi, etc., et hac presente carta mea confirmavi prefato Johanni husee quendam anualem redditum decem solidorum exeuntem de quodam tenemento quondam predicti henrici scituato, etc., in vico vocato le Frenchstrete in occidentali parte eiusdem vici in parochia Sancti Michaelis ac de quadam coquina et placea cum pertinenciis in eadem villa scituata aretro predicti tenementi; que quidem tenementum, etc., quondam fuerunt predicti henrici Flemyng antecessoris mei qui quidem henricus eadem tenementum, etc., dedit et concessit cuidam Radulpho Taillour tunc Burgensi ville predicte, habendum sibi et heredibus suis; Reddendo inde annuatim prefato henrico et heredibus suis triginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios ad quatuor anni terminos usuales equis porcionibus solvendos prout per quandam cartam inde confectam plenius apparet. Ac postea ego predictus Johannes Flemyng per quandam cartam meam indentatam cuius data est decimo die Decembris Anno regni Regis henrici septimi quintodecimo⁵ recitans predictum donum et concessionem tenementi, etc., predictorum ac revercionem predictam redditus triginta et trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum per eandem cartam meam indentatam ut consanguineus et heres predicti henrici confirmavi statum

¹ Heading as in last deed.

² Tuesday, October 27th, 1507.

³ The pedigree follows as given in the next paragraph.

⁴ *John Flemyng* bases his claims to the lands in question on inheritance from an ancestor who lived nearly a century and a half previously. The Henry Fleming in question was presumably the

In the time of Robert Bisshopp, mayor.

Town of Southampton. Common court, etc., held, etc., on Tuesday, October 27th, 23 Henry VII.

To this court came, etc., John Flemyng, kinsman and heir of Henry Flemyng, formerly burgess of the town of Southampton, etc., and brought, etc., a certain deed of his of which the substance follows, etc.

Know [all men] present and to come that I, John Flemyng, kinsman and heir of Henry Flemyng, etc., that is to say, the son of Gabriel, the son of John, the son of Benedict, the son of the aforesaid Henry, have for a certain sum of money well and faithfully paid down to me by John Husee, sold, etc., and by this my present deed have confirmed to the aforesaid John Husee a certain yearly rent of ten shillings, arising from a certain tenement formerly belonging to the aforesaid Henry, situated, etc., in the street called le Frenchstrete, on the west side of the same street, in the parish of St. Michael, and from a certain kitchen and plot of land with appurtenances in the same town, situated behind the aforesaid tenement; and this tenement, etc., formerly belonged to the aforesaid Henry Flemyng, my ancestor: and this Henry gave and granted the same tenement, etc., to Ralph Taillour, then burgess of the aforesaid town, to hold for himself and his heirs, by paying thence yearly to the aforesaid Henry and his heirs, thirty-three shillings and fourpence, to be paid in equal parts at the usual quarterly terms, as in a certain deed made thereon more fully appears. And afterwards I, the aforesaid John Flemyng, by a certain indented deed of mine, of which the date is December 10th, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Henry VII, reciting the aforesaid gift and grant of the aforesaid tenement, etc., and the aforesaid reversion of the rent of thirty-three shillings and fourpence, have by the same indented deed, confirmed as kinsman and heir of the aforesaid Henry, the estate and possession of a

Henry Fleming who appears as a party to the agreement in 1369, between the town of Southampton and the Bishop of Winchester, concerning Winchester Fair (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 66). Another Henry Fleming, who died in 1367, was Parliamentary burgess in 1335-6 (J. S. Davies, *History of Southampton*, pp. 200 and 445).

5 December 10th, 1499.

Fol. LXXXII (*continued*).Fol.
LXXXII B.

et possessionem cuiusdem Johanne Overey vidue Thome Whyt-wode et Isabelle tunc uxoris eius ac Johanne Overey filiarum et heredum Willielmi Overey militis nuper viri predictae Johanne de et in predictis tenemento, etc., que quidem Johanna eadem tenementa tunc tenuit pro termino vite sue reversione inde post eius mortem prefatis Isabelle et Johanne et heredibus suis ut filiabus et heredibus dicti Willielmi Overey tunc spectante et pertinente; habendum et tenendum eadem tenementum coquinam et placeam cum pertinenciis prefate Johanne, etc., reversione inde prefatis Isabelle et Johanne et heredibus suis imperpetuum; Reddendo inde Annuatim michi prefato Johanni Flemyng et heredibus meis decem solidos, etc., prout in eadem carta mea indentata plenius continetur; habendum et tenendum predictum redditum decem solidorum prefato Johanni husee heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. Et ego vero predictus Johannes Flemyng et heredes mei predictum redditum decem solidorum cum pertinenciis prefato Johanni husee, etc., contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus, etc. Sciant insuper me prefatum Johannem Flemyng, etc., omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Johanni Dawtrey prefato Johanni Husee, et Ricardo Hyll in eorum possessionem heredibus et assignatis suis ad opus et usum predicti Johannis husee et heredum suorum totum jus meum, etc., de et in predictis tenemento, etc. Ita videlicet quod nec ego predictus Johannes Flemyng nec heredes mei, etc., aliquod jus, statum, etc., de aut in predictis tenemento, etc., exigere, etc., poterimus sed ab omni actione, etc., inde petenda sumus exclusi imperpetuum per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Data vicesimo sexto die Februarii Anno regni Regis henrici septimi post conquestum vicesimo secundo.¹

Clauses of acceptance by John Flemyng and of enrolment, deleted.

¹ February 26th, 1507.

certain Joan Overey, widow, Thomas Whytwode, and Isabel then his wife, and of Joan Overey, the daughters and heirs of William Overey, knight, late husband of the aforesaid Joan Overey, of and in the aforesaid tenement, etc.; and this Joan then held the same tenements for the term of her life, and the reversion thereof after her death then belonged and appertained to the aforesaid Isabel and Joan and their heirs, as the daughters and heirs of the said William Overey: to have and to hold the same tenement, kitchen and plot of land with appurtenances to the aforesaid Joan, etc., with the reversion thereof to the aforesaid Isabel and Joan and their heirs for ever, by paying thence annually to the aforesaid John Flemyng and my heirs, ten shillings, etc., as is more fully contained in my indented deed: to have and to hold the aforesaid rent of ten shillings to the aforesaid John Husee, his heirs and assigns, for ever. And I, indeed, the aforesaid John Flemyng and my heirs will warrant and defend, etc., the aforesaid rent of ten shillings with its appurtenances to the aforesaid John Husee, etc., against all persons for ever. Know further that I, the aforesaid John Flemyng, etc., for myself and my heirs for ever entirely have quit-claimed to John Dawtrey, to the aforesaid John Husee and to Richard Hyll, and their heirs and assigns, all my right, etc., in and concerning the aforesaid tenements, etc., so that they may possess them to the use and benefit of the aforesaid John Husee and his heirs: to wit, thus, that neither I, the aforesaid John Flemyng, nor my heirs, etc., can claim, etc., any right or estate, etc., in or concerning the aforesaid tenement, etc., but we are for ever barred from pursuing any actions, etc., concerning the same by the present writings. In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to this my present deed. Dated the twenty-sixth day of February, in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh after the Conquest.

[*Summarised.*]

Fol.
LXXXIII.

In the time of Nicholas Cowart, mayor.

King's common court of Southampton, held before Nicholas Cowart, mayor, John Percherd and John Owdale, bailiffs, Tuesday, March 4th, 2 Henry VIII.¹

To this court came John Ambrose, vintner, and Thomas Maynerd, mercer, citizens of London, and produced a deed whereby they leased to Richard Baas, public notary, and Thomas Ludlow, citizen and baker of the aforesaid city, all their lands, tenements, rents, services and inherited property, which they possess in Southampton and its suburbs or elsewhere within the county of Southampton: and these lands Ambrose and Maynerd, jointly with William Hoddysdon, citizen and fishmonger of London, now dead, held for ever for themselves and their heirs and assigns, to the use of the said John Ambrose and his heirs, by the grant of Christopher Ambrose, burgess of Southampton, as stated in a certain deed dated at Southampton, August 8th, 2 Henry VIII.² Richard Baas and Thomas Ludlow and their heirs to hold all the aforesaid tenements for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the customary services.

Clause of Warranty by John Ambrose and his heirs only.

Fol.
LXXXIII B. John Ambrose and Thomas Maynerd appoint John Husee, burgess of Southampton, their attorney, to deliver possession and seisin of the said tenements in their name.

Sealed by the grantors, and with the mayor's seal "because our seals are unknown to many."

Witnesses: Officers as above, William Chalke, sheriff,³ Robert Millis,⁴ steward, and many others.

Dated at Southampton, January 31st, 2 Henry VIII.⁵

¹ March 4th, 1511.

² August 8th, 1510.

³ *William Chalke*, sheriff 1510, mayor 1514-15 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175). He traded in wine with Farnham in 1529 (Brokage Books, 19-20 Henry VIII).

⁴ *Robert Milles*, sheriff 1515 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175), rented a tenement in Eastgate of the town for 2/- (Overey's Terrier).

⁵ January 31st, 1511.

Fol. LXXXIII B (*continued*).[*Summarised.*]

To the same court came the aforesaid Richard Baas, public notary, and Thomas Ludlow, citizen and baker of London, and produced a deed whereby they leased to Thomas Maynerd, citizen and mercer of London, John Millett, "gentilman," Nicholas Waryng, salter, and John Sandill, vintner, citizens of London, all their lands, tenements, rents, services and hereditaments in Southampton and its suburbs, or elsewhere within the county of Southampton¹: and these tenements were recently demised to them and their heirs for ever by John Ambrose, citizen and vintner of London, and the aforesaid Thomas Maynerd, by a deed dated at Southampton, on January 31st, 2 Henry VIII. Thomas Maynerd, John Millett, Nicholas Waryng, John Sandill and their heirs, are to hold the said property for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the customary services, to the use of the said Thomas Maynerd and his heirs.

Sealed by the grantors, and with the seal of the mayoralty "because our seals are unknown to many."

Witnesses: Nicholas Cowart,² William Chalke, sheriff, John Percherd and John Owdall, bailiffs, and Robert Milles, steward, with many others.

Dated at Southampton, 16th February, 2 Henry VIII.³

¹ The phrase here is "in villa Suthamptona et suburbio eiusdem seu alibi infra comitatem Suthamptona." The land in Hampshire could not of course be freely transferred like the borough lands; possibly the fact that land outside the borough is concerned accounts for the fact that the parties to this trust "lease" or "demise" instead of conveying the land, as in some respects leaseholders at this period could deal more freely with their possessions than could landowners (see Holdsworth's *Hist. of English Law*, Vol. III, pp. 180-184).

² *Nicholas Cowart* was, of course, mayor; but the fact is not mentioned here.

³ February 16th, 1511.

[Summarised.]

Fol.

LXXXIV.

In the time of Nicholas Cowart, mayor.

SOUTHAMPTON. King's common court held before Nicholas Cowart, mayor, John Perchard and John Owdale, bailiffs, Tuesday, May 20th, 3 Henry VIII.¹

John Doge of Milbroke, in Hampshire, "husbondman," and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Stephen Stamford,² late burgess and merchant of Southampton, and Margery his wife, and John Gough, burgess and merchant of Southampton, all appeared at court in their own persons: and John Gough laid before the court a release whereby John Doge and Joan his wife, for themselves and their heirs quit-claimed to the same John Gough, then in full and peaceful possession, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all their rights in one entire tenement with an adjoining garden, situated on the east side of English Street in the parish of All Saints, between a tenement belonging to St. Denys on the south and a tenement lately belonging to Richard Gryme, and now to the town itself, on the north; and the tenement released stretches eastward from the High Street³ as far as a garden belonging to the Rector of All Saints: and John Doge and Joan his wife are excluded for ever from all claim to the said tenement, etc.

Sealed by grantors, and with the seal of the mayoralty "because our seals are unknown to many."

Dated May 16th, 3 Henry VIII.⁴

Witnesses as in last deed.

Fol.

LXXXIV B.

Separate acceptance by Joan.

Enrolment granted.

¹ May 20th, 1511.

² *Stephen and Margery Stamford.* Margery and Stephen Stamford were both involved in the litigation which seems to have been the common lot of Southampton burgesses. Stephen Stamford was sued by a certain Thomas Joluff, of the Isle of Wight, for causing him to be "untrewly condempned" in the Southampton Court to pay £40. He also had a dispute with Joluff regarding some land which was adjudged to be Joluff's unless Stamford could show reason against it "before Hok-day" (Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 26, No. 242). Stamford seems to have died in the reign of Edward IV; and his widow, Margery, accused the well-known burgess, John Walker, of unlawfully detaining a tenement belonging to her in English Street (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 100).

³ "A vico alto" is the Latin phrase, obviously used as synonymous with "vicus Anglicus," the phrase used above.

⁴ May 16th, 1511.

Fol. LXXXIV B (*continued*).[*Summarised*].

King's common court held at Southampton, etc.,¹ July 8th,
3 Henry VIII.²

John Gough, burgess and merchant of Southampton, laid before the court a deed whereby he granted to Robert Bysshopp, burgess and merchant of the town aforesaid, and to Joan his wife, all that tenement with two roofs and an adjoining garden situated on the east side of English Street in the parish of All Saints, between a tenement belonging to St. Denys on the south and a tenement formerly belonging to Richard Gryme, and now to the town of Southampton, on the north; and the said tenement and garden stretch eastward as far as a garden belonging to the Rector of All Saints; and this tenement John Gough lately bought of Margery Stamford, widow: Robert Bysshopp and Joan his wife, and their heirs and assigns, are to hold the said tenement with all the appurtenances belonging to it from of old,³ from the chief lords of the fee for ever by the customary services.

Clause of warranty.

Sealed by the grantor, and with the seal of the mayoralty
"because my seal is unknown to many."

Witnesses: Nicholas Cowart, mayor, John Perchard and John Owdale, bailiffs, William Chalke, sheriff, and Robert Milles, steward, with many others.

Dated June 20th, 3 Henry VIII.⁴

Fol.
LXXXV.

At the same court John Gough presents a release of the above tenement to Robert and Joan Bisshopp and their heirs in the usual form.

Sealed by the grantor only.

Dated June 30th, 3 Henry VIII.⁵

¹ Officers and heading as in last deed.

² July 8th, 1511.

³ The Latin phrase here is "*cum omnibus et singulis pertinentiis quibuscumque eidem tenemento ab antiquo spectantibus*." This amplification of the form is not common in the Black Book.

⁴ June 20th, 1511.

⁵ June 30th, 1511.

[Transcribed.]

Fol.
LXXXV (2). Memorandum that the xvth day of October in the xxth yere of King Harry the VIIIth,¹ John Maynard sonne and heyre unto Thomas Maynerde deceasid entered and toke pesable possession in all soche londes and tenements with there appurtenances as to hym discendid after the dethe of his said Father; the whiche the said Thomas his farther purchesid of John Ambros as by the evidens therof whiche be inrollid in the seconde lefe before in this boke more pleynly apperith being present at the said possession taking Nicholas Dey² then meyer of this Towne of Southampton, William Chalke, Peter Stoner, Gilbert Mountegne, harry Huttoft³ late meyere of the said Towne and many moo.

Nota for
John May-
nerde, of
London.

[Summarised.]

Fol.
LXXXV B. In the time of Richard Hyll, mayor.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON. King's common court held before Richard Hyll, mayor, and William Westmyll⁴ and Thomas Lydster,⁵ bailiffs, March 2nd, 3 Henry VIII.⁶

¹ October 15th, 1528.

² *Nicholas Dey*, Parliamentary Burgess 1523 and 1529, sheriff 1516, mayor 1518, 1528 and 1538 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 203 and 175-6); 1524 commissioner to collect the subsidy (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 235, No. 547).

³ *Harry Huttoft*, sheriff 1521, mayor 1525 and 1534 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176). He was one of the collectors of the loan for the French war, 1524 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 83, No. 214). He caused some discontent during his first mayoralty by making a Florentine merchant a Burgess without the town's consent (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 167-8). As his second mayoralty occurred at the time of the "Reformation," he was commissioned to arrest the warden of the Friars Minor (*ib.*, p. 445).

⁴ *William Westmyll*, sheriff 1513 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175).

⁵ *Thomas Lydster*, sheriff 1514, mayor 1517, 1527 and 1536 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 175-6). During his last mayoralty the farm of the town had fallen so heavily in arrear that he was obliged to borrow of a Venetian merchant, Nicholas Dogra, to pay the town debt to the Exchequer (*ib.*, p. 38). He was one of a commission to arrest a Spanish ship in 1522 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. III, Pt. II, No. 2155). Like other Southampton burgesses, he was a trader and imported wine (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11).

⁶ March 2nd, 1512.

Fol. LXXXV B (*continued*).

To this court came John Flemyng, burgess and merchant of Southampton, son and heir of Gabriel Flemyng, deceased, and produced a certain deed whereby in consideration of a certain sum of money well and faithfully paid down,¹ he had sold to John Husee, merchant of the same town, a certain vacant piece² of land with its appurtenances adjoining a certain messuage belonging to Flemyng, situated in "le Frenchestrete" in the parish of St. Michael, in which Richard Gough now lives; and this piece of ground is three feet in breadth from north to south, and six feet in length from east to west: John Husee, his heirs and assigns to hold the said piece of land for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the usual services.

Clause of Warranty.

John Flemyng appoints Thomas Byrde³ and William Wattes his attorneys to deliver seisin and possession of the aforesaid piece of land to John Husee, etc., and promises to hold as valid all the said attorneys do in his name.

Sealed by the grantor, and with the seal of the mayoralty "because my seal is unknown to many."

Witnesses: Robert Bysshopp, mayor, John Favor, sheriff,⁴ William Chalk and John Perchard, bailiffs, and William Westmyll, steward, with many others.

Dated at Southampton, March 22nd, 24 Henry VII.⁵

¹ "Pro quadam pecunie summe michi bene et fideliter premanibus solutis."

² Possibly owing to the small size of the plot of land sold the phrase here used is "*vacua pecia*"; "*placea*" is inserted and then deleted.

³ *Thomas Byrde*, trader, imported woad, wax, etc. (K. R. Customs a/c, 7-8 Henry VII, 142/11).

⁴ *John Favor*, sheriff 1503, became mayor on the death of John Bawdewyne, 1514 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175). He was the owner of the "George of Hampton," which was employed in 1514 as a victualler to the army (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. I, No. 5112, iii).

⁵ March 22nd, 1509.

[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]

Fol.
LXXXVI.

Et ad eandem curiam, etc., venit Ricardus Ludlowe de Villa Suthampton, etc., et protulit, etc., quoddam scriptum relaxacionis cuius tenor sequitur, etc. Omnibus Christi fidelibus, etc., salutem, etc. Noveritis me prefatum Ricardum pro certa competente pecunie summa michi per Thomam Polstede in manibus soluta cum qua fateor me fore contentum,¹ etc., omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse prefato Thoma Polstede in possessione existenti totum et² jus meum, etc., que habeo de et in toto illo prato vocato le Swanemedes alias dicto le New In mede cum pertinenciis in parochia de Shalford in comitate Surreie quodquidem pratum predictus Thomas Polstede nuper perquisivit de Johanne Stanney et eciam habuit sibi et heredibus suis ex dono et feoffamento predicti Johannis Stanney et Willielmi Scardvile ut in quadam carta inde confecta plenius apparet. Ita quod nec ego prefatus Ricardus nec heredes mei nec aliquis aliqui pro nobis seu nomine nostro aliquod jus titulum, etc., de et in predicto prato, etc., de cetero exigere, etc., poterimus in futurum sed ab omni accione juris tituli, etc., inde totaliter sumus exclusi per presentes. Et ego predictus Ricardus ludlow et heredes mei predictum pratum, etc., prefato Thome Polstede heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Et quia sigillum meum quam pluribus est incognitum. Ideo sigillum officii maioratus dicte ville presenti apponi procuravi. Data decimo die Februarii Anno regni regis henrici octavi post conquestum tercio.³

¹ This acknowledgment of value received, and especially the declaration of the vendor's satisfaction therewith, is of rare occurrence among the releases in the Black Book. The whole deed is in fact rather exceptionally elaborate in its account of the rights of the parties concerned to the land in question, and for this reason it has been partially transcribed.

And to the same court, etc., came Richard Ludlowe of the town of Southampton, etc., and produced, etc., a certain deed of release of which the substance follows, etc. To all the faithful in Christ, etc., greeting, etc. Know that I, the aforesaid Richard, for a certain sufficient sum of money paid down to me by Thomas Polstede, wherewith I declare myself contented, etc., have on behalf of myself and my heirs entirely quit-claimed for ever to the aforesaid Thomas Polstede, now in possession, all and my right, etc., which I have of and in all that meadow called the Swanemedede, otherwise called the New In Mede, with its appurtenances, in the parish of Shalford, in the county of Surrey: which field the aforesaid Thomas Polstede lately bought of John Stanney, and also held for himself and his heirs for ever by the gift and feoffment of the aforesaid John Stanney and William Scardvile, as appears more fully in the deed executed thereon; so that neither I, the aforesaid Richard, nor my heirs, nor any one for, as or in our name shall be able in future to claim, etc., any right, title, etc., of or in the aforesaid meadow, etc., but from all action of right, title, etc., we are in future completely barred by these presents. And I, the aforesaid Richard Ludlow, and my heirs warrant the aforesaid meadow, etc., to the aforesaid Thomas Polstede, his heirs and assigns against all persons for ever by these presents. In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to this present writing. And because my seal is unknown to a great many persons, therefore I have caused the seal of the office of the mayoralty of the said town to be affixed to the present deed. Dated the tenth day of February, the third year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth after the Conquest.

² *Sic.*

³ February 10th, 1512.

[Summarised.]

Fol.
LXXXVI B.

In the time of Thomas Lyster, mayor of the town of Southampton.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON. King's common court held before Thomas Lyster, mayor, and Walter Baker and John Whyte,¹ bailiffs, March 17th, 9 Henry VIII.²

Robert Cradoke, capper, of Southampton, son and heir of Walter Cradoke and Alice his wife, with William Justice of Reading, senior, came to this court in their own persons; and William Justice produced a certain release whereby Robert and Alice Cradoke, for themselves and their heirs, entirely quit-claimed to him, William Justice, and his heirs for ever, all right in a certain tenement, with a cellar underneath and an adjacent garden, now in his possession; which tenement is situated in the parish of St. Laurence the Martyr, on the west side of the street, between a tenement belonging to the warden of New College, Winchester, on the south, and a tenement formerly belonging to Henry James and now to Alice Browne, widow, on the north; and the said tenement stretches westward to the king's castle. Thus the aforesaid Robert Cradoke and Alice his wife, and their heirs are completely and for ever barred from making any claim to the said tenement, etc., by these presents.

Sealed by the grantors, and with the seal of the mayoralty "because our seals are unknown to many."

Dated May 20th, 9 Henry VIII.³

Witnesses: John Parchard, mayor, Gilbert Mountegue and Walter Baker, bailiffs, Nicholas Dey, sheriff, John Whyte, steward, and many others.

¹ *John Whyte*, apparently a trader. He exported worsted in 1492 (K. R. Customs a/c, 7-8 Henry VII, 142/11). He was the only Burgess who had not held office who is mentioned by name as concurring in the ordinance for the enclosure of the Salt Marsh in 1517 (Book of Remembrances, Henry VIII—Eliz., Fol. xi).

² March 17th, 1518.

³ May 20th, 1517.

[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]

Fol.
LXXXVII. Testamentum Roberti Byssheoppe.¹ Irrotulatum Tempore Sampson Thomas² Maioris ville Suthamptone.

In dei nomine Amen decimo octavo die mensis Junii anno domini millesimo quingentesimo terciodecimo secundum computationem ecclesie anglicane et anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto. Ego Robertus Byssheoppe Burgensis ville Suthamptone ac unus aldermannorum ejusdem ville compos mentis ac sane memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Inprimis lego animam meam deo patri omnipotenti beate Marie ac omnibus sanctis ejus corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia omnium Sanctorum si possit aliquo modo fieri, sinautem in ecclesia beate Marie Virginis juxta villam Suthamptonam coram altari Sancti Clementis in dicta ecclesia. Item lego precentori ejusdem ecclesie pro hujusmodi sepulture vi s. viii d. Item lego matri ecclesie Sancte Swithuni Winton xii d. Item lego Rectori Sancti Laurencii pro decimis meis oblitis xx d. Item lego ad reparacionem ejusdem ecclesie xx d. Item lego ecclesie omnium Sanctorum iii s. iiiii d. Item lego omnibus aliis ecclesiis parocchialibus ejusdem ville xii d. Item lego Willielmo filio meo³ in pecuniis vel in aliis rebus mercandis ad valorem xiii li. vi s. viii d. sibi deliberandis secundum discrecionem Johanne uxoris mee matris sue sub hac condicione quod ipse geret se bene erga dictam Johannam matrem suam. Item lego Edmondo Filio meo⁴ in pecuniis sive in aliis rebus ad valorem xiii li. vis. viii d. sub hac condicione quod ipse bene se geret erga dictam Johannam matrem suam et Willielmum Byssheoppe fratrem suum. Item volo quod dicta Johanna uxor mea dabit Ricardo Filio meo sufficientem exhibicionem ad

¹ *Robert Byssheoppe*, sheriff 1498, mayor 1500 and 1507-8 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 175). As mayor he presided over a Court of Pie Powder, before which a Venetian merchant sued the well-known Southampton trader Christopher Ambrose for debt. Thereon Ambrose "satisfied him" with the transfer of ten serplers of wool which had been placed in his charge ready for shipping by a Calais merchant, Richard Ferner (Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 307, No. 30). Bishop was commissioner of gaol delivery in 1511 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. I, No. 1813).

² *Sampson Thomas* was mayor in 1523 and 1535, and sheriff in 1519 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176). During his second mayoralty an ordinance against beggars was promulgated, forbidding any person to beg within the limits of Southampton without the mayor's licence, except pilgrims and strangers, who were to stay but one night in the town. It was to be the mayor's business to judge how many were "mete to beg" in each ward and to compel others to labour or leave the town (Book of Remembrances, Henry VIII—Elliz., Fol. 84). During his earlier mayoralty he entered into a bond for £20 on behalf of John Autyll, hatmaker, of Southampton, born a French subject (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 92).

The will of Robert Byssheoppe. Enrolled in the time of Sampson Thomas, mayor of the town of Southampton.

In the name of God, Amen. On the eighteenth day of the month of June, in the year of the Lord one thousand fifteen hundred and thirteen, according to the reckoning of the English Church, and in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. I, Robert Byssheoppe, burgess of the town of Southampton and one of the aldermen of the same town, being sane of mind and sound of memory, make my will in this manner. First, I leave my soul to God the Father omnipotent, to the Blessed Mary and to all His Saints, and my body to be buried in the church of All Saints if it can possibly be done, but if not, in the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary near the town of Southampton, in front of the altar of Saint Clement in the said church. Also I leave to the precentor of the same church, 6/8 for my burial in this way. Also I leave to the mother church of Saint Swithun of Winchester, 12d. Also I leave to the rector of Saint Laurence, for my forgotten tithes, 20d. Also I leave for the repair of the same church, 20d. Also I leave to the church of All Saints, 3/4. Also I leave to all the other parish churches of the same town, 12d. Also I leave to William my son, either in money or in other merchandise, to the value of £13 6s. 8d., to be delivered to him according to the discretion of Joan my wife, his mother, and on this condition, that he behaves well to the said Joan his mother. Also I leave to my son Edmond, in money or other goods, to the value of £13 6s. 8d., on this condition, that he behaves well to the said Joan his mother and William Byssheoppe his brother. Also I will that the said Joan my wife shall

³ *William Bishop* probably died not long after his father or else removed from the town, as there seems little further trace of him in records concerning Southampton, in which his brother Edmund occupies a prominent position. A William Bishop was keeper of the ship "The Mary and John" in 1518 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. II (II), No. 4606).

⁴ *Edmund Bishop* (sometimes printed as Edward), sheriff 1542, mayor 1543 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176). In 1560 an Edmund Bishop was concerned in the arrest of a Morlaix merchant who was exporting money from Southampton (*Hist. MSS. Com., Hatfield MSS.*, I, No. 826). Like other Southampton merchants, however, he broke the law when it suited him. In 1549 he was ordered to restore to a Spanish trader £100 taken from him on suspicion (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 116); and in 1550 he was presented for keeping a hog in his back yard contrary to the town ordinances (Southampton Rec. Soc., F. J. C. Hearnshaw, *Court Leet Records*, p. 7). He seems to have been a merchant, and traded in iron and canvas (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11).

Fol. LXXXVII (*continued*).

incumbendum litteris Oxonie quousque acciperet gradum presbiteratus et postquam dictus Ricardus acciperet gradum presbiteratus lego sibi unum tectum sufficientem cum toto apparatu eidem pertinente. Item do et lego Johanne uxori mee omnia terras tenementa redditus reverciones cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que habeo et possideo seu aliquis alius ad usum meum habet seu possidet infra villam Suthamptonam et libertatem ejusdem ville habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras tenementa, etc., Johanne uxori mee pro toto termino vite sue. Ita quod dicta Johanna semel in annis post decessum meum teneat et custodiat anniversarium meum in ecclesia omnium Sanctorum in villa Suthamptona distribuendum xx s. vel valorem xx s. cum omnibus curatis et clericis. Ita quod curatus in dicta ecclesia omnium Sanctorum habeat pro cera et labore xx d. et clericus ejusdem ecclesie x d. et quilibet alius curatus viii d. et quilibet clericus vi d. et illud quod remaneat ex predicta summa xx s. volo quod distribuatur pro salute anime mee pauperibus secundum discrecionem Johanne uxoris mee per suam vitam; et post decessum dicte Johanne uxoris mee volo et concedo quod messuagium meum vocatum Whytehorse¹ remaneat Willielmo Filio meo et Johanne uxori sue et heredibus de corpore suo. Eciam volo et concedo quod omnia alia terra tenementa, etc., remaneant dicto Willielmo Filio meo et heredibus de corpore dicti Willielmi procreatis sub illa condicione quod ipse teneat et custodiat dictum Anniversarium sub forma predicta. Et si contingat dictum Willielmum sine heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis obire tunc volo quod omnia predicta terre tenementa, etc., remaneant Edmondo Filio meo et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis sub ipsam condicionem quod ipse et heredes de corpore suo teneant et custodiant dictum Anniversarium sub forma supradicta. Et si contingat dictum Edmundum sine heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis obire tunc volo quod omnia predicta tenementa terre, etc., remaneant Collegio Regine in Universitate Oxonie situato ita quod socii cum scolaribus semel in anno teneant et custodiant anniversarium

¹ "Whytehorse." This tenement was still standing in 1613, when there was said to be a gravel pit behind it. A watercourse ran in 1550 from it to the "George" (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 466 and 57). "The Whytehorse mill" is mentioned in 1526-7 (*Book of Fines*, 17-18 Henry VIII).

give to Richard my son a sufficient maintenance to enable him to apply himself to letters at Oxford till he shall receive the degree of priest ; and after the said Richard shall have received the office of priest I leave to him a sufficient house, with all the furniture belonging to it. Also I give and bequeath to Joan my wife all the lands, tenements, rents and reversions, with all their appurtenances, which I have and possess, or which anyone else has or possesses to my use, within the town of Southampton and the liberty of the same town, to have and to hold all the aforesaid lands, tenements, etc., to Joan my wife for the whole term of her life. So that the said Joan once every year after my death shall hold and keep my anniversary in the church of All Hallows in the town of Southampton, distributing 20/- or the value of 20/- among all the parish priests and clerks ; so that the parish priest in the said church of All Hallows shall have for wax and for his pains, 20d., and the clerk of the same church, 10d., and each other parish priest, 8d., and each clerk, 6d., and what remains out of the aforesaid sum of 20/- I will shall be distributed for the safety of my soul to the poor according to the discretion of Joan my wife during her life ; and after the death of the said Joan my wife, I will and grant that my messuage called the " Whytehorsse " remains to William my son and Joan his wife, and the heirs of his body. Also I will and grant that all the other lands, tenements, etc., shall remain to the said William my son and the heirs of the body of the said William, on this condition, that he holds and keeps the said anniversary in the form aforesaid ; and if it happen that the said William die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten, then I will that all the aforesaid lands, tenements, etc., shall remain to Edmond my son and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, upon the same condition, that he and the heirs of his body hold and keep the said anniversary in the form aforesaid ; and if it happen that the said Edmund die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten, then I will that all the aforesaid tenements, lands, etc., shall remain to Queen's College situated in the University of Oxford, so that the fellows, with the scholars,

Fol. LXXXVII (*continued*).

pro salute anime mee et animarum Johanne uxoris mee Willielmi et Edmundi filiorum meorum necnon animarum parentum nostrorum. Et Volo quod summa xxvis. viii d. distribuatur predictis sociis et scholaribus in exequiis et missa presentibus non secundum equales corciones¹ sed quod distribuantur secundum discrecionem supervisorum et seniorum. Item lego Edmondo filio meo post decessum Johanne uxoris mee omnia terras et tenementa que habeo et possideo per Indenturas sed si contingat predictum Edmundum sine heredibus de corpore suo legittime procreatis obire tunc volo quod predicta tenementa per Indenturas tenta remaneant Willielmo Filio meo et heredibus suis legittime de corpore suo procreatis. Item lego Ricardo Palshid xx s. et Nicholao Cowart xx s. et Thome Lyster xiii s. iiii d. pro suis consiliis uxori mee et filiis meis prebendis; residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum superius non legatorum post solucionem debitorum meorum debitis meis prius solutis do et lego Johanne uxori mee quam ordino et constituo meam veram et solam executricem ut ipsa disponat pro salute anime mee prout sibi melius videbatur expedire. Ac etiam ordino et constituo Willielmum Bisshehoppe meum supervisorem huius testamenti hiis testibus magistro Thoma Tomson clerico et Edmondo Chamber² rectore ecclesie Sancti Laurencii, etc. Die et anno predicto.

[Heading only].

Fol.

LXXXVIIB. Testamentum Francisci Bawdewyn et irrotulatum tempore Sampsonis Thomas maioris ville Suthamptone predictæ.

¹ *Sic.* Presumably "porciones."

² *Edmond* (or *Edward*) *Chamber*, resigned the Rectorship of St. Laurence in 1527 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 380).

once a year hold and keep the anniversary for the safety of my soul, and of the souls of my wife Joan and William and Edmund my sons, and also of the souls of our parents. And I will that the sum of 26/8 be distributed to the aforesaid fellows and scholars present at the services and mass not in equal portions, but they shall be distributed according to the discretion of the overseers and seniors. Also I bequeath to Edmond my son, after the death of Joan my wife, all lands and tenements which I hold and possess by indenture; but if it happen that the aforesaid Edmond die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten, then I will that the aforesaid tenements held by indenture shall remain to William my son and his heirs lawfully begotten of his body. Also I bequeath to Richard Palshid, 20/-, to Nicholas Cowart, 20/-, and to Thomas Lyster, 13/4, for their counsel to be offered to my wife and son. The remainder of all my goods not above bequeathed after the payment of my debts (my debts being first paid), I give and bequeath to Joan my wife, whom I appoint and constitute my true and only executrix, so that she may arrange, as may seem best to her, for the salvation of my soul. And also I appoint and constitute William Bisshehoppe my overseer of this will. These being witnesses, Master Thomas Tomson, clerk, and Edmond Chamber, rector of the church of Saint Laurence, etc. On the day and year aforesaid.

Will of Francis Bawdewyn, enrolled in the time of Sampson Thomas, mayor of the town of Southampton aforesaid.

[*Transcribed.*]

Fol.
LXXXVIII. Tempore Ricardi Caplyn¹ maioris.

Villa Suthamptona. Curia Communis Domini Regis ibidem tenta nono die Octobris Anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi tricesimo quinto.²

Ad hanc curiam venit Henricus Dymock de Civitate nove Sarum in Comitatu Wiltescire Barbor in propria persona sua et protulit hic in Curia quoddam scriptum Anglice factum petens Scriptum predictum inter recorda Ville Suthampton predictae Irrotulari in perpetuum rei memoriam, Tenor vero cuius Scripti sequitur et est talis :

To alle Faythfulle people in Criste, to Whome this present wrytyng shall cum, Thomas Dymock of Goddishuth in the Isle of Wyght in the Countye of Southampton yoman of the Crowne sendith salutacions and gretynge in our lord everlastyng. Knowe ye me the seid Thomas Democke to have gevyn graunted and by this present Wrytyng to have confirmyd to henry Demock of the citey of Newe Sarum, in the county of Wiltes, barbor, for greate zeale and love, and for that the seid Henrye ys my lovyng and naturall brother. And also for dyvirse other and necessarye and good concyderacions, all and all manner my goodes and catalles moveable and unmoveable, quyck and ded of what kynd or condicion soever they be yn whose handes possession or what place soever they be, To have and to hold alle the seyd goodes and catalles³ to the seyd Henry Demock, his executors or assignes for ever. So that nother I the seid Thomas Demock, nor my executors nor any other persons or person yn our name or names from hensforth shall haue no right title propertye nor clayme of, in, nor to the same goodes and catalles nor any parcelles thereof, but ben and shall be barrid and excludid to axe take demaunde or requyre any parte or parcell thereof by ony manner meane Sute accion or otherwyse for ever by thes presentes. And knowe ye moreover that I the seid Thomas at thensealing and Delyvering of this my dede to the seyd henry to haue also

¹ Richard Caplyn, sheriff 1526, mayor 1532, 1543 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176). He traded largely in cloth (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

² October 9th, 1543.

³ The continuation of the description of the chattels (moveable and unmoveable, etc.) was here again inserted and then deleted.

In the time of Richard Caplyn, mayor.

Town of Southampton. Common court of the lord king held there on the ninth day of October, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry VIII.

To this court came Henry Dymock of the city of Salisbury, in the county of Wiltshire, barber, in his own person, and produced here in court a certain deed made in English, requesting that the aforesaid deed should be enrolled among the records of the town of Southampton aforesaid in perpetual remembrance of the matter, and the substance of this deed here follows and is this :

Fol. LXXXVIII (*continued*).

delyued and gebyn to the same Henry one peyre of harnyse called almayne Ryuettes¹ in the name of sesing and possession of all my aforseyd goodes and catalles² to the use of the seyde Henry, his heires, executors and assignss forever. In Witness wherof to this my present Wrytyng I have putte my Seale. Gebyn the 20th daye of Novembyre the yere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne lord henry the eighth by the grace of god of Inglond, Fraunce and Ireland, kyng, defendor of the Fayth and in earth Supreme hed of the Church of Inglond and Ireland the 34th.³

Fol.
LXXXVIII B. Blank.

[Summarised.]

Fol.
LXXXIX. In the time of Thomas lyster, mayor.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON. King's common court held before Thomas Lyster, mayor, and Thomas Bekingham⁴ and Thomas Goddard,⁵ bailiffs, on June 9th, 37 Henry VIII.⁶

¹ *Almayn Rivettes* - A light half-suit of armour, consisting of selet, gorget, breast-plate, back-plate, and a pair of taces, the whole being worked by a sort of sliding rivets (C. Ffoulkes, *Armour and Weapons*, p. 59).

² A formal delivery of possession was as necessary to render valid a transfer of chattels as livery of seisin was for the transfer of land. The present delivery of the harness seems to correspond to the delivery of a knife or a ring or some such article as a formal livery of seisin in the case of land (see Holdsworth, *Hist. of English Law*, Vol. III, pp. 188-9 and 266).

³ November 20th, 1542.

⁴ *Thomas Bekingham*, Parliamentary Burgess 1558-9, mayor 1547 and sheriff 1545 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 203 and 176). He was one of the burgesses applied to by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1565 on the subject of the use of a form of recantation of Papistical tenets (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 94). He appears as a merchant trading in pepper about 1540 (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11). He was still living in 1576, when he stated that he was sixty-five and had lived forty-five years in Southampton, a period which qualified him to give evidence as to the correct apparel for the mayor, sheriff, balliffs, aldermen, etc., and their wives (F. J. C. Hearnshaw, *Court Leet Records*, p. 143).

⁵ *Thomas Goddard*, sheriff 1548 and mayor 1550 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176). His name occurs as a juror at the Court Leet in 1550 (F. J. C. Hearnshaw, *Court Leet Records*). He was appointed as one of the Commission to deal with Church Goods in Southampton (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 48). As a merchant his traffic included fish, hops, cordage and wine (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11). He may be the Thomas Goddard who in 1571 was one of the burgesses signing the agreement whereby the mayor and corporation agreed to submit the dispute between themselves and Richard Whithed about Southampton Common to the arbitration of the law (Book of Remembrances); but as a Thomas Godard (possibly his son) appears as Parliamentary Burgess in 1584 and as a free suitor in 1596, this identification is uncertain (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 203, and F. J. C. Hearnshaw, *Court Leet Records*, p. 305).

⁶ June 9th, 1545.

Fol. LXXXIX (*continued*).

To this court came John Walche, of Romsey, "merchaunte," and brought a certain deed seeking its enrolment, whereby he granted to Thomas Whyte, merchant, of Poole, in Dorset, the whole of his tenement with the adjoining garden called "le Brodegate," lying in the parish of Holy Rood, in Southants, on the east side of "le hygh strete." It lies between a tenement called "le Dolphyn," belonging to the wardens of the parish church of Holy Rood, on the south, and a tenement belonging to George Ludlow, esquire, on the north; and it stretches eastward to the town walls: to be held by Thomas Whyte, his heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lord of the fee by the customary rent and services.¹

Clause of Warranty.

John Walche appointed Thomas Mucklo² and Robert Arryngton³ as his attorneys to enter on the aforesaid tenement and deliver seisin of same to Thomas Whyte; and Walche promises to hold whatever Mucklo and Arryngton do in his name as valid.

Sealed by the grantor.

Dated August 20th, 34 Henry VIII.⁴

[*Summarised.*]

Fol.

LXXXIX B. Release to Thomas Whyte, of Poole, of all claims to the above described tenement (Fol. LXXXIX) by the aforesaid John Walche and also by Francis Flemynge, Esq., also of Romsey.

Sealed by both Flemynge and Walche.

Dated September 10th, 34 Henry VIII.⁵

¹ "Redditus" is here used in addition to the more usual "servicia."

² *Thomas Mucklo*, yeoman and sergeant of the town, leased a tenement in English Street from the town for fifty years (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 93). He was a leet juror in 1550, and got into trouble for allowing the Leet Book to be written by one who was neither a juror nor member of the guild. For this offence he would have been degraded but that apparently he acted in ignorance; therefore he was merely condemned to spend one day alone at the Guildhall and fined 20d. (*Court Leet Records*, p. 18). He was also presented for letting the way to the Bargate lie foul and for selling wine against the statute (*ib.*, pp. 11 and 27).

³ *Robert Arryngton*, deputy-steward 1549 (*Book of Fines*, 2-3 Edward. VI), held a tenement on the west side of English Street (*Oak Book*, Vol. I, p. 2, n. 1).

⁴ August 20th, 1542.

⁵ December 10th, 1542.

[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]

Fol. XC.¹ Tempore Thome Fasshon² maioris.

Villa Suthamptona. Curia Communis domini Regis ville Sue Suthamptone ibidem tenta Coram Thome Fasshon maiore ville predictæ ac Ricardo Allen et Ricardo Buttler eiusdem ville Ballivis vicesimo primo die Januarii Anno Regni henrici octavi, etc., tricesimo septimo.³

Ad hanc curiam, etc., venit Johannes Foster de Baddysley in comitatu Suthamptone generosus et protulit, etc., quandam Cartam suam petens Cartam predictam inter recorda ville predictæ irrotulari. Cuius tenor sequitur, etc.

Omnibus Christi Fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit, Johannes Foster Baddysleye in comitatu Suthamptona Generosus Salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciatis quod ego prefatus Johannes Foster pro summa Triginta librarum sterlingorum mihi prefato Johanni Foster per petrum Westbroke⁴ et Aliciam uxorem eius ville Suthamptone in Comitatu Suthamptona predicta generosus⁵ pre manibus soluta de qua quidem summa fateor me plenarie satisfactum et contentum et eundem Petrum et Aliciam heredes et executores suos inde acquietatos et exoneratos imperpetuum per presentes, Tradidi dimisi vendidi ac bargainizavi et per presentes deliberavi prefatis petro et Alicie uxori eius, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum tota illa tria tenementa mea cum viis, semitis, solariis et gardinis cum suis pertinenciis, situata, jacentia et existentia in villa Suthamptona in alto vico vocato Englyshstreate inter

¹ The deeds of conveyance in the sixteenth century are much fuller and more elaborate than the earlier specimens to be found in Vol. I of this edition of the *Black Book*. They much more usually contain details of the payments made for the lands, and of the vendor's rights in it; also the appointment of attorneys is often (as in the present deed) incorporated with the conveyance itself instead of being set out separately. On the other hand, the names of the witnesses and the sealing by the mayor are often omitted. For these reasons the present deed has been inserted in full (only commonplace repetitions being omitted) as a specimen of style of the later deeds.

² *Thomas Fasshon*, sheriff 1541, mayor 1545, Parliamentary Burgess 1555 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 176 and 203). He must have been a man of considerable wealth, as about 1540 he imported canvas and olerons to the value of more than £400 (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11). He inherited a considerable property in Guernsey from his father (see Fol. 90b and Notes), which makes it noteworthy that during his mayoralty a rule was passed preventing men of Jersey and Guernsey from being made burgesses except with the assent of the majority of aldermen and

In the time of Thomas Fasshon, mayor.

Town of Southampton. Common court of the lord king of his town of Southampton held there before Thomas Fasshon, mayor of the aforesaid town, and Richard Allen and Richard Buttler, bailiffs of the same town, on the twenty-first day of January, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, etc.

To this court, etc., came John Foster of Baddesley, in the county of Southampton, gentleman, and produced, etc., a certain deed of his, asking that the aforesaid deed be enrolled among the records of the town aforesaid, of which the substance follows, etc.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present deed shall come, John Foster of Baddesley, in the county of Southampton, gentleman, eternal greeting in the Lord. Know that I, the aforesaid John Foster, for the sum of thirty pounds sterling paid down to me, the aforesaid John Foster, by Peter Westbroke, gentleman, of the town of Southampton, in the county of Southampton aforesaid, and Alice his wife (concerning which sum I declare myself fully satisfied and content, and that the same Peter and Alice, their heirs and executors are therefrom acquitted and discharged for ever by these presents): [for this sum] I have handed over, leased, sold and bargained away, and by these presents have delivered to the aforesaid Peter and Alice his wife and his heirs and assigns for ever, all those three tenements of mine with their roads, paths, solars [upper chambers] and gardens and their appurtenances, situated, lying and being in the town of Southampton, in the High Street called "Englyshstreate," between the

burgesses (*Court Leet Records*, Vol. I, p. 18). Fasshon was presented by the Court Leet jury for various offences, such as putting too many sheep on the common, omitting to make up his fences, and so forth (*ib.*, pp. 58 and 219).

³ 21st January, 1546.

⁴ *Peter Westbroke*, possibly the son of the Peter Westbroke who was mayor 1539-40, in which last year he died (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176). This Westbroke was a very considerable leaseholder outside Southampton, and held many ecclesiastical lands; among others he had been in tenure of Romsey Abbey, with its site and outbuildings (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XXI (ii), g 476, p. 240), together with a tenement adjoining it, a messuage at its gate and a meadow (*ib.*, Vol. XX (i), p. 681).

⁵ *Sic.*

Fol. XC (*continued*).

Tenementum Andree Chandler¹ ex parte australi et tenementum Margerie perchard² ex parte boriali et abuttat juxta gardinum dicti petri ex parte orientali et alto vico ibidem ex parte occidentali quequidem tenementa, etc., modo fuit³ in tenura predicti petri et Alicie uxoris eius vel assignatorum suorum ad redditum triginta solidorum sterlingorum per annum: que vero premissa omnia et singula nuper prioris⁴ et Conventui Sancti Dionisii modo dissoluto spectant et pertinent, ac parcella possessionum et Revencionum eiusdem nuper prioratis dudum extiterunt: habendum, tenendum et gaudendum predicta tria tenementa, etc., prefatis petro Westbroke et Alicie uxori eius et assignatis suis ad opus et usum ipsius petri et Alicie uxoris heredibus et assignatis suorum imperpetuum in tam amplius modo et forma prout dominus noster henricus octavus dei gratia Anglie Francie et hibernie Rex fidei defensor ac in terris Anglicane et hibernie Ecclesie supremum caput per litteras suas patentes⁵ datas apud Westmonasterium sub sigillo suo magno Anglie decimo septimo die Decembris Anno Regni sui tricesimo sexto⁶ inter alia mihi prefato Johanni et cuidam Ricardo Marden dudum dedit et concessit. Et adeo plene et integre et in tam amplis modo et forma prout prior et Conventus Sancti Dionisii predicti ante dissolutionem dicti prioratus habuerunt vel habere debuerunt aut aliquo modo habeo aut habuit dictus Ricardus Marden virtute et auctoritate litterarum patentium predictorum nobis prefatis Johanni Foster et Ricardo Marden ut prefertur confectarum aut aliter quocumque modo; Reddendo inde annuatim mihi prefato Johanni heredibus et assignatis meis in festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli tres solidos sterlingos tantum pro omnibus redditibus serviciis et demandis sectis ad curiam nostram⁷ omnino exceptis.

verte folium
Fol. XC B.

¹ *Andrew Chandler*, presumably identical with Andrew Gwydon, *alias* Chaundeler, who in 1550, being then aged 62, was one of the commoners who gave evidence that Salt Marsh was a common in 1516, when it was enclosed (*Court Leet Records*, p. 3). He is also probably the same as Andrew Geden, wax chandler, who in 1520 was one of the craftsmen accused of adulterating their wax with resin—an accusation which led to the order that each chandler should set his mark on the tapers he sold (Book of Remembrances, Henry VIII—Ellz., Fol. xviii).

² *Margery Perchard* is possibly identical with the Margery Perchard who was a nun at Winchester and received a pension of 53/4 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XIV (II), No. 523).

³ *Sic*. Presumably a mistake for “sunt,” just as “abuttat” above is probably a mistake for “abuttant.”

⁴ *Sic*. This deed obviously has been transcribed by a careless writer.

tenement of Andrew Chandler on the south and the tenement of Margery Perchard on the north, and they abut on the garden belonging to the said Peter on the east, and on the High Street on the west, and these tenements, etc., are now in the tenure of the aforesaid Peter and Alice his wife or their assigns at a rent of thirty shillings sterling a year; and the premises all and singular lately belonged and appertained to the prior and convent of St. Denys now dissolved, and have for long been part of the possessions and reversions of the same late priory: to have, hold and enjoy all the aforesaid three tenements, etc., to the aforesaid Peter Westbroke and Alice his wife and their assigns, to the use and benefit of the same Peter and Alice his wife, their heirs and assigns for ever, in as full a form and manner as our lord Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and in England and Ireland supreme head of the church, gave and granted them long ago among other things to me the aforesaid John, and to a certain Richard Marden, by his letters patent dated at Westminster, under the great seal of England, on the seventeenth day of December, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, and as fully and entirely in as ample manner and form as the prior and convent of Saint Denys aforesaid possessed or ought to have possessed them before the dissolution of the said priory; or as I in any manner possess them, or as the said Richard Marden possessed them, by virtue and authority of the aforesaid letters patent, granted to us the aforesaid John Foster and Richard Marden, as aforesaid, or in any manner whatsoever. [The tenements to be held] by paying three shillings sterling thence yearly to me the aforesaid John, my heirs and assigns, on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in lieu of all rents, services and demands, suits at

⁵ These letters patent are presumably those given in Vol. XIX, Pt. II, of *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII* (g 800 (24)), under the Reference Pat., p. 6 m., 33. The abstract of the patent there given declares that three messuages in the tenure of Peter Westbroke and Alice his wife, and tenanted by John Cornelys, Nicholas Andrewe and Edward Pallydye, have been granted to John Foster, of Baddesley, and Richard Marden. The messuages formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Denys, and the only difference in the description of their situation is that they are said to be bounded on the north by lands belonging to God's House, instead of by the tenement of Margery Perchard. Possibly Margery was a tenant of God's House.

⁶ December 17th, 1544.

⁷ *Nostram curiam. Sic.* This passage seems obscure. There is no reservation regarding suits of court in the original patent.

Fol. XC B (*continued*).

Et prefatus Petrus Westbroke et Alicia uxor eius pro eis heredibus et assignatis eorum volunt et concedunt per presentes quod si contingat predictum annualem redditum duorum¹ solidorum a retro fore in parte vel in toto post festum predictum contra formam predictam quod tunc bene licebit et liceat prefato Johanni Foster heredibus et assignatis suis in predicta tria tenementa et cetera premissa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis universis intrare et distringere districtionemque sic ibi captam licite et legitime abducere et effugare ac penes se retinere quousque de dictis annualibus redditibus et eorum arreragiis si que fuerint plenarie persolvetur aliqua re vel materia in presenti Carta contenta in contrarium in aliquo non obstante. Et Ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei predicta tria tenementa mea, etc., prefatis petro et Alicie uxori eius heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum et defendemus per presentes. Sciatisque insuper me prefatum Johannem fecisse ordinasse locoque meo posuisse dilectum mihi in Christo Willielmum Gefferis² meum verum certum et legitimum Atturnatum ad intrandum in predicta tria tenementa mea ac cetera premissa universa cum suis pertinenciis ac possessionem et seisinam inde vice et nomine meo capiendas et possessionem et seisinam inde vice et nomine meo sic captas et habitas prefatis petro et Alicie heredibus et assignatis eius deliberandas secundum tenorem vim formam et effectum huius presentis carte mee exinde confecta. Ratum et gratum habentem et habiturum totum et quicquid predictus Atturnatus meus nomine meo fecerit in premissis. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee Sigillum meum apposui. Data vicesimo sexto die decembris. Anno Regni henrici octavi dei gratia Anglie Francie et hibernie Regis fidei defensoris ac in terra Anglicane et hibernie ecclesie suppressi capitis tricesimo sexto.³

¹ *Sic.*

² *William Gefferis* (or *Jeffrys*), sheriff 1567, mayor 1572, in which year he died (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177). He was a court leet juror in 1550, 1566 and 1589 (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 1, 34, 47).

our court being excepted. And the aforesaid Peter Westbroke and Alice his wife, on behalf of themselves, their heirs and assigns, will and grant by these presents that if it happens that the aforesaid rent of two (?) shillings is partly or entirely in arrear after the aforesaid feast, contrary to the form aforesaid, then it is and shall be lawful for the aforesaid John Foster, his heirs and assigns, to enter and distrain on the aforesaid three tenements and other premises with all their appurtenances, and they may rightly and lawfully drive and take away the distraint thus taken there and may retain it in their own hands until from the said annual rents and arrears, if there are any, they shall be fully paid, any thing or matter to the contrary contained in the present deed in any way notwithstanding. And I, indeed, the aforesaid John, and my heirs will warrant and defend my aforesaid three tenements, etc., to the aforesaid Peter and Alice his wife, their heirs and assigns, against all men for ever by these presents. And know, moreover, that I, the aforesaid John, have made, ordained and set in my place the man dear to me in Christ, William Gefferis, as my true, certain and lawful attorney, that he may enter on my aforesaid three tenements and all my other premises with their appurtenances, and take possession and seisin thereof in my stead and name, and in my stead and name deliver [the possession and seisin] so taken and held to the aforesaid Peter and Alice, and the heirs and assigns [of Peter], according to the substance, force and effect of this my present deed made thereon; and I hold and will hold for right and reasonable all and everything that my aforesaid attorney shall do in my name in the premises. In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to this present deed. Dated the twenty-sixth day of December, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, by the Grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith and supreme head of the Church in the lands of England and Ireland.

Fol. XC B (*continued*).

Et ad eandem curiam, etc., venerunt Edward Clement alias browne de Redlynche in Comitatu Somerset generosus et Georgius Antyll alias Anketyll, etc., et protulerunt, etc., quoddam scriptum Cuius tenor, etc., sequitur. Noverint universi per presentes nos Edwardum Clement alias browne de Redlynche in comitatu Somerset generosum et Georgium Anttyll alias Anketyll de Almere in Comitatu Dorset generosum teneri et firmiter obligari Thome Bekyngham de Villa Suthamptona mercatori in tres centis marcis legalis monete Anglie pro diversis mercandis ab eo emptis solvendis eidem Thome heredibus executoribus vel assignatis suis in festo Natalis Domini proximo futuro post datam presentium. Et nisi fecerimus concedimus quod currant super nos et utrumque nostrum per se pro toto heredes et executores nostros districcio et pena provisa in statutas pro mercatoribus apud Acton Burnell et Westmonasterium tempore domini Edwardi primi quondam Regis Anglie editas.¹ Et facta fuit ista recognicio coram Thoma Fasshon maiore ville Suthampton predictae custode maioris pecie Sigilli domini Regis et Johanne Mylle² clerico domini Regis ad recogniciones debitos apud villam Suthamptonam predictam accipiendos deputato. In cuius rei testimonium Sigilla nostra una cum sigilla recognitionis presentibus sunt appensa. Data vicesimo die Decembris Anno Regni henrici octavi dei gratia Anglie Francie et hibernie Regis fidei defensoris et in terra ecclesie Anglicane et hibernie supremi capitis tricesimo septimo.³

¹ *Statutes of Acton Burnell (1283) and Statutes of Merchants at Westminster (1285)*. These statutes gave the merchant the power of enforcing the payment of a debt; the debtor could be summoned to admit his liability in a formal document sealed in the presence of a mayor of a chartered borough and entered on a roll in official custody. After this, if he failed to pay, he or his heirs might be imprisoned and his goods sold for debt. By the later statute, besides the mayor, the acknowledgment was to be made before a clerk appointed by the king—in this case John Mylle. The acknowledgment was to be sealed by the king's seal made for the purpose, of which one piece, the larger, was to be in the custody of the mayor, and the smaller was to be given to the king's clerk.

² *John Mylle*, one of the richest men in Southampton. In 1549 he was associated with the mayor and "his brethren" in victualling the king's ships (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 116). He was also charged with the suppression of riots at Overton and elsewhere (*ib.*, p. 117). In 1542 he supervised the fortification of Cowes and Hurst (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*,

And to the same court, etc., came Edward Clement, alias Browne of Redlynche, in the county of Somerset, gentleman, and George Antyll, alias Anketyll, etc., and produced, etc., a certain deed of which the substance, etc., follows. Know all men by these presents that we, Edward Clement, alias Browne of Redlynche, in the county of Somerset, gentleman, and George Antyll, alias Anketyll of Almere, in the county of Dorset, gentleman, are bound and firmly engaged to Thomas Bekyngham, merchant of the town of Southampton, for three hundred marks of lawful English money due for diverse merchandises, bought from him; [the money] to be paid to the same Thomas, his heirs, executors or assigns, on the feast of the Nativity next ensuing after the date of these presents. Otherwise we have arranged and agreed that there shall be imposed on us and each of us for the whole sum, and on our heirs and executors the distraint and penalty provided in the Statutes of Merchants issued at Acton Burnell and Westminster in the time of Edward the First, formerly king of England. And that recognizance was made before Thomas Fasshon, mayor of the town of Southampton aforesaid, custodian of the larger piece of the seal of the lord king, and before John Mylle, clerk of the lord king, deputed to receive recognizances of debts at the town of Southampton aforesaid. In witness whereof our seals, together with the seal of recognizance, have been affixed to the present writings. Dated the twentieth day of December, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, by the Grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, and supreme head of the Church in the land of England and Ireland.

Vol. XVII, No. 258, Fols. 50 and 55). In 1545 he received over £1,000 from the king for provisions supplied to Boulogne, besides payment for malmsey and sack sent to Guernsey (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XX, (1) No. 557, (11) No. 1010). He was a considerable landowner: he possessed land in Elyng; lands in Hordell, formerly belonging to Bremr Priory; lands in Southampton itself, which were formerly the property of Netley (*ib.*, Vol. XV, g 282 (2); Vol. XXI (1), g 1383 (110), and g 716 (20)). There must either have been two John Mylles or he must have lived to a great age, as in 1517 he was one of the burgesses consenting to the enclosure of Salt Marsh (Book of Remembrances, Henry VIII—Eliz., Fol. xi); and in 1577 his wife was presented for an offence against the Statute of Apparel in that she wore a velvet cap (*Court Leet Records*, p. 161). He had been town clerk in 1512, Parliamentary burgess in 1523 and 1529, and recorder in 1547 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 187, 203 and 185).

³ December 20th, 1545.

[*Transcribed and Summarised*].**Fol. XCI.**

Et ad eandem curiam, etc., venerunt Fulco Grevyll de Bellchamscourte in comitate Warrwike miles et Elizabetha uxor eius¹ et protulerunt, etc., quoddam scriptum cuius etiam tenor sequitur, etc.

Omnibus Christi Fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Fulco Grevyll de Bellchamscourte in comitate Warrwik miles et Elizabetha uxor eius filia et sola heres Edwardi Willoughby Armigeri filii et heredis Roberti Wylloughby militis domini Broke defuncti salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos dictos Fulconem et Elyzabeth in complementum quorundem convencionum concessionum et aggreamentorum nuper factorum inter nos dictos Fulconem et Elizabeth ex una parte et Nicholaum Faschyn seniore de Insula Guerneseye generosum et Thomam Faschyn filium et heredem apparentem dicti Nicholai ex altera parte contentorum et specificatorum in quibusdam Indenturis factis inter nos gerentibus datam decimo die maii anno subscripto prout in eisdem Indenturis plenius apparet dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse prefatis Nicholao et Thome totum illud manerium nostrum de Awnevyle ac omnia maneria et dominia nostra de Awnevylle le Fie le Courte le Fie de Carteret le Fie de Bewvalle cum omnibus suis pertinenciis scituata jacentia et existentia infra insulam de Guernesey predictam ac etiam omnia et singula messuagia terre tenementa redditus arreragia reverciones servicia letas curie consuetudines libertates franchises advocaciones ecclesiarum et capellarum prata pascua pasturas boscos subboscus mariscos aquas molendinas liberas piscaciones wreccas maris revenciones regalitates commoditates advantagia

Fol. XCIB.

et hereditamenta nostra quecumque cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis infra Insulam de Guerneseye predictam : habendum tenendum et gaudendum predicta maneria dominia, etc., prefatis Nicholao et Thome heredibus et assignatis ipsius Thome ad proprium opus et usum dictorum Nicholai et Thome

¹ *Fulke Grevyll and Elizabeth his wife.* This Fulke Greville was the younger son of Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote, a well-known soldier. He was sheriff of Warwick in 1534-48, Member of Parliament 1547-54. He was grandfather of the famous Fulke Greville, the first Lord Brooke, Sir Philip Sidney's friend (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*). "Bellechamscourte," or "Beauchamp Court," came to him in right of his wife Elizabeth, who was co-heiress, with Blanche, the wife of Sir Francis Dawtrey,

And to the same court, etc., came Fulk Grevyll, of Bellchams-courte, in the county of Warwick, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, and produced, etc., a certain deed of which the substance follows, etc.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing shall come, Fulk Grevyll, of Bellchamscourte, in the county of Warwick, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and sole heir of Edward Willoughby, esquire, son and heir of Robert Wylloughby, knight, lord of Broke, now dead, eternal greeting in the Lord. Know that we, the said Fulk and Elyzabeth, in fulfilment of certain bargains, grants and agreements lately made between us, the said Fulk and Elizabeth, on the one part, and Nicholas Faschyn, senior, of the island of Guerneseye, gentleman, and Thomas Faschyn, the son and heir apparent of the said Nicholas, on the other part, contained and specified in certain indentures made between us, bearing the date the tenth day of May, in the year written below, as in the same indentures appears more fully : [in fulfilment of these we] have given, granted, and by this our present deed have confirmed to the aforesaid Nicholas and Thomas, all that manor of ours of Awnevyle, and all our manors and demesnes of Awnevylle, the fee of Courte, the fee of Carteret, and the fee of Bewvale, with all their appurtenances, situated, lying and being within the isle of Guernesey aforesaid ; and also all and singular our messuages, lands, tenements, rents, arrears, reversions, services, court leets, customs, liberties, franchises, advowsons of churches and chapels, meadows, pastures, feeding-grounds, woods, underwood, marshes, streams, mills, free fisheries, wrecks, foreshores, revenues, regalities, accommodations, advantages and hereditaments with all and singular their appurtenances within the Isle of Guerneseye aforesaid : to have, to hold and enjoy the aforesaid manors, demesnes, etc., to the aforesaid Nicholas and Thomas, and the heirs and assigns of the same Thomas for ever, to the use and profit of the said Nicholas and Thomas, the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas, to be

of Edward Willoughby, the grandson of the Lancastrian Sir Robert Willoughby, of Broke (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*). The statement in the present deed that Elizabeth was the sole heir of Edward Willoughby suggests that Blanche must have died without issue. Elizabeth inherited Beauchamp Court from her grandmother, the daughter of Sir Richard Beauchamp, of Alcester, whose inheritance included Beauchamp Court (*Dugdale*, Vol. II, p. 444).

Fol. XCI B (*continued*).

heredibus et assignatis ipsius Thome imperpetuum ; tenendum de capitalibus dominis Feodi illius per servicia inde debita, etc. Et nos vero dicti Fulco et Elizabetha et heredes nostri maneria, dominia, etc., prefatis Nicholao et Thome et heredibus ipsius Thome contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum per presentes defendemus. Et insuper nos dictum Fulconem et Elizabetham fecisse, constituisse et in loco nostro posuisse dilectos nobis in Christo, Franciscum Maree generosum, Edmundum Cokerell,¹ Jacobum Perryn, Jacobum Havelond et Nicholaum Provost nostros veros et legitimos attornatos coniunctim et divisim. Ita quod ipse² quinque, quatuor tres duo vel unus illorum vice et nominibus nostris in predictis maneriis dominiis, etc., licite intrare poterit, et eciam inde vice et nominibus nostris capere et deinde plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam de et in maneriis dominiis, etc., predictis prefatis Nicholao et Thome aut eorum certis attornatis vel attornato deliberandum³ juxta vim formam et effectum huius presentis carte nostre eis facte necnon ad cognitionem statum et interesse predictos fore prefatis Nicholao et Thome et heredibus ipsius Thome et ea publicare in parochiis et locis in insula predicta apte et necessariis juxta consuetudinem Insule predictae⁴ ac omnia et singula alia ad securitatem de premissis prefatis Nicholao et Thome et heredibus ipsius Thomas peragendum juxta consuetudinem Insule predictae quocumque modo necessaria et oportuna. Ratum et gratum habentes et habituri totum et quicquid dicti attornati nostri seu eorum aliquis fecerit aut fecerint in premissis seu in aliquo premissis. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti Carte nostre Sigilla nostra apposuimus. Data xii^o die maii Anno regni henrici octavi dei gratia Anglie Francie et hibernie Regis fidei defensoris et in terra ecclesie Anglicane et hibernie suppremi capitis xxxvii^o.⁵

¹ *Edmund Cokerell*, "gentleman," admitted to burgess-ship 1558 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 20). Traded in canvas (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11).

² *Sic*. It should presumably be "isti."

³ *Sic*. There is a confusion here between the construction with the infinitive and with the gerund, which confusion extends through the whole sentence as far as "peragendum," but the sense is fairly clear.

held of the chief lords of that fee by the services thence due, etc. And we, indeed, the said Fulk and Elizabeth and our heirs, will warrant the manors, demesnes, etc., to the aforesaid Nicholas and Thomas and the heirs of the same Thomas against all men, and will for ever defend them by these presents. And, moreover, we, the said Fulke and Elizabeth, have made, constituted and put in our place the men dear to us in Christ, Francis Maree, gentleman, Edmund Cokerell, James Perryn, James Havelond and Nicholas Provost, as our true and lawful attorneys [acting] together and separately; so that [they] five, four, three, two, or one of them, in our stead and in our names can lawfully enter on the aforesaid manors, demesnes, etc., and also in our place and our names can there take full and peaceful possession and seisin of and in the manors, demesnes, etc., aforesaid, [and can] deliver it to the aforesaid Nicholas and Thomas or their proxies or proxy, according to the force, form and intent of this our present deed, made for them, and for the recognizance, estate and interest above stated to be [granted] to the said Nicholas and Thomas, and to the heirs of the same Thomas, and to publish these things in suitable and necessary parishes and places in the island, according to the custom of the Island aforesaid, and to carry out all other matters for the securing of the premises to the aforesaid Nicholas and Thomas, and the heirs of the same Thomas, according to the custom of the Island aforesaid, in whatsoever manner may be necessary and suitable. And we hold and will hold as right and lawful all and every thing that our said attorneys or any of them shall do in these premises or in any part of them. In witness whereof we have affixed our seals to this present deed. Dated the twelfth day of May, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, by the Grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith and supreme head of the Church in England and Ireland.

⁴ *Custom of Guernsey*. According to the custom of Guernsey the "prise of a fief," i.e., the taking possession of the fief, was to be published three Sundays in succession in the church porch by the Provost of the Seignior (L. Carey, *Les Institutions, Loix et Coutumes de l'Île de Guernsey*, p. 96).

⁵ May 12th, 1545.

Fol. XCI B (*continued*).[*Summarised.*]

To the same court George Ludlo (Ludlowe), esquire, of Hyll Deverell, in the county of Wilts, son and heir of William Ludlo, esquire, now dead,¹ brought a deed whereby he released for ever to Thomas Fuller,² "Innkeper," of Southampton, and Margaret his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the same Thomas, all his right and title in a certain tenement and the land belonging thereto, now in possession of the said Thomas and Margaret. This tenement was situated outside the walls of Southampton, on the east side of "Abovebarre stret," stretching back to "le houndewell foldes" on the east, with the tenement belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Cowart on the south, and the tenement belonging to Walter Baker on the north. And neither George nor his heirs nor any one in his name can henceforth put forward any claim to these tenements, but they are completely barred henceforth from any action at law.

Clause of warranty.

Sealed by the grantor.

Dated the last day of February, 36 Henry VIII.³

To the same court George Ludlowe brought another deed whereby he declared that for a certain sum of money, to wit, eight pounds, six shillings and eight-pence sterling, which was

¹ *William Ludlow* seems to have been a Southampton man. Between 1493 and 1500 a certain William Ludlow, of Southampton, appealed to Chancery on the ground that he was in danger of losing six messuages, together with mills and arable lands, in Purbeck and Yatley. He declared that a certain Robert Kelyng, of Totton, had got hold of the deeds concerning these lands and declined to give them up, and as Ludlow knew neither the number, contents nor whereabouts of the deeds, he could not sue at Common Law (Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 143, No. 59).

² *Thomas Fuller* apparently owned the tenement called the "Lyon" (*Court Leet Records*, p. 7). He also held a farm in St. Denys wood (*ib.*, p. 6), and had a watering place near Houndwell. Like other innkeepers, he was presented for selling his hay too light and using unlawful measures for his wine (*ib.*, pp. 8, 9). He was also presented in 1551 for putting too many sheep on the common (*ib.*, p. 21). In 1538 he was fined ninepence for an assault on a man of Lymlington (*Book of Fines*). He must have died before 1566, as his heirs come before the court in that year (*Court Leet Records*, p. 35).

³ February 28th, 1546.

Fol. XCI B (*continued*).

paid down to him by the aforesaid Thomas Fuller (and with which he, George Ludlowe, was completely satisfied, and of which he held the aforesaid Thomas Fuller, his heirs and executors, completely quit), he had sold to Thomas Fuller and Margaret his wife, all that tenement described in the last deed : to be held to the aforesaid Thomas Fuller and Margaret his wife, to the use of the heirs of the same Thomas Fuller for ever, of the chief lords of the fee by the customary services.

Clause of warranty.

Further, George Ludlowe constituted Stephen Omedus¹ and William Jeffries, his attorneys, to deliver seisin of the said tenements to the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret in his stead, and promised to hold as valid whatsoever the aforesaid attorneys should do in his name.

Sealed by the grantor.

Dated December 18th, 36 Henry VIII.²

¹ *Stephen Omedus* (or Omedeux), sheriff 1514 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176).

² December 18th, 1544.

[*Transcribed*].

Fol. XCII B. Et ad eandem Curiam venit Anna Smyth vidua administratrix bonorum et Catallarum Richard Smyth¹ defuncti et protulit coram prefatis maiore et ballivis quoddam scriptum Anglice factum, petens scriptum predictum inter Recorda ville Suthampton irrotulari: Cuius Tenor sequitur in hec verba.

Be hyt knowen to all men by thes presentes that I Anne Smythe wedowe, admynystratryx of all the goodes and Catelles of Rychard Smythe of the paryshe of All Hallowes within the Towne of Suthampton lately Deceasyd, hath barganed and sold and by these presente Wrytynge doth bargayne and sell unto Thomas fuller of the same paryshe, Inneholder all Tytle Interest or Terme of yeres that I the sayd Anne haue or hereafter oste to haue of and in a Capytall messuage and other the premisses with thappurtenaunces called the lyon² aboue the barre of the seyde Towne with all suche pastures Comyns, profyttes, Commodityes as ys graunted in a sertyn lease which remaynythe in thandes of the seyde Thomas fuller, sold by me the seyde Anne to the seyde Thomas Fuler hys heyres and assigns. Moreover the seyde Thomas Fuller keypyng and truly performynge the Covenante of the seyde lease to enyoie the same for the Terme of lxxxxii yere. In wyttnesse whereof I the seyde Anne Smyth wydowe to thys presente Wrytyng haue putte my Seale the xxth daye of June the xxxviith yere of the Raigne of our Soueraigne lord henry theighte³ by the grace of God kynge of Englond, Fraunce and Ireland Defendor of the faythe and in erthe supreme hedd Imediatly nexte unto God of the Church of Englond and Ireland forsayd.

¹ *Richard Smyth*. A Richard Smyth of Southampton appears as one of the Calais garrison in 1549 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, No. 1031 (3)), and another is mentioned as among the Southampton carriers in 1530, bringing cloth in and taking tin out of the town (Brokage Book, 19-20 Henry VIII).

[TRANSLATION.]

And to this same court came Anne Smyth, widow, administratrix of the goods and chattels of Richard Smyth, defunct, and laid before the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs a certain English deed, asking that the aforesaid deed might be enrolled among the records of Southampton; of which the substance follows in these words.

² "The Lyon" was described in 1637 as being the corner house just north of the Bargate (Add. Ch., 17449). Thomas Fuller was frequently presented for not "scouring" the ditches which adjoined it (*Court Leet Records*, p. 7).

³ June 20th, 1545.

[Summarised].

Fols. XCIII
and
XCIII B.In the time of Edmund Bysshopp, mayor.¹

Thomas Welles,² junior, of Southampton, gentleman, and Margaret his wife, for a certain suitable sum of money agreed on between them and William Knight,³ merchant, of Southampton, the son of the said Margaret, and moved by other natural considerations,⁴ have granted to the aforesaid William and Elizabeth his wife, their entire tenement with its adjoining garden, situated in the parish of St. Michael, on the east side of Frenche Streate, between a tenement and garden belonging to God's House in Southampton on the south and a garden lately belonging to Robert Reneger⁵ and his wife Agnes on the north,

¹ There is a space left after this line as if for the usual heading "Curia communis domini Regis"; but this is omitted.

² *Thomas Welles, Junior.* Thomas Welles, gentleman, was admitted as a burgess about 1536, and Thomas Welles the elder about 1541 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 20); hence it seems probable that the Thomas Welles who appears henceforth as the holder of various official positions was the younger Welles, as he had held the burgess-ship for a longer time. He was sheriff in 1547 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176) and customer of Southampton in 1551 (*Court Leet Records*, p. 16). A few years earlier he was one of the collectors of a subsidy of 12d. in the £ on all movables (Subsidy Rolls, 26 Henry VIII, 173/197). He was associated with John Mylle in the arrest of a Portuguese ship laden with wheat in 1541 (*Privy Council Papers*, Vol. VII, p. 163). He with Mylle was to sell the wheat and keep the money for the king. A Thomas Welles was clerk of the Carpenters at Calais in 1552 (*Cal. St. P. For.*, p. 357, No. 183). He seems to have been well off, as in 1546 he bought a messuage and garden, on the west side of English Street, of John Mylle. This tenement Welles and his wife had formerly held of Netley Abbey (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XXI (1), No. 716 g. (20)); and in 1550 he was presented by the Court Leet for throwing two houses into one, whereby population was diminished (*Court Leet Records*, p. 15). In the same year his wife was threatened with a more serious accusation, since the King's Council sent down an order to examine her concerning a conversation with her nephew, the keeper of Crockham Park, in the course of which she was said to have spoken of the possibility of disturbances in the country about Michaelmas (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 119). Thomas Welles must have died before 1566, as in that year his heirs appear in his stead as suitors at the Court Leet (*Court Leet Records*, p. 34).

³ *William Knight*, customer of Southampton 1558-9. In 1567 he was described as "generosus," and as holding a tenement in English Street, on lease from Thomas Welles (Harleian MSS., 606, fol. 356). He was one of a commission to enquire into the discharge and lading of ships at Southampton (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 94), and is perhaps to be identified with the William Knight, merchant, of the Steel yard, who suffered considerable losses from pirates in 1579 (*Cal. Dom. St. P.*, p. 624). He apparently held his lands in Southampton by the tenure of defending a small tower and Polymond's tower, jointly with John Caplen (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 105).

⁴ "Ac pro diversis aliis causis et considerationibus nobis naturaliter moventibus"; this clause is unusual in the Black Book.

⁵ *Robert Reneger*, sheriff 1546 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 173). He was one of the commissioners for the sale of church property in 1563 (*ib.*, p. 357). He was granted the reversion of the controllership of customs held by Sampson Thomas in 1546 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XXI (2), 199 (38)). He did a considerable trade in wine, figs and woad (E. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11). Like other prominent Southampton burgesses he was "presented" by the Court Leet jury. In 1563 he was ordered to make the ditches and repair the highways leading to Itchen Ferry by his land, and in 1571 the work was still undone (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 48 and 65). A brother of his lectured in philosophy at Magdalen and subsequently became a minister (*Hatfield MSS.*, Vol. I, p. 91); and the notorious pirate John Reneger, whose exploits were frequent subjects of complaint with the Spanish ambassador, was probably related to him (see Simancas Transcripts).

Fols. XCIII and XCIII B (*continued*).

and stretching eastward to a tenement and garden lately belonging to the king and now to the aforesaid William and Elizabeth. Further, they have granted to the aforesaid William and Elizabeth their vacant plot of land with a garden adjoining, also in the parish of St. Michael on the east side of Frenche Streate, and stretching eastward to a garden belonging to the said William and Elizabeth; and it is bounded by land belonging to the said William and Elizabeth on the south and the lane called Venel Lane¹ on the north: to have and to hold the aforesaid tenement, garden, vacant land and garden adjoining to the aforesaid William and Elizabeth and the heirs and assigns of the said William, to the use and profit of the said William, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the capital lords of the fee, by the customary rents and services.

Clause of Warranty.

Further, the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret have appointed John Stavele and Edward Ridge their attorneys, jointly and severally, to enter on the possession and take seisin of the aforesaid tenement, gardens and vacant place, on behalf of the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret and in their names; and to deliver the said possession and seisin to the aforesaid William and Elizabeth or to their attorneys. And Thomas and Margaret will hold as lawful and valid whatsoever the aforesaid attorneys do in their names on these premises.

Sealed by the grantors.

*Dated December 12th, 2 Edward VI.*²

¹ *Venel Lane*. This lane does not appear on any of the maps of Southampton published by the Southampton Record Society. The only three lanes there shewn as running eastward from French Street are Broad Lane to the south, Brewhouse Lane—about midway between the southern and northern ends of the street,—and Market Lane, close to St. Michael's Church. In the map of 1611, although all three streets are marked, the only name given is that of Broad Lane; and possibly the street mentioned in this deed may be one of the other two lanes, not yet known by its modern name. "Venels" meant "lane" in Norman French. A "veuele" running into English Street (= High Street) is mentioned in *Oak Book*, Vol. I, p. 70.

² December 12th, 1548.

[Summarised.]

Fols. XCIII B and XCIV. Thomas Welles and Margaret his wife further lay before the court another deed declaring that Henry VIII by his letters patent dated at Westminster on March 25th, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign,¹ granted for ever to Thomas Hobson, gentleman, and his heirs, among other lands and tenements, a messuage or tenement with an adjoining garden lying in the parish of Holy Rood, on the west side of "le hyghe streate," and now in the tenure of the said Thomas and Margaret Welles; and for a long time it had belonged to the Abbey of Netley,² now dissolved: and John Mylles, Esq., of the same town, by a licence from the same king, obtained it from Thomas Hobson for the use of himself and his heirs for ever³; and subsequently John Mylle, by virtue of the king's licence, sold the same tenement and garden, etc., to the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret Welles.⁴ And now Thomas and Margaret Welles, by virtue of a licence from King Edward VI, and for the sum of £10 paid down to them by William Knight, have sold the messuage in question to the aforesaid William Knight and Elizabeth his wife, and to the heirs and assigns of the same William for ever; the land to be held of the king by the customary services, and by paying a rent of four shillings sterling yearly under the name of tithe to the king at the court of Augmentations, the said rent to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael. Further, Thomas Welles and Margaret have appointed William Hatcher and William Staveley their attorneys, to deliver seisin in their names to William Knight and Elizabeth his wife.

Sealed by the grantors.

Dated July 2nd, 1 Edward VI.⁵

No witnesses mentioned.

¹ No grant to Thomas Hobson under this date appears in the Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, but in the year previous (1543) Thomas Hobson is noted as one of the persons paying money into the Augmentation office for lands bought of the king (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XVIII (II), No. 231, p. 120).

² "Letl Locl."

³ This licence is presumably that granted to Thomas Hobson in April, 1544, to alienate to John Myle and his son a corner messuage with a garden on the west side of Above Bar in All Saints parish, another garden on the east side of the street, and another garden in Holy Rood parish on the west side of English Street, which was then in the tenure of Thomas Welles and Margaret his wife (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XIX (I), g 442 [34]).

⁴ This licence was granted in April, 1546 (P. 13, m. 10), (see *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XXI (I), g 716 [20]).

⁵ July 2nd, 1547.

[Summarised.]

Fols. XCIV B In the time of Richard Buttler, mayor.¹
and
XCV.

King's common court at Southampton, held before Richard Buttler, mayor, and George Vincent² and Edward Willmott,³ bailiffs, on the last day of May, 6 Edward VI.⁴

To this court came William Staveley, of Southampton, merchant, and sought to have enrolled among the records a deed to this effect.

John Keyser, miller, of Tottenham in Middlesex, Barbara his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Martin Bagworthe, son and heir of Robert Bagworthe, late merchant of Southampton, and Anne Tusser, widow, another daughter and heir of Martin Bagworth, in return for sixty-two pounds of good current money paid to them by William Staveley, declare themselves contented and acquit the said William Staveley,

¹ *Richard Buttler*, sheriff 1549, mayor 1551, 1563-4, Parliamentary Burgess (described as Richard Butler, merchant) 1554 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 176 and 203). He erected two almshouses for persons sick with the plague or otherwise in ill-health on a piece of ground to the north of St. Mary's churchyard, given by Thomas Lyster (*ib.*, p. 293). He traded in fruit and cloth among other goods (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11). The ecclesiastical commissioners found occasion to communicate with him as to the use of the form of recantation in 1558 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 94). During his first mayoralty some trouble arose with the important craft of the Porters, who were accused of charging the ordinary fees and then leaving undone the work (which they monopolised) of loading and unloading goods from ships and wagons (*Court Leet Records*, p. 183). In his later years Butler was involved in a dispute concerning a certain tenement near to God's House gate in English Street. Butler, so he declared, held a cellar here, with a loft above, of the fraternity of God's House; but one, Thomas Chaffyn, "gentleman," of Salisbury, declared that the cellar and loft (which were worth £1 a year) were part of his inheritance from his father, and that Butler having in some way got possession of the title deeds, had entered into a secret conspiracy with the God's House fraternity to defraud him (Chancery Proceedings, Series II, Bundle 42, No. 38).

² *George Vincent*, sheriff 1553, and mayor 1557 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176). He was presented by the Court Leet for joining two houses together in 1550, and again for placing rubbish by the castle wall in 1551 (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 15 and 32). He must have been one of the largest traders in Southampton. In 1556-7 he imported canvas to the value of more than £240, besides other goods, and exported thirty-six cloths, tin to the value of £330, besides cottons, friezes, vinegar and miscellaneous goods (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

³ *Edward Willmott*, sheriff 1555, mayor 1559 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176), Parliamentary Burgess ("Edward Willmot, merchant") 1558-9 (*ib.*, p. 203). The year after his mayoralty he was accused—apparently scandalously—of meeting the butter wives and fishermen outside the Bargate and taking their goods (which previously had been purchased by the poorer craftsmen and others) at his own price and storing the said goods in the cellar of his inn, the "Dolphin" (Book of Remembrances, p. 8). He was presented by the Court Leet in 1569 for cutting down the trees and holly bushes on the Common (*Court Leet Records*, p. 60). He must have died before 1571, as his heirs only appear in that year at the Court Leet (*ib.*, p. 63); but another Edward Willmot—perhaps his son—appears in person in 1580 (*ib.*, p. 188). He appears to have traded to a considerable extent both in cloths and in Gascon wine (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

⁴ May 31st, 1552.

Fols. XCIV B and XCV (*continued*).

merchant, of Southampton, and his heirs of all claims; and they grant to William Staveley and Averine his wife, a tenement in the parish of Holy Rood in Southampton, on the west side of English Street between a tenement belonging to the mayor and burgesses of Southampton on the north and a tenement belonging to the warden and scholars of St. Mary's, Winchester, on the south, and stretching west as far as a garden belonging to God's House. This tenement the aforesaid Barbara and Anna inherited on the death of the aforesaid Martin. The tenement to be held by William and Averine Staveley to the sole use of the heirs of the said William, of the capital lords of the fee by the customary services.

Clause of warranty.

William Knyght, gentleman, of Southampton, and John Staveley, grocer, appointed by John and Barbara Keyser and Anna Tusser as their attorneys, deliver seisin and possession.

Sealed by grantors.

Dated April 1st, 6 Edward VI.¹

No witnesses mentioned.

¹ April 1st, 1552.

[*Transcribed and Summarised.*]

Fols. XCV B
and
XCVI.

Tempore Johannis Staveley maioris.

Curia Communis dominorum Regis et Regine ville suorum Suthampton ibidem tenta coram Johanne Staveley maiore, etc., ac Edwardo Willmot et Willielmo Staveley, etc., ballivis xxiii die Octobris Annis regnorum Philippi et Marie dei gratia Regis et Regine Anglie, Francie, Neapolis, Jerusalem, et Hibernie fidei defensorum, principum hispaniarum et Cecilie Archiducum Austrie ducum mediolani burgundie et brabantie comitum haspurgi, Flandrie et Tirolis primo et secundo.¹

Ad hanc curiam, etc., venit Nicholaus Capelyn² de villa predictae mercator et protulit, etc., quandam cartam suam petens eandem inter Recorda ville predictae irrotulari. Cujus tenor sequitur, etc.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, etc., Johannes Capelyn³ de ville Suthampton mercator, salutem, etc. Sciatis quod Ego prefatus Johannes virtute, vigore et auctoritate licencie Regie ad infrascriptum fiendum,⁴ primate habite et obtenta ac pro summa sexaginta librarum sterlingorum michi prefatum Johannem Capelyne, per Nicholaum Capelyn de Poole in comitati dorset mercatorem premanibus persoluta de quaquidem summa fateor me plenarie esse satisfactum, etc., eundemque Nicholaum Capelyn, heredes et executores suos inde acquietatos, etc., tradidi, etc., vendidi, etc., ac deliberavi prefato Nicholao Capelyn, etc., totum illud liberum redditum sex denariorum

¹ October 23rd, 1554.

² *Nicholas Capelyn*, sheriff 1557, mayor 1560, Parliamentary Burgess ("Nicholas Capelyn, gentleman") 1572 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 176 and 203). He seems to have been one of the largest traders in Southampton; in 1555-6 his imports of canvas amounted in value to about £340, besides wine and fruit. In 1581 a servant of his got into serious trouble with the Court Leet for buying up corn and meal in the market to sell elsewhere. He declared he must buy to serve his master's customers. He was forbidden to come into the market except to sell, whereon he ran away (*Court Leet Records*, p. 210). Capelyn appears as a Court Leet suitor at various times till 1590, about which time his death presumably occurred, as his heirs are mentioned as suitors at the Court Leet (*ib.*, p. 281).

³ *John Capelyn*, sheriff 1550, mayor 1552 and 1553, Parliamentary Burgess 1562-3 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 176 and 203). In 1561, when the town was as usual in money difficulties, he agreed to receive the town moneys for two years and himself satisfy the municipal creditors (*ib.*, p. 89). In the Subsidy Rolls for 1561 he appears as one of the richest men in the town, his goods in

In the time of John Staveley, mayor.

Common court of the lords the king and queen, of their town of Southampton, held before John Staveley, mayor, etc., and Edward Willmot and William Staveley, etc., bailiffs, on the 23rd day of October, in the first and second years of the reigns of Philip and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem and Ireland, defenders of the faith, Princes of the Spanish dominions and Sicily, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy and Brabant, and Counts of Hapsburg, Flanders and the Tyrol.

To this court, etc., came Nicholas Capelyn, merchant, of the town aforesaid, and produced, etc., a certain deed of his, seeking that the same be enrolled among the records of the aforesaid town. Of which the substance follows, etc.

To all the faithful in Christ, etc., John Capelyn, merchant, of the town of Southampton, greeting, etc. Know that I, the aforesaid John, by virtue, force and authority of the Royal Licence, first had and obtained for doing what is below written, and for the sum of sixty pounds sterling paid down to me, the said John Capeleyne, by Nicholas Capelyn, merchant, of Poole, in the county of Dorset (with which sum I own myself to be fully satisfied, etc., and the same Nicholas Capelyn and his heirs and executors to be completely quit, etc., thereof); [for which sum] I have handed over, etc., sold, etc., and delivered to the aforesaid Nicholas Capelyn, etc., all that free rent of sixpence a year, and

Holy Rood being valued at £16, and only three men, John Croke, Richard Goddard and William Staveley, were assessed at more (Lay Subsidies, 13 Elizabeth, 174/387). A John Capelyn—whether the mayor or not does not appear—appears as a suitor at the Court Leet till 1601, and was a signatory to the declaration of poverty by which the town excused itself in 1591 from obeying the commands of the Counsel by supplying a vessel of 100 tons to assist in waylaying the Spanish Plate fleet (*Hatfield MSS.*, Vol. IV, p. 121). If he was identical with the mayor, he either fell into poverty or removed his property from Southampton, as in 1597 his goods were assessed at only £5 (Lay Subsidies, 39 Elizabeth, 174/446). He was ordered by the Court Leet to make a gutter by his meadows near St. Mary's in 1575, and, like other burgesses, apparently neglected to obey the command, which was annually reiterated till 1580 (*Court Leet Records*, p. 153, etc.). He apparently traded to some extent in cloth (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

⁴ *King's Licence to John Capelyn.* Presumably the licence granted by letters patent to John Capelyne in 1544, by which Capelyn was allowed to alienate a rent of 6d. from "le Mounte" and seven messuages on the east side of English Street (*Pat. Rolls*, 35 Henry VIII, 18 m., 5).

Fols. XCV B and XCVI (*continued*).

per annum ac servicia exeuntia de quadam parcella terre vocata le mounte jacenti, etc., infra parochia Omnium Sanctorum, etc., modo vel nuper in tenura, etc., Ricardi Capelyn vel assignatorum suorum ac etiam omnia illa tria messuagia et tenementa mea contigua jacentia in parochia Sancti Crucis, etc., videlicet ex occidentali parte eiusdem vici ibidem vocati Englyshe streate. Necnon unum gardinum, unum novum stabulum et totam illam vacuam placeam terre jacentes, etc., in parochia predicta videlicet ex orientali parte eiusdem vici, etc., ac omnia gardina domos edificia shopas, selera, solaria, cameras, introitus et alia easamenta mea quecumque in eadem parochia dictis messuagiis spectantes, etc., aut modo vel nuper cum eisdem messuagiis in tenura, etc., Johannis Percharde vel assignatorum suorum existentes. Ac etiam totum illud messuagium, etc., ac unum gardinum ac omnia domos, edificia, etc., eidem messuagio spectantia, etc., situata, etc., in dicta parochia Sancti Crucis, viz., ex parte orientali predicti vici vocati Englyshestreate modo vel nuper in tenura, etc., petri Westbroke, etc. Quequidem messuagia, etc., inter alia, etc., ego prefatus Johannes Capelyn ex dono et feoffamento cuiusdam Thome Hobson vigore et auctoritate litterarum patentium domini Henrici VIII, etc., gerentium datum quarto die Aprilis anno Regni eiusdem domini Regis xxxv^{to} perquisivi et habui prout in eisdem litteris patentibus plenius continetur.¹ Habendum tenendum, etc., predicta redditus messuagia, etc., prefato Nicholao Capelyn, etc., ad opus, etc., eiusdem Nicholai Capelyn heredum et assignatorum suorum in perpetuum. Tenendum de dicto domino Rege, heredibus et successoribus suis in capite per servicium quadragiesime partis unius feodi militis. Ac reddendo inde annuatim eidem domino Regi, etc., quatuor solidios et novem denarios legalis monete Anglie ad Curiam agmentacionum Revencionum Corone Regis ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli singulis Annis solvendos nomine decime partis inde pro omnibus reddit-

Fol. XCVI.

¹ The licence alluded to is apparently that by which Thomas Hobson in 1544 alienated seven messuages on the east side of English Street and a free rent of 6d. from 'le Mounte' to John Caplyne (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XIX (I), g 412 (31)). These lands presumably

the services, arising from a certain parcel of land called "le mounte," lying, etc., within the parish of All Hallows, etc., now or lately in the tenure, etc., of Richard Capelyn or his assigns, and also all those three messuages and adjoining tenements of mine lying in the parish of Holy Rood, etc., that is to say, on the west side of the same street called Englyshe Streate. And a garden, a new stable, and all that vacant plot of land lying, etc., in the parish aforesaid, that is to say, on the east side of the same street, etc., and all my gardens, houses, buildings, shops, cellars, solars, chambers, entrances and other conveniences whatsoever in the same parish belonging to the said messuages, etc., either now or lately, together with the same messuages, in the tenure, etc., of John Percharde or his assigns. And also all that messuage, etc., and a garden, and all houses, buildings, etc., belonging, etc., to the same messuage situated, etc., in the said parish of Holy Rood, namely [those] on the east side of the aforesaid street called Englyshestrete now or lately in the tenure, etc., of Peter Westbroke, etc. Which messuages, etc., among other things, I, the aforesaid John Capelyn, have bought and held by the gift and feoffment of a certain Thomas Hobson, etc., by the force and authority of the letters patent of the lord Henry VIII, etc., bearing date the fourth of April, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of the same lord king, as in the same letters patent is more fully set forth: to have and to hold, etc., the aforesaid rents, messuages, etc., to the aforesaid Nicholas Capelyn, etc., to the use, etc., of the same Nicholas Capelyn, his heirs and assigns for ever. To be held in chief of the said lord king, his heirs and successors, by the service of a fortieth part of a knight's fee, and by paying thence yearly for all rents, services and demands, to the same lord king, etc., four shillings and ninepence lawful money of England, to be paid each year to the court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Royal Crown at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, by way of a tenth part.

formed part of the possessions of the Priory of St. Denys, portions of which had been granted to Thomas Hobson (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 442, and *Pat. Rolls*, March 18th, 35 Henry VIII, p. 14 m., 14).

Fol. XCVI (*continued*).

ibus serviciis et demandis. Et ego vero prefatus Johannes Capelyn et heredes mei predicta redditus, messuagia, etc., prefato Nicholao Capelyn heredibus, etc., contra me et heredes meos warrantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus per presentes. Sciatis que me prefatum Johannem Capelyn fecisse ordinasse locoque me posuisse dilectos michi in Christo Thomam Goddard et Robertum Evyns¹ meos, etc., attornatos, etc., ad intrandum in predicta tenementa, etc., et seisinam inde vice et nomine meo capiendam, etc., et seisinam inde, etc., sic captam, etc., prefato Nicholao, etc., ad deliberandam secundum vim presentis carte mee, etc. Ratum et gratum habens et habiturus totum et quicquid dicti Attornati mei nomine meo fecerint, etc. In cuius Rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Datum octavo die mensis Junii anno Regni domini mei Edwardi sexti dei gratia Anglie, Francie et hibernie Regis fidei defensoris ac in terris ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernie supremi capitis primo.²

¹ *Robert Evyns*, described as a merchant (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 93), mentioned as a Court Leet juror in 1550. About 1540 he appeared as a trader dealing in fruit, white soap, wine and cloths (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11). Together with the vicar of Holy Rood he obtained a lease of the Vicarage House of the said parish church for 99 years (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 93).

And I, indeed, the aforesaid John Capelyn, and my heirs will warrant and defend the aforesaid rents and messuages, etc., to the aforesaid Nicholas Capelyn and his heirs, etc., against me and my heirs for ever by the present writings. Know that I, the aforesaid John Capelyn, have constituted, ordained and put in my place, the men dear to me in Christ, Thomas Goddard and Robert Evyns, as my, etc., attorneys, etc., to enter on the aforesaid tenements, etc., and take seisin thereof in my place and name, etc., and to deliver the seisin thus taken, etc., therein, etc., to the aforesaid Nicholas, etc., according to the intent of my present deed. I hold and will hold all and everything my said attorneys shall do, etc., in my name as right and lawful. In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to this my present deed. Dated the eighth day of the month of June, in the first year of the reign of my lord Edward the Sixth, by the Grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith and supreme head of the Church in the lands of England and Ireland.

[Summarised.]

Fols.
XCVI B.
and
XCVII.

In the time of Richard Hawkyns,¹ mayor.

Southampton. Common court of the king and queen held before Richard Hawkyns, mayor, and Thomas Mylle² and Ralph Alporte,³ bailiffs, November 3rd, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.⁴

John Capelyn, merchant, of Southampton, laid before the court the following deed: Roger Stokevile, yeoman, of Romsey, and Alice his wife, late the wife of Peter Westbroke, defunct, gentleman, of Southampton, in return for £40 sterling paid down by John Capelyn, have sold to the aforesaid John Capelyn and his heirs and assigns, all their three tenements with their roads, paths, cellars, solars and gardens, with their appurtenances, situated in the High Street, called "le Englishe Strete," on the east side, between a certain tenement now inhabited by Andrew Guidon, alias Chaundeler, on the south, a certain lane belonging to the said John Capelyn on the north, and a garden belonging to the same John on the east, which premises recently belonged to the priory of St. Denys now dissolved: John Capelyn to have and to hold the aforesaid three tenements to his own use and that of his heirs in as ample a manner as our late lord king Henry VIII granted them, among other things to John Foster, gentleman, of Baddesley, and Richard Marden, by his letters patent issued at Westminster under the great seal, dated December 17th, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign⁵; and as fully as the prior and convent of St. Denys held them before the Dissolution, or as the aforesaid John Foster and Richard

¹ *Richard Hawkyns*, bailliff 1553-4 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 14), sheriff 1554, mayor 1556 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176), Court Leet juror in 1551. Apparently he died before 1566, as his heirs then appeared at the Court Leet (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 20 and 34).

² *Thomas Milles*, recorder 1553, Parliamentary Burgess 1563, sheriff 1559 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 185, 203, 176). One of the executors of William Capon, the founder of the Grammar School (*ib.*, p. 311); commissioner of Church goods in 1553 (*ib.*, p. 357); traded to a considerable amount in alum and sugar, besides importing wine and exporting cloths (2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, K. R. Customs a/c, 145/11).

³ *Ralph Alporte*, trader, imported salt, figs, flax, tar, hops, hemp, etc.; exported about thirty-seven cloths (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

⁴ November 3rd, 1556.

⁵ *Letters Patent*, Dec. 17th, 36 Henry VIII. Thirteen messuages on the east side of English street, formerly belonging to St. Denys, were granted to John Foster and Richard Marden in 1544. They were in the tenure of Peter Westbroke. The grant was by letters patent 36 Henry VIII, Pat., p. 6, 6 m., 33.

Fols. XCVI B and XCVII (*continued*).

Marden held them by the letters patent or in any other way. And John Capelyn is to pay thence yearly to the aforesaid Roger and Alice, and the heirs of the said Alice, two shillings sterling in lieu of all rents and demands, suits at John Foster's court alone excepted.¹ And the aforesaid John Capelyn grants for himself and his heirs that if the aforesaid rent falls into arrear, it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Roger and Alice to distrain on the aforesaid three tenements and retain the goods thus restrained, till the aforesaid rent with the arrears are fully paid.

Clause of warranty.

Also Roger and Alice appoint their beloved Nicholas Capelyn and William Jefferis as their attorneys to deliver seisin, etc.

Sealed by the grantors.

Dated September 24th, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.²

No witnesses mentioned.

¹ The court in question is probably the court of the manor of St. Denys, which had presumably been granted to John Foster.

² September 24th, 1556.

Fol.
XCVII B.¹

[Summarised.]

SOUTHAMPTON. Common court of the lords Philip and Mary, by the Grace of God, king and queen of the town of Southampton aforesaid, before the said mayor and bailiffs, 9th March, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.²

Henry Russell,³ burgess of Southampton, lays a deed of release before the court and seeks enrolment. The deed runs as follows:

Fol. XCVIII.

John Forwarde,⁴ of Southampton, baker, and Agnes his wife, execute a release in favour of Henry Russell, of Southampton, burgess and bowear,⁵ and his heirs, of all claim to a tenement and garden in a suburb of Southampton, outside the "Estgate" in "Est Streate," and to three other gardens in the same street; which tenement and gardens stretch from the king's highway leading to the church of St. Mary on the south, to the ditch called "Houndwell filde Ditch" on the north; and from the tenement formerly belonging to Robert Alighe, defunct, on the west, to the tenement and garden of the precentor of the rector of St. Mary's on the east. The tenements are henceforth to be free of all claim from the grantors.

Clause of warranty.

Sealed by grantors, and with town seal "because our seals are unknown to many."

Dated 22nd January, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.⁶

¹ There is no headline on this page.

² March 9th, 1557.

³ *Henry Russell*, sheriff 1560, mayor 1562 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176). About 1544 his goods in All Hallows parish were assessed at £9 (Lay Subsidies, 34-35 Henry VIII, 173/239). He appears about ten years later as doing a small trade in cloths (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

⁴ *John Forwarde*. Possibly identical with the John Vover who exported canvas about 1556 (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11). He was apparently a man of small property, as in 1544 and 1571 alike his goods were assessed at £3 only (Lay Subsidies, 34-35 Henry VIII, 173/239; 13 Elizabeth, 174/387). In 1579 the Court Leet jury objected to his encroaching on the common by building a house there (*Court Leet Records*, p. 180).

⁵ *Sic*. Presumably "bowyer."

⁶ January 22nd, 1557.

Fol.
XCVIII (2).

[Summarised.]

SOUTHAMPTON. Common court of Philip and Mary, held 9th March, before Richard Hawkyns, mayor of Southampton, and the bailiffs of the same town,¹ in the third and fourth years of the reign of the said king and queen.²

John Martyn,³ merchant, of Southampton, sought enrolment for the following deed.

Fol.
XCVIII B.

Robert Kelsall, gentleman, of Byxton in "Chessheier," for twenty pounds of good and lawful money paid by John Martyn, merchant, of Southampton, sold to him and his heirs, etc., two messuages with two gardens, in the parish of Holy Rood in Southampton, on the west side of "Englissestrete," extending to the house of John Mylle, gentleman, on the west, and lying between that of Thomas Mylle, gentleman, on the south and a tenement belonging to the town of Southampton on the north: to be held of the capital lords of the fee by the customary services.

Clause of warranty.

Robert Kelsall appoints John Staveley and William Jefferis his attorneys to deliver seisin, etc.

Sealed by grantor.

Dated 10th July, 7 Edward VI,⁴ "and from the incarnation, 1553."⁵

¹ Names of bailiffs not mentioned.

² March 9th, 1557.

³ *John Martin*, unlike most prominent Southampton burgesses, does not appear in the list of free sutors at the Court Leet till 1566 (*Court Leet Records*). He did a considerable trade. In the present year he imported canvas worth £89, as well as twelve barrels of sack and a considerable quantity of bay salt; and he exported £20 worth of cottons and thirty-two cloths (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 148/11).

⁴ This is clearly an error, as Edward VI died on July 6th, 1553.

⁵ "Et anno ab incarnatione, etc." This method of dating, though in common use in late mediæval England, is of rare occurrence in the Black Book.

[Transcribed.]

Fol. XCIX. Tempore Willielmi Staveley¹ maioris.²

In the name of God Amen. I, John Staveley,³ of the Towne of Southampton grocer Dothe⁴ nowe beinge of good helthe of body and in perfytted memori, god be prayesd, make thys for my laste will and testamente In maner and forme followynge. Fyrst I bequethe my solle to god my redemer Jesus Cryste by the merytte of whose blessed passyon I truste to be partaker of the kyngdome of heavyn, and my body to the yerthe, dewe for the same, all in what place the will, wyche my buryall to be as yt shall seme good to my wyffe and other my fryndes not over costely. I gyve to the church of Hollye Roddes 6.^s 8.^d, to my brother Harry Staveley I doo forgyve hym all such dettes as he owythe me appearynge in my Jurnall boke c., in the leffe of⁵ 17 and to hym I gyve my fowrthe or vth gowne after my scarlett gowne, a jactett, Dublett and a payer of hossen. Item I forgyve Arthur Hodson of Neweporte, the which married my kyneswoman there all such monye as he owythe me appearyng in my Jurnall boke C at the leffe xi dewe to me before this daye with a gounne a olde a payer of hosen and a dublette. Item to my sister Turner a noble in monye, for Elizabethe her dowghter 5s. Item to my brother William Staveley my seconde beste gowne and a black gowne and hood. Item to my brother Knight and to my Sister Averyn Staveley a black gowne and hood. Item to

¹ *William Staveley*, sheriff 1558, mayor 1561 and 1580 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 176-7). During his mayoralty he authorised an ordinance regulating the driving of the common (*Court Leet Records*, p. 221). He was one of the collectors of the subsidy in 1571 (*Lay Subsidies*, 13 Elizabeth, 174/387). In this year he was one of the three or four richest men in the parish of Holy Rood, his goods being assessed at £20. This was double the amount they were valued at thirty years earlier, when he apparently lived in All Hallows (*Lay Subsidies*, 34-35 Henry VIII, 145/11). He probably died before 1585, as in that year his heirs appear in his place as suitors at the Court Leet (*Court Leet Records*, p. 240).

² "In the time of William Staveley, mayor."

³ *John Staveley*, sheriff 1552, mayor. Parliamentary Burgess (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 176 and 203). He was one of the persons receiving directions from the commissioners in ecclesiastical matters for the ordering of religious affairs in the town in 1559 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI. Appendix III, p. 94). During his mayoralty trouble arose in the "sisterhood" of wool-packers because some of the members absented themselves from their duties for a whole year, whereon Staveley ordained that women absenting themselves for three months should not re-enter the "systemed" without leave of the mayor. Staveley appears in the customs accounts as trading in oil and "images" (K. B. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

⁴ *Sic*.

⁵ "It" perhaps omitted.

Fol. XCIX (*continued*).

my brother Turner¹ x.s. in monye and to the iiii Sargentess everye of them 16d. the pece. Item to the Towne of Southampton a pece of plate to the valewe of xl.s. or so myche monye to by or towards a pece of plate for the use of the maior of the Towne from tyme to tyme and no other wyse as they will aunswer to god. And the mayor beinge do cause my will to be wryten in sume one boke in the Audytt howse for my chyldrens well.² And I desyer the maior and his bretherne to be as fathers to my children in all their honeste suetes unto them as they wolde shulde be donne by them and their chyldren in the like case. And for performans of this my bequestes I will that all and singular my goods moveable or elles, beinge other wyse not bequethyd, I will ther shalbe a good and trewe Inventory taken of all and singuler the same my goods whersoever they maye be hadde or fownde and also all and singuler my depttes dewe to me by onye that be of abillytye to paye the same, my wyffes apparell and jowelles suche as she hathe as rings, bedes, brochys, ocches of gold or sylver and guylte or quyen of golde, so yt passe not, I meane in coyne of golde and sylver above the sume of £5.³ The reste of all my goods as aforsayde excepttyd that is before excepted⁴ shalbe by my overseers taken and valued unto the uttermoste and juste valewe of the same even as theye them selves wolde their owne shulde be donne withall, and that donne the totalle Sume made and Mary, 14./11). The Thomas Turner in the present deed was possibly a son of the Thomas Turner who appears as a carrier with a pack-horse in 1529 (Brokage Books).

Fol.
XCIX B.

¹ *Turner*. Two burgesses, both named Torner or Turner, appear in the town records of the time. One was warden of the mercers' company in 1565 (Book of Fines, fol. 56). The other, "Thomas Torner, grosser," in the same year leased a tenement in English Street for 60 years (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 94). A Thomas Torner was sheriff in 1569 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177); and somewhere near the same date a Thomas Torner was made gauger, receiving 28.8 a year. As this was in the mayoralty of John Staveley, it seems probable that the gauger was his brother-in-law (Book of Fines, fol. 72). Whether the Thomas Turner who was overseer of the highways in 1576 was identical with the Turner who was presented year after year for not ralling in his ditches is uncertain, but it is not improbable (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 116, 132, 136 and 149). None of the Thomas Turners appear to be wealthy. In the Subsidy Rolls, Thomas Turner's goods are assessed at only £5 (Lay Subsidies, 13 Elizabeth, 174/387). A Thomas Turner in 1556-7 exported cloths and imported raisins, sugar and Gascon wine (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 14./11). The Thomas Turner in the present deed was possibly a son of the Thomas Turner who appears as a carrier with a pack-horse in 1529 (Brokage Books).

² *Sic*. "Welfare" perhaps intended.

³ *Quyen*, presumably coin. Probably the word "excepted" is omitted after £5. The whole wording of the will is exceedingly confused, but it seems probable that John Staveley intended to omit his wife's dresses, etc., and his ready cash to the amount of £8, from the valuation.

⁴ *Sic*. The word "expressed" has been inserted before "excepted," and deleted.

Fol. XCIX B (*continued*).

of my goods and dettes to be devyded into 4 partes the one fowerthe parte to be for my wyves poercyon and the other thre partes to my children and hures she to chose fyrste of onye the one 4th parte and my chyldrens partes, for that stuffe of howsolde will decaye. I will that yf anye my sunnes be owght of their yeres of aprentys or of the age of 20 yeres the same shall chose to take their porcion as the same is in what kynde so ever the same be lefte and to putt the same in suche saffe custody as to hym or them shall seme good and also my dowghters if they ben of yeres of discession to have theyr porcions and coffers to kepe yt in. And the reste as well women chyldren as men chyldren beinge prentise or otherwise at the age the men chyldren of 20 and the women chyldren of 17 and be thought by my overseers and other my frynds not sufficient in discessyon too have the custodye of the same all suche other partes to be solde to the uttermost and the same to be deliveryd in mony to anye that shall have the bringynge upp of the same my chyldren or anye of them gevinge good shuertyes to my overseers for the repaymente thereof at the ende of their yeres of prentiss or marradge, and yf anye the same my chyldren departe this lyffe with in the yeres and terme aforsayde I will the same porcions to be egallye devydyd emongest the reste of my chyldren by the discession of my overseers with other my frindes and so from one to the other of the nexte of my kynne. And yf my wyffe will have anye of my chyldrens partes which is to be solde to have the same before anye other person gyvyng as another. Also yf she will have anye my chyldren with their partes and for the tymes as aforesayde I will she shall, gyvyng good and sufficient shurtyes to Mr. Maior and his bretherne with my overseers for repaymente the same as aforesayde. Item that my overseers in any wise take good and sufficient persons for the behalfe of my chyldrens partes. And for that at this presente I have not sufficient goods as dothe apertayne to Johan my wyffe in recompense of her deservinge and kneying her naturaditi¹ to hir chyldren yf she will kepe my house and shopps holle in suche order as I shall by god's helpe leave yt and so from tyme to tyme furnishe the same with good wares I will than that after the juste inventory taken by my overseers and other skylfull men therein that then she gyvyng good and sufficient shuerties as aforsayde for to

¹ *Stc.*

Fol. XCIX B (*continued*).

Fol. C.

aunswer my chyldrens partes and otherwise to bringe them upp with her or putt them forthe where the same may be brought upp in occupacions to lyve honestelye theyr tyme hereafter, then she to have the holle shoppe with all my other goods as aforesayde the which shalbe the mayntenance of my poer onysty and hirs. But yf the same Johan my wyffe dothe chaunce to marrye onye husbonde that evyn as sone as my overseers or executors maye understande the same then I will in anye wise the parttes of my chyldren beinge taken by hir befor that tyme be Imediately taken of him that shall marry her by Mr. Mayor and sume of his bretherne with my overseers suffycient shuerties for suche my chyldrens partes as then shalbe in their custodye, and so hir olde bandes broken, otherwise my overseers to take their partes unto their handes. For the lease of my house I holde of Master John Mylle decessid I will Johan my wyffe to have the same kepinge the same well repayerid as I stande bounde to doo and so to gyve bonde to my overseers at their contente and to paye the rente accordeinge to the Lease and also to gyve yerlye towards the reparacions of the churche of hollye roddes in Suthampton during the terme of 12 yeres if there byn so manye yeres to cumme or ells for so manye yeres as ar under 12 yeres for everye yere 6s. 8d. by the yere and she to have the same howse duringe her onelye wyddos estate and the remaynder of the yeres lese to John Staveleye my sonne so he be gracious and rulye to my overseers otherwyse to sell the same with the other leses not otherwyse gyven to the moste¹ and make eqall devysyon amongest the reste my chyldren. For my lofte and sellers and stabull yf onye my sonnes dwellythe in hampton I will the same leases be praysed and one of them to have the same praysment the whych money to be devydyd emongests my chyldren equallye, yf they so lyste to have the same leases or ells to them that will gyve moste. For my lease for my tenamente of goddishouse I will my wyffe shall have the same, performyng all promysse therin for my discharge if she contynewe in my owne dwellynge house kepinge reparacions as ys before sayde in my other house and after her marradage, to John my sonne as aforesayde to have the same howse as the other performyng the covenants as his mother owghto doo. My wallnotte cheste with the frame and the 3 kayes I will peter my sonne to have with my beste golde

¹ *Sic.* "Advantage" perhaps omitted.

Fol. C (*continued*).

Fol. C B.

ringe and the best comebox of Venis makynge. Deptts owynge of anye so poer as ar nott in your consience able to paye, my executors and my overseers, I desyer maye be forgyven. My overseers of this my laste will and testament I make and desyer to be my brother William Stavelye and my brother Thomas Turner unto whome I do gyve in token of remembrance as above sayde, the reste I desyer god to gyve them a better rewarde in heaven and herein I desyer them to doo at this my desyer as they wolde sholde be donne for theiers after their tymes and I will truste you shall fynde from tyme to tyme all frindelye helpe at the hands of Mr. Maior and his bretherne for the tyme beinge as yf I were lyvyng emongest them, yf ther goodnes at anye tyme maye, or that you stande in nede, in this case of other helppes, yower paynes to ryde to Winchester abowght the busynes to be allowed you by my executors. I will that whatsoever I have before bequestid that my wyffe Johan that nowe is shall have to hir selfe sollye my greate beddestede in my greate chamber the beste vallence and curtynes to hym belonging, the beste fetherbedde and his bolster the wolle bedde the yren rodde the Cypers cheste¹ with his frame at the bedds syde the hangyngs of the chamber the seconde sypers coffer the gretiste coffer of the venecion coffers of vyre² the Irebounde coffer which was hir mothers the cubbert in that chamber 2 payer of the beste shets 2 pillos with their best bers, 2 fustian blanketts 6 bedde staves the beste coverlette all of the best and yt were better the spruce chest for lynnyn with his locke. To Margaret Staveley the thirde sypers cheste of vyrr or oke at hir pleasuer and everye one of them havynge distrescion to use their owne partes, the to have the smalle coffer of sippers devyded by my overseers as shall seme beste to the same the greate sippers cheste to be solde then to be equallye devydyd emonge my chyl dren yf yt bythe thowght by them so mete. For the poor at my buryall I doo referre to my wyffe and overseers to gyve them my detts in anye wyse paid thes before bequestes not withstanding onlesse the case shulde stande so base that my wyffe of hir good will will take tyme for the same, gevinge Mr. Maior and you my overseers good shurties to paye the same and so from tyme to tyme to renewe the same shurtyes by your discreccion and so to gyve other my children a summe

¹ Cyprus. A chest of cypress wood cannot be here meant as it is stated that the box was made of oak or fir.

² Fir.

Fol. C B (*continued*).

Fol. CI.

reasonable porcion as shall seme mete to Mr. Maior and his bretherne with your counsellis unto the which I doo comytte all as unto my faythefull frindes trustings the same shall not come to suche extremitie. Item I gyve my frinds as Master George Mylle,¹ John capelyn, Edward Willmotte brother Knight ether of them, one five shuger loves of 8 pounds the leaste everye of them, and for that deathe is to me and all fleshe uncertayne and am yet at this presente well I thanke god yet for more assurance I John Staveley dothe under wryten and selled this with my seall in the Margent ys the lyke² and so doo confyrme all and singuler thinge and things above wryten as my laste will and Testament notwithstandinge the blanke or space lefte betwyxte wrytynge and my fyrme to the purpose If I do mynde to putte or take awaye onye thinge in this my will, the blanck yf God gyve me anye space I will by his sufferance other fill with wrytynge or strokes of the penne. In Wyttnes³

For Richard Coke who was commytted to me that yf the same Richard be able to be aprentice shalbe bounde prentice unto John Staveley and he to have him with all suche monye as is and shalbe dewe to hym at the ende of his yeres puttinge in good Bonde and suertie in x li to discharge my other executors, for in so miche sume am I with other bounde to the bisshoppe and that in the meane tyme in his chyldehod to be founde by my overseers meate drinke clothinge scolling, etc., or if anye one that shull have the same his goodes yf my executors forsake the same, to doo all the which I do chardge you my overseers to se yt well donne I desyer you.

Concordat in originale Teste Johane Knight,⁴ scriptore.⁵

¹ *George Mylle*. Possibly the son of the recorder John Mylle. John and George Mylle jointly received a licence to alienate lands formerly belonging to Twyncham Priory in 1545 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XX (II), g. 1063 (52)). George Mylle appears in person as a suitor at the Court Leet in 1566 (*Court Leet Records*, p. 34); but as his heirs appear in 1569, it is probable that he was dead before that year (*ib.*, p. 47).

² In the margin at this point is the monogram "J S" (interwoven), presumably the device on the seal.

³ Sentence unfinished.

⁴ *John Knight*, sheriff 1569 on the death of Laurence Gross; mayor 1571; mayor again in 1589 on the death of Peter Stoner (J. S. Davies. *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177). He was presented both this year and next for laying refuse behind the walls (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 270 and 287). Either there were two John Knights or he became considerably poorer towards his death, as in 1571 the property of John Knight in the parish of Holy Rood was assessed at £16, and 26 years later the property of John Knight (this time in All Hallows) was assessed at only £5 (Lay Subsidies, 13 Elizabeth, 174/-87, and 39 Elizabeth, 174/416).

⁵ (*Translation*)—"It agrees with the original, witness, John Knight, scribe."

[*Transcribed.*]

Fols. CI B
and
CII.

Tempore Henrici Russell Maioris.

Villa Suthamptona. Curia communis Domine Regine ville predictæ coram Henrico Russell maiore ville predictæ ac Reginaldo howse¹ et Johanne Comerlond² ejusdem ville Ballivis tenta secundo die Septembris anno Regni Elizabethæ dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie regine fidei defensoris, etc., quarto.³

Ad hanc curiam venit Jacobus Brande generosus et protulit coram prefatis maiore et Ballivis quendam scriptum Anglice suum petens scriptum predictum inter Recorda ville predictæ Irrotulari; Cuius Tenor sequitur in hæc verba.

This Indentuer made on the Fyrst daye of Maye in the thirde yere of the reigne of ower soverayen Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god of Englund Fraunce and Irelande Quene defendor of the faythe,⁴ etc. Betwene Frauncis Salmon of the Towne and Countie of Suthampton bocher and Elizabeth his wiffe of the one partie and James Brande of Bistren in the countie of Suthampton gentilman of the other partie Wyttnessithe that wheras the sayde Frauncis and Elizabeth his wiffe was and yet ys lawfully seased in their demeane as of Fee as in the right of the sayde Elizabeth of and in one teniment or howse with all and singler howsis and shopps and sollers chambers and gardens backside and other buldings with all and singuler their appurtunances to the same teniment or howse in anye wise pertaynynge or belonging sett lying and beinge in the sayde Toune and Countie of Suthampton in the parochie of St.

¹ *Reginald House*, sheriff 1565, mayor 1570 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 176-7). During his mayoralty there was an attempt (which came to nothing) to vacate the new covered market at the end of the Audit House in favour of the old open market by St. Laurence (*ib.*, p. 126). He was presented at the Court Leet in 1566 for brewing beer in his own house contrary to the statute (*Court Leet Records*, p. 37); and in 1569 for having a dangerous "flew" in his house, "which maye be a destruction to the hole towne" (*ib.*, p. 54). In 1572 he fell into much more serious trouble: he was charged with buying a quantity of green woad for himself and a merchant of Taunton, and using it in "collouring sundry ways against the town ordinances," an offence so grave that he was disfranchised, and only readmitted on paying £10 and making submission (Book of Remembrances, fol. 118), a heavy fine, as his goods the year before had been assessed at no more than the same sum (Lay Subsidies, 3 Elizabeth, 174/337). He presumably died before 1580, as his heirs appear in that year at the Court Leet (*Court Leet Records*, p. 188).

[TRANSLATION.]

In the time of Henry Russell, mayor.

In the town of Southampton. Common court of our lady the Queen of the aforesaid town, before Henry Russell, the mayor of the town aforesaid, and Reginald Howse and John Comerlond, of the same town, bailiffs, held the second day of September, the fourth year of the reign of Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc.

To this court came James Brande, gentleman, and laid before the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs a certain deed of his in English, seeking that the aforesaid deed be enrolled among the records of the town aforesaid, and its substance follows in these words.

² John Comerlond, alias *Slatter*, was one of the commoners who protested against the enclosing of Salt Marsh (*Court Leet Records*, p. 2). He is perhaps identical with the John Comerland, "mercier," who in 1527 was fined for shewing mercery wares (Book of Fines). He appears among the traders in cloth some ten years later (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 143/11). He presumably died before 1566, when his heirs are suitors at the Court Leet (*Court Leet Records*, p. 35).

³ September 2nd, 1562.

⁴ May 1st, 1561.

Fols. CI B and CII (*continued*).

Michaells in the Suthest side of the streat cauld the butcher Rewe within the newe corner.¹ The sayde Frauncis Salmon and Elizabethe before the Insealing herof wherof and whear with the sayde Frauncis and Elizabethe do knolede them selves to be fully satisfyed contentid and payde and therof and of every parte and parcell therof doo clearly exonerat acquite and discharge the sayde James Braunde his heyres executors and assignes by thes presents have barganed and solde, geven and grauntid and by thes presents doo frelye and absolutely bargin sell gyve and graunte unto the sayde James Brande his heirs and assignes all that their sayde teniment and howse with all and singuler shoppes sollers and sellers backsides shamers and gardens and all other buldings and commodities what so ever to the same tenement or howse in anye wise pertaynynge or belonging with all and singler their appurtenaunces set lying and beinge within the sayde towne and Countie of Suthampton in the sayde paryshe of Saint Michael. Too have and to holde all the sayde tenement and howsis and other the premises with all and singuler ther appurtenaunces to the sayde James Brande his heirs and assignes to the only use and behoffe of the sayd James Brande, his heirs and assignes for ever more in as large and ample manner sorte and degre as the said Frauncis and Elizabethe nowe have or ether of them hathe or of right owght to have the sayde tenement and other the premisses by any manner of means or sorte. And Fuder the sayde Frauncis and Elizabethe for them their heirs and assignes doo covenant and graunt by thes presents to and with the sayde James Brande his heirs and assignes that they the sayde Frauncis and Elizabethe their heirs and assignes and the heirs and assignes of every of them shall and will at all tyme and tymes hereafter upon reasonable

¹ According to a map of Southampton dated 1611 (Southampton Record Soc. pub.), the street, now called West Street, to the south of the Castle, leading from Simnel Street to English Street, was known as "New Corner." In a much later map (1770) it appears as "New Corner, or Butchers Row." The latter name suggests a successful revolt on the part of the butchers against the town ordinances, as in the early seventeenth century they were more than once fined by the Court Leet for not keeping to their proper quarters near the Friar's shambles, and were expressly instructed not to keep their shops in the High Street outside the New Corner end (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 369, 410, etc.).

Fols. CI B and CII (*continued*).

request to them or anye of them made by the sayde James Brande his heirs and assignes doo acknowledge make or cause to be donne acknolegid and made all suche acte and actes thinge and thinges whatsoever as shalbe reasonably devised or advised by the sayde James Brande his heirs and assignes or by his or their learned counsell in the law for the better assurens and suer making of the premisses and every part and parcell therof to the sayde James Brande his heirs and assignes be it by fyne, feaffement, recovery, release with warrantie agaynst all persons or otherwise at the onely costs and chargis of the sayde James Brande his heirs and assignes. And Further that the sayde Frauncis and Elizabethe their heyers and assignes and theirs and assignes of every of them shall and will att tymes hereafter clearely discharge acquite and save harmeles as well as the sayde James Brande his heirs and assignes as also the sayde tenement or house or other the premisses with their appurtenaunces and every parte and parcell therof of and from all former bargayens salles tytles rights dowrys Joyntors Statutes merchauntes statutes of the Staple Recognizances leases and of and from all other chargis and Incombranncis whatsoever they be hadd made or donne by the sayde Frauncis and Elizabethe or by ether of them or by the heirs or assignes of them or ether of them at any time before the date herof the rent or services from hensforthe to be dewe to the chiffe Lorde or Lordes of the fees therof onely exceptid. In Witnes wherof the parties above namyd to thes present Indentuers Interchaungeably have putte their handes and Sealles the daye and yere above writen.

[Summarised.]

Fol. CII B. In the time of Richard Butler, mayor.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON. Queen's common court held before Richard Butler, mayor, and Thomas Torner and Laurence Groce,¹ bailiffs of the aforesaid town, on the ² day of the seventh year of the reign of our lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc.

Reginald House, merchant, of Southampton, laid before the court two Latin deeds, asking that they might be enrolled among the town's records. Their substance is as follows: Thomas Reve and Richard Budde, gentlemen, in return for a suitable sum of money paid down to them by William Knight, gentleman (whereof they fully acquit the said William and his heirs and executors), sold and confirmed to him by this deed their entire tenement with a curtilage pertaining thereto situated on the west side of "English Streat," now or recently occupied by Richard Stockdale³ or his assigns, and for long belonging to the priory of St. Denys now dissolved, and all and singular the houses, edifices, structures, shops, cellars, solars, chambers, halls, rooms, vacant farmsteads,⁴ entrances and exits, wells, streams, watercourses, lights, conveniences, profits, commodities and emoluments belonging to the same messuage, and the reversions, revenues and yearly rents of the same: the grant to be made as fully and freely as that of the same premises made, among other things, by King Philip and Queen Mary in their Letters Patent issued under the Great Seal dated at Richmond on August 5th, in the fourth and fifth years of their reign, to Thomas Reve and Richard Budde, their heirs and

¹ *Laurence Groce*, sheriff 1568-9, when he died (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177), warden of the mercers' company (Book of Remembrances, fol. 95), Court Leet juror in 1561 (*Court Leet Records*, p. 20).

² Day of the year not mentioned; year 1564-5.

³ *Richard Stockdale* held the messuage in question of the priory of St. Denys on a thirty years lease, which was continued to him after the dissolution of the house. The rent was 26/8 a year. The messuage of course came into royal hands at the Dissolution: it had formerly been part of the Duchy of Lancaster (Harleian MSS., 606, fol. 118b).

⁴ This tremendous list of appurtenances is a mark of the verbosity which characterises the sixteenth century deeds in the Black Book. The words translated "rooms" and "vacant farmsteads" are "atria" and "vacua fundi."

Fol. CII B (*continued*).

Fol. CIII. assigns for ever¹; and as fully also as Richard Stockdale held the same messuage, etc., by the lease from the aforesaid priory of St. Denys: William Knight, his heirs and assigns, to hold the aforesaid messuage, etc., to his and their own use for ever of the king and queen and their successors, as of their manor of "East Grenewich" in Kent; to be held by fealty in free socage and not in chief.

Clause of warranty against grantors and their heirs only.

Thomas Reve and Richard Budde further grant to William Knight all the rents and profits of the said messuage, etc., from the Feast of the Annunciation last past.²

John Staveley and William Staveley appointed by the aforesaid Thomas Reve and Richard Budde to act as their attorneys, and to deliver possession and seisin to the aforesaid William Knight or to his attorney according to the intent of the present deed: and Thomas Reve and Richard Budde will hold as valid whatever the aforesaid attorneys do in their name.

Sealed by the grantors, August 6th, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.³

¹ See *Pat. Rolls*, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, 1557, Part 12, Mem. 57, etc. This grant is an extremely lengthy one, comprising a very large quantity of lands and tenements granted to the aforesaid Thomas Reeve and Richard Budde.

² Presumably March 25th, 1557.

³ August 6th, 1557.

Fol. CIII (*continued*).¹[*Transcribed.*]

²Possessio et seisina capta fuit xxiii die decembris Annis Regnorum Regis et Regine infrascriptis quarto et quinto, etc.³: per infra nominatos attornatos Johannem Staveley et Willielmum Staveley et post huiusmodi possessionem et seisinam sic inde captas et habitas deliberata fuit infra nominato Willielmo Knight secundum vim formam et effectum huius presentis carte in presentia Georgii Vincent maioris, Willielmi Milton, Johannis Stede servientium ad clavam et Johannis Knight cum aliis ad premissa rogatis et requisitis.

¹ The preceding deed is the first laid before the court by Reginald Howse; what appears on this page is appended to it as a separate paragraph.

² In the earlier deeds it will be remembered that livery of seisin is frequently noted, but in a less

Possession and seisin were taken on December 23rd, in the fourth and fifth years of the reigns of the king and queen within mentioned, etc., by the attorneys within named, John Staveley and William Staveley; and afterwards the possession and seisin thus taken and held therein were delivered to the within-named William Knight, according to the force, form and intent of this present deed, in the presence of George Vincent, mayor, William Milton and John Stede, sergeants-at-mace, and John Knight, with others summoned and invited to the premises.

full and elaborate manner. In these earlier deeds seisin was generally delivered by the owner, not by his proxies, and presumably, from the context, on the same day as the enrolment of the deed.

3 December 23rd, 1557.

Fol. CIII (2).¹

[Summarised.]

Fol. CIII B.

William Knight, gentleman, for a sufficient sum of money paid by Reginald Howse, merchant, of Southampton (whereof William Knight holds the said Reginald House, his heirs, executors and administrators to be quit), sold and by this present deed confirmed to the same Reginald all his tenement in the parish of Holy Rood, on the west side of the street commonly called Englishe Streat, between a tenement belonging to our lady the Queen, now in the tenure of John Jaxon,² draper, on the north, and a tenement belonging to Nicholas Capelin, merchant, late in the tenure of William Beston, "sherman,"³ on the south: to be held by Reginald Howse, his heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the customary services. Further, William Knight appointed William Staveley, merchant, and Thomas Shuxborowe,⁴ mercer, as his attorneys to take possession and seisin of the aforesaid messuage in his name, and deliver the same to Reginald Howse or his attorney according to the intent of this deed.

Sealed by the grantor.

Dated December 1st, 5 Elizabeth.⁵

¹ Second deed laid before the court by Reginald Howse.

² *John Jaxon* or *Jackson*, draper, paid 40/- for his burgess-ship in 1556 (Book of Fines); he appears as a Court Leet Juror in 1566 (*Court Leet Records*, p. 34), sheriff 1572, mayor 1578 and 1590 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177). During his second mayoralty he and his colleagues wrote to excuse the town from complying with a requisition of the Council for a ship of 100 tons to assist in waylaying the Spanish fleet from the Indies. The cost of the vessel, which was to be victualled for four months, would be £500. Jackson said that owing to the embargo on Spanish trade there was almost no trade in the town, and hence the inhabitants who could contribute to the cost of the ship were "poor and insufficient" (*Hatfield MSS.*, Vol. IV, pp. 120, 121).

³ *William Beston*, shearman, paid 6/8 in 1526-7 to set up his craft (Book of Fines). In 1557 he traded in canvas (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

⁴ *Thomas Shuxborowe* was admitted as a burgess in 1555 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 20), sheriff 1570, mayor 1573 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177). Imported canvas, prunes and sundries, as well as wool cards; the value of the latter amounted to more than £25. He exported tin and cloth (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11).

⁵ December 1st, 1562.

Fol. CIII B (*continued*).

Seisin of the said tenement was duly delivered on the day and year abovesaid in the presence of Richard Daye, mercer,¹ Thomas Dickenson, scribe,² Laurence Grose, Robert Erington and others.

Fol. CIII B (2).

[*Transcribed.*]

³The trewe exemplificacion of an obligacion indorsed bering date the xxth of Aprill In the seventh yeare of the Reigne of Quene Elizabeth⁴ made by Richard Butler maior of the towne of Suthampton and Thomas Torner and Laurence Grose of the same towne Baylyffes and Burgeases of the same towne unto Laurence Sendie⁵ of the same Towne fyshmonger and to others in the same obligacion mentioned Remayning in the handes of the sayd Laurence Sendye here foloweth worde by worde and Lettere by Lettere for testimony whereof the sayde Richard Butler maior of the towne of Suthampton aforesaid have unto thys presente exemplification caused to be put the seale of thoffice of the maioraltie of the sayd towne of Suthampton gevon in the counsail howse of the said towne of Suthampton which exemplificacion most remayne by agreement of the partis aforesayd In the custodye of the provest fellowes and schollers of the quenes colleg in Oxforde the master of thospitall of Saint Julian comonly called godes house, which is in the towne of Suthampton and the brothers and systers of the same hospitall for the better performans of thentent and meaning of the sayd Lawrence.

¹ *Richard Daye*, mercer, deputy collector of the subsidy in 1573, in which year he was one of the few assessed as having possessions in land valued at 40/- (*Lay Subsidies*, 13 Elizabeth, 174/387). A Richard Day appears at intervals in the Court Leet records from 1566 till 1611. He was possibly identical with the Day who kept an ordinary in Southampton in 1594 (*Hatfield MSS.*, Vol. V, p. 87).

² *Thomas Dickenson*, scribe, possibly identical with the Thomas Diganson who was chosen master of the Grammar School in 1561 (*J. S. Davies, Hist. of Southampton*, p. 311).

³ This original bond or exemplification is apparently still in the Southampton archives. It is mentioned in the *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI (Appendix III, p. 94).

⁴ April 20th, 1565.

⁵ *Lawrence Sendie*, described as fishmonger and shoemaker, was presented in 1551 for engrossing butter and cheese (*Court Leet Records*, p. 27). His heirs appeared before the Court Leet in 1571, so he was probably dead before that year (*ib.*, p. 63). He gave £20 to Butler's almshouses (*J. S. Davies, Hist. of Southampton*, p. 300).

Fol. CIII B (3).

THE OBLIGACION.

Noverint universi per presentes nos Richardum Butler ville Southamptone maiorem et Thomam Torner et Laurencium Grose ballivos et burgenses eiusdem ville teneri et firmiter obligari Laurencio Sendye ville predictæ fishmonger Thome Stempe Legum doctore custode collegii beate Marie prope Wintoniam sociis et scholaribus ejusdem collegii ac Launcel-
leto shawe preposito collegii Regine Oxoniensis et magistro hospitalis Sancti Juliani comunitur vocati domus dei infra villam Suthamptonam sociis et scholaribus eiusdem collegii fratribus et sororibus hospitalis predicti¹ Quadraginta Libris bone et Legalis monete Anglie solvendis eiidem Laurencio sendye aut suo certo attornato executoribus seu assignatis suis et Thome Stimpe sociis et scholaribus collegii beate Marie Wintonie predictæ aut eorum certo attornato seu successoribus suis et Launcelleto shawe sociis et scholaribus collegii
Fol. CIV. Regine Oxonie predicti fratribus et sororibus hospitalis predicti aut eorum certo attornato successoribus seu assignatis suis et eorum uni in festo pasche proxime futuro post datum presentum ad quamquidem solutionem bene et fideliter faciendum obligamus nos et successores nostros firmiter per presentes Comuni magno Sigillo ville Suthamptonæ predictæ Sigillatos datos vicesimo die Aprilis Anno Regni domine nostre Elizabethæ dei gratia Anglie francie et hibernie Regine fidei defensoris, etc., septimo.

¹ *Sic.* The word "in" is presumably omitted.

Know all men by these presents that we, Richard Butler, mayor of the town of Southampton, and Thomas Torner and Laurence Grose, bailiffs and burgesses of the same town, are held and firmly bound to Laurence Sendye, of the aforesaid town, fishmonger, Thomas Stempe, Doctor of Laws, warden of the college of the Blessed Mary near Winchester, the fellows and scholars of the same college, and Launcelot Shawe, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and the Master of the hospital of St. Julian, commonly called God's House, within the town of Southampton, and to the fellows and scholars of the same college, and to the brothers and sisters of the aforesaid hospital : [to these Richard Butler, Thomas Torner and Laurence Grose are bound] in forty pounds of good and lawful money of England to be paid to the same Laurence Sendye or to his appointed attorney, his executors or his assigns, and to Thomas Stimpe, the fellows and scholars of the college of the Blessed Mary at Winchester aforesaid, or to their appointed attorney or their successors, and to Launcelot Shawe, the fellows and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, aforesaid, and to the brothers and sisters of the aforesaid hospital, or their appointed attorney, their successors or assigns, and to one of them, on the Feast of Easter, the next after the date of the present writings. To the making of which payment well and truly, we firmly bind ourselves and our successors by these presents, sealed with the great common seal of the town of Southampton aforesaid. Dated the twentieth day of April, in the seventh year of our lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender, etc.

Fol. CIV (*continued*).[*Transcribed.*]

THE INDORSMENT.

The condicion of this within written obligacion ys such that where the within bounden Richard butler in the yeare of his second maioraltie over the towne of Suthampton ayded in some parte with charitable devotion of good people and with the casualtis of his sayd office of the sayd maioraltie for that yeare, that is to saye, from Mychaelmas in the yeare of our Lord god from the Incarnacion of christe 1563 unto the feaste of Saint Mychaell Anno 1564 uppon a certayne plotte of grounde which one Thomas Lyster late of the sayd towne of Suthampton allso maior and burgease, from him and his heys by his testament and laste will unto the sayd towne of Suthampton and the successors therof to that use gave and graunted as by the sayd testament and laste will more at large yt maye appeare have to the glory of god and the great comforte and savetie of all sorte of people of the said towne of Suthampton in tymes of pestilens swettings or other generall visitacions of god hath builded erected and sette uppe twoo fayre and right nessessarye howses of Almes and succor for the sayd people of suthampton which arre or hereafter at any tyme shall happen to be any wayes touched and vexed with any of the sayd Infirmitis and generall visitacions of god. And where allso the within namid Laurence Sendye by the instinction of the holly goste moved for a good zeale and Intente towards god and his people within or about Suthampton aforesayd of his owne mere free and voluntarye good will hath to the good example of all other burgeases and Inhabitantes of the sayd towne of Suthampton Geven graunted and the daye within written delivered unto the said Richard butler Thomas

Fol. CIV (*continued*).

torner and Laurence grose and the burgeases of the same towne Twentie poundes of good and lawfull money of Englund to the use of them and there successors to thentente that fortie shillinges lawfull money of Englund shalbe bestowed yerly uppon the poore people of the said twoo almes howses (yf there be any) or ells uppon suche other poore nedye and sickly people of the sayde towne of Suthampton and suburbes of the same as by the wisdom and good discrecion of suche twoo wardens as shalbe yerely ellectid and chossen for the government of the sayd twoo housses shalbe thought moste necessarye and expedient, yff the sayed maior baylyffes and burgeases and there successors do cause twoo discret persons yerely to be chossen at the election daye of the maior of the said towne by the name of wardens And allso doo cause the sayd wardens being so chossen yerely for ever more hereafter to bestowe and distribute fortie shillinges of good and lawfull money of Englund emongest or uppon the sicke and Infectid people of the sayd Almes houses yf eny be there or ells emongest and uppon other sicke and nedie people of the sayd towne of Suthampton and suburbes of the same according to thentente true meaning and agrement as well of the said maior baylyffes and burgeases as allso of the sayd Laurence Sendie. That then this within written obligacion to stonde and be voyed cancealled and of none effecte or ells to stonde and be in his full force and effecte. Yt ys farder condiconed that the towne stewarde for the tyme being shall yerely syxe dayes befor Chrystmas deliver to the sayd wardens xx s. and syxe dayes before Easter other xx s. in full payment of the sayd yerly xl s., and the same money to be devided within foure dayes before eache of the said feastes at Saynt Laurence parishe church of the sayd towne to suche as the sayd wardens shall thinke good. And the sayd wardens to make accompte therof at the towne audict before the audictors therof.

[*Transcribed.*]

Fol CIV B. ¹The Sainges of the Ayntchiant olde men which hath byne of the towne of Suthampton consarning the Comons of the same town of Suthampton followeth examened in a^o 1549.

Imprimis Parssevall Anderwoode of hill wyll deposse uppon the holly Evangelest of god that he knew salte marche to be Comon throughe oute the holle yeare and not seuerall as yt ys nowe, for the usse of the Cattell of the Comons of this towne and no crope to be taken oute of the same. And moore over that the sayde examinat above sayd knewe Mr. bakers closse Mr. ryges closse and Mr. James closse and the chauntery closse hondewell Kingeslonde hoggeland madelin twoo fylDES Lobery mede the closses in Saynt Maris Lane and where the pryour of St. Denis made his garden comon and to the usse of the Cattell and Leasses of the Comons of the same Towne after the crope taken away. And allso the towne dyches Comon throughe oute the hoell yere.

ANDROW GWYDON.

Androwe Gwydon of this towne wyll depose as aforesayd that he knewe Allso the sayd salte marche comon throughe oute the holle yere and not severall as yt ys now but comon

¹ The question of the rights over Salt Marsh, with which this document is concerned, had long been in dispute. Salt Marsh, which stretched from God's House Gate to the Cross House and the Chapel, was surrounded by banks, which were thrown up as a protection from the sea. The repair and maintenance of these banks was a heavy expense to the town, and in 1517, during the mayoralty of John Perchard, the mayor had attempted to enclose the marsh with a view (he declared) of providing the necessary funds. The attempt had provoked great indignation—even rioting,—and the fences had been removed by the mob (Book of Remembrances, fols xi and xib). Then the king (Henry VIII) issued an order under the sign manual, to the mayor and his brethren, bidding them take Salt Marsh into their own hands, repair the banks, and use the land so as to pay the cost of the sea walls. The Council was to be informed if anyone tried to stop the enclosure (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 109). The enclosure, however, clearly continued to be a source of irritation, and was, perhaps, unprofitable, as in 1549 (the year of the present deed) the enclosure was relinquished, and the money drawn therefrom replaced by a rate made to maintain the sea walls (*Speed's Hist. of Southampton*, p. 94). The first entry in the Court Leet records in the following year records the examination of several elderly townsmen as to the ancient custom in regard to the Salt Marsh. This enquiry was held in response to the demands of four commoners that the injury done by the enclosure of the commons might be redressed. The evidence of these deponents agreed with that of the "antichient olde": they all declared that Salt Marsh had been opened previous to the mayoralty of John Perchard. These witnesses were not in all cases identical with the "antichient olde"; but they included William Collet (aged 50), William Burwell, burgess (aged 70), Andrew Chandler, *alias* Guidon, Richard Stanley (aged 60), and John Barnes (aged 63). The Court Leet jury of course declared that the Salt Marsh ought to be open (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 2-4).

Fol. CIV B (*continued*).

all the holle yere and for the use of the Cattell and beastes of the comons of the towne and no crops to be taken oute of the same and moreover that the sayd Androwe knewe kynges Londe houndwell fylde hoglande Loberley mede madlyn twoo Fyldes chauntery ii closses Mr. bakers close Mr. rygsses close Mr. James close Comon and to the use of the Cattell and bestes of the comonals of the same towne after the first crope taken awaye of the same and allso that the towne dytches to be comen throughe oute the holle yere.

WILLIAM GWYDON.

William Gwydon allso of this towne sayeth and wille depose that he knewe the salte marche Comon throughe out the holle yeare and to the use of the Catell of the Comons of this towne and no crope to be taken awaye of the same but the said marche to be comon and open still without any gatte or fens made aboute the same. And morover that the sayd William knewe kingeslond houndwell Fylde, Loberly meade, madlyns two Feldes the chaunters twoo Fildes the bakers crosse and Riges crosse comon After the firste crope taken away of the same and allso that the towne ditches to be comon throughe out the wholle yere.

Fol. CV.

RICHARD STANDLEY.

Richard Standley of the parish of Saynt maris sayeth and will deposse that he certaynly knewe that salte marche to be comon through owte the whole yere to the use of the cattall of the comons of the towne. And that he knewe Loberlie mede madlyn Fyldes houndwell Fylds hoggelonde and the twoo chauntery Fyldes and Saynt marys Fyldes and the closses wherin the prior of Saynt denis made his gardyen the one comon after the fyrst crope of the same taken awaye.

JOHAN BARNES.

John Barnes of St. maris foresayd sayeth and will deposse in maner and forme in all thinges as the partis foresayd hath declared to be trewe.

Fol. CV (*continued*).

WILLIAM COLLIET.

William Colliet of the above the barre sayeth and will deposse In all thinges in manner and forme as the partis fore-said hath declared to be true of his certayne knowlege.

MR. BORWELL.

Mr. borwell of the towne of Suthampton sayeth and wille deposse in all thinges in maner and forme as the parties fore-sayd hath declard to be true of his certayne knowlege.

JOHN FY.

[Summarised.]

Fol.
CV B.¹

In the time of Richard Butler, mayor.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON. King's common court held before Richard Butler, mayor, and Thomas Turner and Laurence Grosse, bailiffs,
7 Eliz.²

Richard Goddarde,³ merchant, of Southampton, laid before the court two Latin deeds, asking that they should be enrolled among the records of the town. Their substance was as follows: Nicholas Capelyn, merchant, of Southampton, in fulfilment of certain agreements contained in certain indentures made between himself and Richard Goddard, merchant, of the town of Pole in Dorset, dated October 21st, 6 Eliz.,⁴ sold and confirmed to the same Richard Goddard, his heirs and assigns for ever, the whole of a capital messuage with appurtenances, buildings, back parts,⁵ grounds, gardens, profits and conveniences, late in the tenure of a certain William Knighte, late one of the customers or collectors of customs or subsidies of our lady the Queen in Southampton: and William Knighte lately inhabited the same tenement, and it is situated in the parish of Holy Rood, on the west side of the High Street otherwise called "the Englishe Streate," and on the south is a tenement belonging to the said Nicholas Capelin called the Corner

¹ There is a marked change of hand in this deed. It is a lengthy one, and is written in a very small court hand.

² The date and the day are omitted in the text and a blank left for them; the year, therefore, may be 1565 or 1566.

³ *Richard Goddard*, mayor 1569, balliff 1571 (this was rare; the balliffs were usually chosen from burgesses who had not previously held the mayoralty), sheriff 1580, mayor 1583 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 177 and 210); Parliamentary burgess, described as Richard Goddard, *gentleman*, 1588-9 (*ib.*, p. 204). Apparently he was a ship owner, for he was presented by the Court Leet in 1589 for leaving his "carvall ship" overthrown in the harbour to the danger of other shipping (*Court Leet Records*, p. 271). In 1571 he was one of the burgesses who agreed to submit the dispute with Mr. Whithed concerning the commons to the judgment of the law (Book of Remembrances). As mayor he seems to have exercised his authority pretty stiffly, as he called Mary Janveryn, presumably the wife or daughter of Peter Janveryn, afterwards sheriff, to account for scolding (*ib.*). Together with the aldermen he forwarded £5 18s. 9d. to a fund for the relief of the town of Namptwich, which had suffered from a terrible fire (*Dom. St. P. Cal.*, Eliz. 1584, pp. 175-6). In the same year, 1584, he is noted as trading with Spain: he imported twenty casks of dry wine in the "Grace dieu" from Cadiz, sixty pounds worth of figs and raisins from Andalusia in the "Angel of Hampton"; while he sent to Andalusia kerseys, long cloth and twelve bays (Lansdowne MSS., 41, Nos. 35 and 44). In 1571 his goods were assessed at £30 (Lay Subsidies, 13 Eliz., 174/387). He must have died before 1600, as in that year his heirs present themselves at the Court Leet (*Court Leet Records*, p. 323).

⁴ October 21st, 1564.

⁵ As usual in the later deeds there is a very long list of appurtenances; the word "retropartes," here translated "back parts," is a rather unusual item; as will be seen it is of special importance in this conveyance.

Fol. CVI. Tenement,¹ now inhabited by a certain Anna Wells, widow; and both the capital messuage now sold, together with the Corner Tenement aforesaid, were formerly held by William Knight of the aforesaid Nicholas, for certain years then following, and not yet elapsed, in virtue of the lease of a lease of certain patents granted to him by our late lord Edward the Sixth, as by the same lease or Letters Patent under the great seal of England appears more fully. Only there was reserved to the said Nicholas and his heirs for ever all the water course, brought from the conduit commonly called the "Friers Condit,"² in "the pipes of Ledd,"³ to "Le Sesterne plumbeam"⁴ in the said capital messuage, and thence by a certain lead pipe to the back part or "le Courte" of the said Corner Tenement; and further, there is reserved to the said Nicholas Capelin, his heirs and assigns for ever, the discharge of all the waters which from the present day flow from the said Corner House and from the said back part ("Anglice le Backesyde") of the said Corner Tenement to a certain sewer ("Anglice Le Sincke") in the garden of the aforesaid capital messuage: Richard Goddard, his heirs and assigns, are to hold the said capital messuage, etc. (with the above exceptions) to their own use for ever of the chief lords of that fee by the customary rents and services.

Clause of warranty against Nicholas Capelin and his heirs only.

Nicholas Capelin appoints William Capelin and William Jefferis his attorneys to act jointly or separately in his name, and to take possession of and deliver seisin of the said tenements to the aforesaid Richard Goddard, etc., promising to hold as lawful whatsoever they do in his name.

Sealed by the grantor.

Dated December 6th, 7 Elizabeth.⁵

¹ "Tenementum Angulare."

² "Friers Condit" was the conduit opposite to Holy Rood (Speed, *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 29 and 32). It was presumably the conduit from the spring granted to the Friars of Southampton in 1280, the rights in which had been conveyed to the town in 1422.

³ "Fistule plumbee Anglice the pipes of Ledd."

⁴ *Sic.* The mixture of Latin and English is very characteristic. The meaning is, of course, "the lead cistern."

⁵ December 6th, 1564.

[Summarised.]

Fol.
CVI B.¹

Possession and seisin of the capital messuage and of all the rest of the goods herein written were taken by the within named attorneys on the sixteenth of December, and were by them delivered to Richard Goddard in the presence of William Knight, gentleman, Lionel Wells, Francis Bory² and many other witnesses specially asked and summoned to the premises.³

[Summarised].

Fols.
CVI B
(contd.)
and
CVII.

Release by Nicholas Capelin and Elizabeth his wife,⁴ of the above described capital messuage with the above named exceptions.

Clause of warranty.

Sealed by the grantors separately.

Dated March 1st, 7 Elizabeth.⁵

¹ The livery of seisin is frequently noted in the older deeds in the Black Book; but the increase of formality is shewn by its being here set out in a separate memorandum, owing perhaps to its having taken place at a different time from the enrolment of the deed.

² *Francis Bory* was presented in 1579 for digging under the walls to clear his sink. He seems to have lived till near 1613 (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 171 and 453).

³ "Ad premiosa vocatorum specialiter et rogatorum." The special summons of witnesses to the premises to be present at the livery of seisin by the attorneys is a ceremony of which no mention is made in the earlier deeds in the Black Book.

⁴ It will be observed that Elizabeth Capelin was not mentioned in the conveyance, only in the release; possibly this implies that the messuage belonged to Nicholas Capelin independently of his wife, and that her release of rights in it was practically a renunciation of any claim on it as a possible part of her dower.

⁵ March 1st, 1565.

Fol. CVII (*continued*).[*Transcribed.*]

¹Memorandum quod nono die mensis marcii Anno domini secundum cursum et computacionem Ecclesie Anglicane millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo quarto Annoque Regni illustrissime domine nostre Elizabethe dei gratia Anglie, Francie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris, etc., septimo² Retroscripto Relaxacio per infranominatos Nicolaum et Elizabetham Capelin, Richardo goddard in eadem specificato in presencia Richardi butler tunc maioris ville Southampton Willielmi Jefferis et Roberti knaplocke³ ville predictae notariorum publicorum ac Johannis Wackelonde Junioris ejusdem ville servientis ad clavam ad opus et usum retrospecificatum voluntarie sigillata et deliberata fuit. Previa prius et precedente per eundem maiorem antedictum debita ipsius Elizabethe predictae Examinacione quoad voluntarium consensum et assensum suum in premissis super qua examinacione eadem Elizabetha expresse et apperte adtunc et ibidem in presentia qua supra fatebatur quod ipsa eadem Elizabetha relaxationem predictam pure sponte et voluntarie contentiebatur sicque eandem voluntarie ut supra deliberavit.

¹ The separate consent of the wife is frequently omitted in later deeds. In the present case it was apparently given at a different time from the execution of either deed or release; and the elaborate manner in which it is noted (as though the transaction was entirely separate from the execution or enrolment of the release) suggests that the custom of obtaining the separate consent of the wife was falling into disuse, and that the present instance was a case of an exceptional revival of an old custom.

² March 9th, 1565 (1564 O.S.).

³ *Robert Knaplocke*. A Robert Knaplocke was Grammar School master in 1554-5, with a payment of £3 6s. 8d. for his board and a salary of £10 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 311). He became town clerk in 1563 (*ib.*, p. 187) and mayor in 1575 (*ib.*, p. 177). He seems to have been an

Memorandum that on the ninth day of the month of March, in the one thousand five hundred and sixty-fourth year of our Lord according to the course and computation of the Church of England, and in the seventh year of the reign of our most illustrious lady, Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., the before written Release by the within named Nicholas and Elizabeth Capelin was voluntarily sealed and delivered to the behind specified need and use of Richard Goddard specified in the same, in the presence of Richard Butler, then mayor of the town of Southampton, William Jefferis and Robert Knaplocke, public notaries of the aforesaid town, and John Wackelonde, junior, sergeant-at-mace of the same town. Previously, first and beforehand, the due examination of the aforesaid Elizabeth herself [was held] by the same mayor aforesaid, concerning her voluntary consent and assent to the matters aforesaid; on which examination the same Elizabeth, expressly and openly, then and there declared in the presence [of the persons as mentioned] above, that she the aforesaid Elizabeth of her own free will and voluntarily consented to the aforesaid release, and so willingly delivered the same as above.

active minded man, and as town clerk compiled a book of legal evidences still in the possession of the town (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 4). He seems to have grown wealthy: he obtained a lease of the town ditches fishing in 1576 for fifty-one years (*ib.*, p. 95), and a lease of the tower over the Watergate (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 98). There were frequent complaints against him in the Court Leet. He was presented (1594) for detaining two of the town books; in 1603 for permitting the town ditches (which he had sub-let) to be choked with weeds; in 1596 for making ditches in the highway Above Bar; and in 1587 for intruding on the quay at the Watergate to make a garden for himself (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 297, 376, 360-1). He was dead before 1611, when Thomas Lee, butcher, his assignee, was held responsible for the state of the ditches (*ib.*, p. 448).

[*Transcribed.*]

Fol. CVII B. A true copie of a congecorde¹ or agrement made betwene burgeasses of Suthampton of thone parte and nicolas of Syrlie of thother parte at the towne of Suthampton in the vigill of pentecost in the yeare of the reygne of king henry sonne of king Johan the xiith² tuching the common of the towne of Suthampton.

Hec est finalis concordia facta inter burgenses Suthamptone ex una parte et Nicholaum de Sirlie ex altera parte In domibus castri domini regis aput Suthanton in vigilia pentecostes Anno Regni Regis Henrici filii Johannis duodecimo coram domino Thoma de moleton,³ Roberto de lexinton⁴ Radulfo musardo⁵ tunc Justiciariis Itinerantibus domini Regis et residentibus in predictis domibus domini regis et coram multis aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem existentibus de communi pastura de villa Suthampton ex boreali parte terrarum Willielmi wolgar, Johannis blancboillii Amisii fortin et terre que fuit Johannis chopin unde contentio fuit inter partes scilicet quod predictus Nicholaus jus burgensium de ipsa pastura recognovit et quietum clamavit pro se et heredibus suis in perpetuum predictis burgensibus quicquid Juris habuit vel habere potuit in predicta pastura sicut se extendit In Longitudine a cornera et fossato terrae predicti Willielmi Wolgar usque Kotterorne⁶ sicut regalis via veniens a ponte achardi ducit ab ipsa corneria et fossato Willielmo Wolgar usque ad predictam spinam de Kotterorne que est super regalem viam et ita totam pasturam in latitudine infra regalem viam que ducit a predicta spina de Kotterorne usque ad crucem de burlstan⁷ que est super magnam viam hantonie et Wintonie.

¹ This agreement is said to contain the first mention of Southampton common. This late copy of the agreement was perhaps made in consequence of the disputes about the right of common which occurred frequently in Southampton in the sixteenth century. The translation of the first part of the agreement is given in J. S. Davies' *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 49. It is also given in part by Speed (E. R. Aubrey ed., p. 89).

² May 13th, 1228.

³ Thomas de Moleton was justice at Westminster in 1224; he was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1206; he was present at Runnymede in 1215; and in 1219 was justice-in-eyre of the northern circuit. He died in 1240 (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*).

This is the final agreement made between the burgesses of Southampton on the one part, and Nicholas of Shirley on the other part, in the building of the castle of the lord king at Southampton, on the Eve of Pentecost, in the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry the son of John, before Lord Thomas de Moleton, Robert of Lexinton, Ralph Musard, then travelling justiciars of the lord king, residing in the aforesaid houses of the lord king, and before many other lieges of the lord king there present. [The agreement concerns] the common pasture of the town of Southampton on the north side of the lands of William Wolgar, John Blancoilli and Amisius Fortin, and [also] of the land which formerly belonged to John Chopin, concerning which there has been strife between the aforesaid parties; that is, the aforesaid Nicholas recognised the right of the burgesses in the same pasture, and quit-claimed for himself and his heirs for ever to the aforesaid burgesses whatsoever right he had or could have in the aforesaid pasture, as far as it extends, [that is] in length from the corner and ditch of the land belonging to the aforesaid William Wolgar as far as Kotterorne, just as the king's highway coming from Achard's Bridge leads from the same corner and ditch belonging to William Wolgar as far as the aforesaid thornbush of Kotterorne, which is by the king's highway; and thus [he quit-claimed] all the pasture [extending] in breadth within the king's highway which leads from the aforesaid thornbush

⁴ *Robert de Lexinton* was at the head of six judicial commissions in 1225, and justice at Baneu in 1226. He was made chief justice for the north of England in 1240, and died in 1260 (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*)

⁵ *Ralf Musard* had also been one of the barons rebelling against John. He died in 1231 (*Dugdale*, Vol. I, p. 51).

⁶ *Sic.* The second "r" is, however, probably a sixteenth century attempt to write the old "th," as it is clear from the context that Cutthorn is intended.

⁷ Presumably Burleston Cross, in Burgess Street, a third of the way from Cutthorn to the Portswood Road (*Speed's Hist. of Southampton*, p. 12).

Fol. CVII B (*continued*).

Et iterum totam pasturam sicut extendit se in longitudine a predicte cruce de burlstan usque ad corneriam ac fossatum terre que fuit Johannis chopin sicut magna regalis via ducit veniens a Wintonia usque ad hantonam et totam pasturam sicut se extendit in Latitudinem ab ipsa corneria et fossato terre que fuit Johannis chopin usque ad corneriam et fossatum sepedicti willielmi wolgarii. Ita scilicet quod tota pastura Inclusa infra predictas tres regales vias extra fossata predictorum willielmi wolgar, Johannis blancoilli Amisii fortin et terre que fuit Johannis chopin arboribus plantata tempore quo hec finalis concordia facta fuit remansit predictis burgensibus et heredibus eorum In perpetuum sine omni reclamacione supradicti Nichollai de Syrlye et heredum suorum. Pro hac autem Juris recognicione et pasture quieta clamacione dederunt supradicti Burgenses prefato Nichollao decem marcas argenti et eum conservaverunt Indempnem de placito moto Inter ipsum Nichollaum ex una parte et Ricardum de Lecestria et Johannem de Lilebone ex altera parte, Convenit etiam inter partes quod homines Nicholai de Syrlye Infra Libertatem ville hantone manentes, comunicent supradictam pasturam burgensium cum predictis burgensibus. Alii vero homines ipsius Nichollai extra libertatem hantone manentes cum illis non comunicabunt nisi per voluntatem burgensium et habebunt liberum Introitum et exitum eundi ad pasturam propriam ipsius nichollai et redeundi absque omni causa et calumpnia Averia vero predictorum Burgensium hantone non comunicabunt cum Averiis predicti Nichollai de Syrly In pastura propria ipsius Nichollai nisi per voluntatem suam et habebunt liberum Introitum et exitum eundi ad pasturam suam propriam et Redeundi absque omni causa et calumpnia Sicut et homines Nichollai de Syrlye cum eis faciunt. Et ut hec finalis concordia firma et stabilis In perpetuum permaneat Supradicti Burgenses et Nicholaus de Syrlye hoc chirographum inter eos composuerunt Burgenses etiam Suthantone partem chirographi que est in custodia Nichollai de Syrlye sigillo suo cimini¹ confirmaverunt, Nichollaus vero de Syrlye partem chirographi que est in custodia Burgensium hantone Sigilli sui appositione confirmavit. Hiis testibus domino Martino

Fol. CVIII.

¹ Sic. Possibly intended for "communi."

of Kotterorne to the cross of Burlstan, which is on the great Southampton and Winchester high road : and further, [he quit-claimed] all the pasture as it extends in length from the aforesaid cross of Burlstan to the corner and the ditch of the land formerly belonging to John Chopin, just as the king's highway runs, coming from Winchester to Southampton ; and also all the pasture stretching in breadth from the same corner and ditch of the land formerly belonging to John Chopin as far as the corner and ditch of the oft mentioned William Wolgar : so, forsooth, that all the pasture included by the aforesaid three highways outside the ditches of the aforesaid William Wolgar, John Blancboilli, Amisius Fortin, and the land formerly belonging to John Chopin, which was planted with trees at the time this final agreement was made, remained to the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs for ever, without any demand from the abovesaid Nicholas of Shirley and his heirs. Moreover, the abovesaid burgesses, in return for this recognizance and quit-claim of the pasture, gave to the aforesaid Nicholas ten marks of silver, and saved him harmless from the plea moved between the same Nicholas on the one hand and Richard de Leicester and John de Lilebone on the other. Also it is agreed between the parties that the men of Nicholas of Shirley dwelling within the liberty of the town of Southampton shall common on the aforesaid pasture belonging to the burgesses with the aforesaid burgesses. The other men of the same Nicholas dwelling outside the liberty of Southampton shall not common with them except by the will of the burgesses, and they shall have free ingress and egress for going to and returning from the pasture belonging to the said Nicholas without any let or hindrance. The horses of the aforesaid burgesses of Southampton shall not common with the horses of the aforesaid Nicholas of Shirley in the pasture proper to the same Nicholas, except by his will, and they shall have free ingress and egress for going to their own proper pasture and returning thence without let or hindrance, as the men of Nicholas of Shirley do in their case. And in order that this final agreement shall remain firm and stable for ever, the aforesaid burgesses and Nicholas of Shirley have drawn up this writing between them : the burgesses of Southampton also have confirmed that part of the writing which is in the possession of Nicholas of Shirley with their seal, and Nicholas of Shirley has confirmed

Fol. CVIII (*continued*).

Pateshull,¹ Thoma de moletun, Roberto de Lexintun, Radulfo musardo, henrico huse, galfrido de Lucy, Gylbarto de Stapelbrige tunc temporis vicecomite Suthampshire, Waltero de bomelia, Galfrido de Insula, Thoma de Gimeges stephano de straton et multis aliis.

Fol.
CVIII (4).

This copie aboue and before Wrytten of a Concorde and agreement made betwene the Burgeasses of Suthampton of thonepartie and Nicolas of Sirlie of thother partie touching the comon of the same Towne was examinid with the orriginall therof (which was Wrytten in partchement and seallid with the sealle of the sayd Nicolas of Sirlie) By William Jefferis of the Towne of Suthampton notorie publicke John knight of the same Towne merchaunt and Richard Waterton² of the same Towne Clarke of the recordes there the xth daye of october 1570 in the presens of Mr. Maior and his Bretheren whose nams arre under wrytten. And the same cotype so by them examined with the said orriginall doth trully agree verbally in with the same orryginall.

Raynold Howss mayor Rycharde Goddarde the Elder John Brodocke³ Nicholas Capelyn John Crooke⁴ William Staveleye per me dictum William Jeffres John Marche⁵ per me Johannem Knight supradictum Thomas tornar per me Ricardum Waterton scriptorem John Aylls baylyff⁶ Thomas Shoukbere shreve Barnard Courtmylle baylle.⁷

¹ *Martin Pateshull*, the great mediæval lawyer, made justice of Westminster in 1217; dean of St. Paul's in 1228; died in 1229 (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*)

² *Richard Waterton*, appointed town clerk in 1568 (*J. S. Davies, Hist. of Southampton*, p. 187). He still held the office in 1586 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 120). He was still living in 1594, as his name appears then as a Court Leet juror (*Court Leet Records*, p. 294).

³ *John Brodocke*, sheriff 1562, mayor 1565 (*J. S. Davies, Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176).

⁴ *John Crooke*, "gentleman," Parliamentary Burgess 1571, mayor 1568 and 1584 (*J. S. Davies, Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 177 and 203). He held a farm Above Bar (*Court Leet Records*, p. 328). He was frequently presented by the Court Leet: for instance, for making an unlawful quay at the end of Canshot Lane; for not cleaning his ditches; for not brewing small beer; in 1587 for encroaching on the common near the Winchester road; and for making a private dock near Catchcold (*ib.*, pp. 251, 271, 296, etc.). He was also accused of unlawfully expelling John Sedgwick from the "Dolphin" (*Dom. St., P. Cal.*, 1583, p. 144). On the other hand, he accused Robert Lyndsey and others of defrauding him of a cask of wine (Early Chancery Proceedings, Series II, Bundle 40, No. 75). He seems to have been a ship owner (*Dom. St., P. Cal.*, 1582, Vol. 150, No. 75), and in 1584 he was one of the most important of the little group of Southampton merchants trading with Cadiz and Andalusia. He exported large quantities of cloth and tin, and imported oil, woad, spice, wine and sugar (*Lansd. MSS.*, 41, Nos. 35 and 40). He died (presumably) about 1601, as at that date his heirs appear at the Court Leet (*Court Leet Records*, p. 332).

⁵ *John Marche*, sheriff 1563, mayor 1567 (*J. S. Davies, Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 176-7), alderman in 1580, at which time, as a member of the Admiralty Court of Southampton, he was present

that part of the writing which is in the possession of the burgesses of Southampton with the impress of his seal. These being witnesses, Lord Martin Pateshull, Thomas Moletun, Robert de Lexintun, Ralph Musard, Henry Huse, Geoffr y de Lucy, Gylbert de Stapelbrige, then sheriff of Hampshire, Walter de Bomelia, Geoffrey de Insula, Thomas de Gimeges, Stephen de Straton and many others.

at an affray caused by Henry Carewe's attempt forcibly to obstruct the holding of the court (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 119). He was trading as early as 1540, when he imported canvas and exported cloth (K. R. Customs a/c, 30-31 Henry VIII, 113/11).

⁶ *John Aylls*, sheriff 1573, mayor 1576 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177); traded in canvas in 1556-7 (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11). He was one of the overseers of the common in 1566, and apparently died before 1601, when his heirs appear at the Court Leet (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 40 and 339).

⁷ *Bernard Courtmylle*, sheriff 1575, mayor 1579 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177). He seems to have been a brewer and quarrelled with his partner, John French, who, he declared, had given him an unsealed acquittance for bills he (Courtmylle) had paid, and subsequently took advantage of the informal nature of the acquittance to claim the money again, and had Courtmylle arrested. Courtmylle declared he accepted the unsealed acquittance because he was unlearned. French, of course, denied that Courtmylle had ever paid him, and derided Courtmylle's declaration of ignorance. He said Courtmylle worried him for the acquittance before the bills were paid (Early Chancery Proceedings, Series II, Bundle 65, No. 47). Courtmylle, as well as his trade of brewer, seems to have been a merchant. He traded in tin, wine, salt and canvas (K. R. Customs a/c, 2-3 and 3-4 Philip and Mary, 145/11). He was several times presented at the Court Leet for such offences as stopping up a watercourse, making hedges athwart the highway by his garden near the town ditch, and for building up against his neighbour's "ancient lights" (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 158, 231, 238). He was also presented, with other brewers, for digging clay on Salt Marsh; and he was fined £20 for selling his beer in barrels of a size smaller than was ordained by the assize (*ib.*, pp. 98 and 157). He seems to have died before 1594, at which time his heirs appeared at the Court Leet (*ib.*, p. 294).

[Transcribed.]

Fol.
CVIII (2).

1 A true copie of an Inquisition made before the Justices of an oyer tuching the comon and boundes and libertis of the towne of Suthampton.

Henricus Bourghier comes Essex² et Justiciarius Itinerans omnium Forestarum parcorum chacearum et warennarum domini Regis citra Trentam ac magister deductus omnium premissorum vicecomiti Comitatus Suthamptone³ necnon vicecomiti ville Suthamptone⁴ ac omnibus Aliis et singulis Custodibus Forestarum viridariis, Escaetoribus, Regardatoribus agistatoribus Forestariis, constabulariis necnon omnibus Aliis Legiis eiusdem domini Regis tam infra Comitatum predictam quam villam predictam ubilibet constitutis salutem. Sciatis quod inspeximus tenorem cuiusdam recordi inquisitionis capti apud shirley die Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno Regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis tricesimo octavo⁵ coram domino Arnaldo de bosco tunc Justiciario eiusdem domini Regis forestarum suarum citra trentam⁶ per Sacramentum⁷ domini Johannis de Botteley militis Rogeri de Sherley, Thome peverell Thome Bonehayte Johannis de Wyke, Walteri de mora, Thome Burchyrd, Henrici Burton, Ricardi de la more, Johannis de Langley, Roberti de la Burche, Henrici de Aqua, Ricardi Cole, Ricardi de hull, herberte de la hanger, Johannis de wellys Junioris, Andree de Breston, Johannis Wallen, Rogeri de lok-forde, Nicholai de la wood, Willielmi de compton, Johannis de wellys senioris, Johannis de Bere, Johannis de Sombourne et henrici de Molendino. Qui dicunt quod hec est meta et divisa inter Forestam de la bere vulgariter nuncupatam westbere⁸ et villam domini Regis Suthampton Videlicet a ponte Acardi sicut via extendit se per Cruces versus Aquil-

Fol.
CVIII B.

¹ This inquisition is given in the *Oak Book* (Prof. Studer ed.), Vol. II, pp. 138-40. Mr. J. S. Davies gives a translation of it in his *Hist. of Southampton* (p. 41).

² *Henry Bourghier*, Earl of Essex, was previously Earl of Ewe. He was an adherent of the Yorkists, and received the Earldom of Essex in 1461. He had been Treasurer under Henry VI in 1441-2, and received the office again from Edward IV in 1471. He died in 1483 (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*).

³ The sheriff of the county in 1468 was John Whitehed.

⁴ Robert Bluet.

Henry Bourghcier, Earl of Essex, and Justiciar in Eyre of all the forests, parks, chaces and warrens of the lord king on this side of Trent, and master of game in all the foregoing, to the sheriff of the county of Southampton and to the sheriff of the town of Southampton, and to all and singular the other keepers of the forests, verderers, escheators, regards, agistors, foresters, constables and all other lieges of the same lord king, wheresoever they may be, as well within the county as in the town aforesaid, greeting. Know ye that we have inspected the tenor of a certain record of an inquisition taken at Shirley on the day of the Apostles Simon and Jude, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John, before Sir Arnald de Bosco, then justiciar of the forests on this side Trent belonging to the same lord king; [the inquisition being taken] on the oath of Sir John de Botteley, knight, Roger de Sherley, Thomas Peverell, Thomas Bonehayte, John de Wyke, Walter de Mora, Thomas Burchyrd, Henry Burton, Richard de la More, John de Langley, Robert de la Burche, Henry de Aqua, Richard Cole, Richard de Hull, Herbert de la Hanger, John de Wellys, junior, Andrew de Breston, John Wallen, Roger de Lokforde, Nicholas de la Wood, William de Compton, John de Wellys, senior, John de Bere, John de Sombourne, and Henry de Molendino: who declare that these are the boundaries and divisions between the forest of the Bere, commonly known as Westbere, and the lord king's town of Southampton; that is to say, from Achard's bridge as the road runs by the Crosses to the north as far as

⁵ October 28th, 1253.

⁶ This phrase is omitted by Speed.

⁷ The list of jurors here given varies slightly from that given in the *Oak Book*. Henry Burton is replaced in the *Oak Book* by Henry Britton; John Farnam, here omitted, is inserted between Robert de la Burche and Henry de Aqua; Andrew de Hafton occurs instead of Andrew de Breston; and Roger de Laksarde instead of Roger de Lokforde.

⁸ This alias of the Forest of Bere is omitted in the copy of the inquisition printed in the *Oak Book*.

Fol. CVIII B (*continued*).

onem usque Cutthorn et a cutthorn usque ad Burleston et de Burleston usque ad aque ductum de Furswell¹ sicut descendit in Ichene infra quas metas et divisas libertatis ville domini Regis Suthampton canonici Sancti Dionisii habent et tenent quendam boscum qui vocatum porteswode ex concessione Ricardi quondam Regis Anglie in Liberam et puram perpetuam Elemosinam² et est extra Regardum et vastum pro quo bosco et terre que vocatur kingesland predictus dominus Rex Remisit de firma sua predictae ville Suthampton centum solidos. Quidem tamen malivoli machinantes Johannem walker nunc maiorem ville predictae Thomam atte Vanne Johannem Springe ballivos ibidem ac burgenses et alios probos et legales homines ville predictae pro tempore existentes multociens pregravare et impedire intendunt quominus ipsi maior Ballivi burgenses et probi et Legales homines eiusdem ville Libertates, Franchias, proficua et privilegia sua infra metas predictas percipere et habere possint. Prout ipsi et eorum predecessores infra villam predictam actenus habere et gaudere consueverunt unde nobis supplicavunt congruum remedium in hac parte providere. Quare volumus et ex parte eiusdem domini Regis vobis et cuilibet verum damus firmiter in mandatis quod eundem nunc maiorem ballivos, Burgenses ac probos et Legales homines eiusdem domini Regis infra villam predictam huiusmodi libertates proficua et privilegia infra metas predictas habere et Gaudere permittatis absque occasione perturbacione vel impedimento quibuscumque, et prout eis uti et gaudere a tempore cuius contrarii memoria hominum non existit consueverunt eos aut eorum aliquem nec successores suos ibidem molestantes perturbantes in aliquo seu gravantes. Nos vero tenorem inquisitionis predictae ad requisicionem nunc maioris Ballivorum burgensium proborum et

¹ Fursewell is supposed by Mr. Davies to be a watercourse running from Langhorne Gate through South Stoneham farm (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 47).

Cutthorn, and from Cutthorn as far as Burleston as far as the aqueduct at Fursewell where it flows into the Itchen: between which metes and bounds of the liberty of the lord king's town of Southampton the canons of St. Denys have and hold a certain wood which is called Portswood, by the grant of Richard, formerly king of England, in frankalmoin for ever, and it is outside the regard and the waste, for which wood and land, which is called Kingsland, the aforesaid lord king remitted from his firm of the aforesaid town of Southampton a hundred shillings. Nevertheless certain malevolent intriguers frequently endeavour to annoy and hinder John Walker, now mayor of the aforesaid town, Thomas atte Vanne, John Springe, bailiffs there, and the burgesses and other good and lawful men of the town aforesaid for the time being, so as to prevent them, the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and good and lawful men of the same town from having and receiving their liberties, franchises, profits and privileges within the aforesaid bounds, as they and their predecessors within the aforesaid town were until now wont to possess and enjoy them; wherefore they petitioned us to provide a suitable remedy in this matter. Wherefore we will and on the part of the same lord king to you and to each of you firmly give command that you shall permit the same mayor now existing, the bailiffs, burgesses and good and lawful men of the same lord king within the aforesaid town to hold and enjoy the liberties, profits and privileges of this kind within the bounds aforesaid without any disturbance or hindrance whatsoever as they were wont to use and enjoy them since the time when the memory of men runneth not to the contrary; not molesting, disturbing, nor annoying them, nor any one of them, nor their successors. We, indeed, have considered that the substance of the aforesaid inquisition ought to be exemplified at the request of the present

² Richard I granted Kingsland and Portswood to St. Denys in 1189.

Fol. CVIII B (*continued*).

Legalium hominum ibidem duximus exemplificandum. Testante nobis prefato comite octavo die mensis Februarii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum septimo.¹

FORSTER.

The copie Aboue written was examined with the orriginall being written in partishement by John Knight of the towne of Suthampton merchaunt and Richard Wakeston the writter of the forsaid copie and founde to agree verbatim with the said originall in the pressens of Mr. maior and his bretheren whose nams are underwritten the xvth daye of June 1571.

Raynold Howff mayor
Rycharde goddarde
Nycholas Capelyn
John mylls bayliff
Barnard Courtmyll baylle
Thomas tornar
John Jacksson

William Staveley
John Crooke
John Marche
Thomas Shoukboro shreve
William Jeffris
John Knight

¹ February 8th, 1468.

mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and good and lawful men : we, the aforesaid earl, being witness on the eighth day of the month of February, in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth after the Conquest.

FORSTER.

[*Transcribed.*]

1570.

Fol. CIX.

A Notte of all such ch[arte]rs¹ and other writtings with such bookes of Statutes and other bookes as Richard godderd Latte maior of the towne of Suthampton Lefte in the Audict housse at the tyme of his going out of his maioraltie² particularly followith.

These parsells following arre remayning in the yron bounde coffer under the windowe wher the charters comonly Lyeth.

Imprimis. A charter of the exemplificacion of the Townis accompte grauntid from henry the seconde to henry the fourth³ datid the x^o daye of Aprile anno tercio.⁴

A graunt of H. the second in ixth yeare of his reigne⁵ for the certifieing what customs wer payed before the towne was Incorporated.

A exemplificacion of an acte of parliament made for maulmses in the fyrst yeare of the Reigne of Quene Elizabeth.⁶

A graunt made when the towne walls was a building for 1^d of the pounce in the tyme of king E. 39.⁷

A recuperacion agaynst Lymyngton dated the xiith of November in the second yeare of king Henry the third.⁸

A charter for maulmeses in the fyrst and second yeare of Phillip and Marye.

¹ There is a hole in the paper here, and I have therefore supplied the letters in square brackets.

² *i.e.*, in the autumn of 1570 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 177).

³ This is presumably the patent of an exemplification of the exchequer enrolments concerning Southampton accounts from 1 Henry II to 1 Henry IV (see *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 43; the document is No. 13 of the List of Charters and Letters Patent).

⁴ Presumably April 4th, 3 Henry IV, *i.e.*, 1402.

⁵ 1162-3. This grant is earlier than anything that appears in the town charters.

⁶ 1 Elizabeth, c. 11, contains a clause enacting that the duties on Malmesies and other sweet wines should be paid as formerly, but reserving all rights and privileges hitherto allowed in respect of these duties (*Statutes of the Realm*).

⁷ Presumably this was the grant of quayage (*i.e.*, of 1d. in the pound on goods landed at the quay) made in 1366 (see H. W. Gidden, *Charters of Southampton*, Vol. I, pp. x, 22, 23).

⁸ Possibly this should be "the second yeare of King Edward the third," as Speed mentions that in that year Southampton obtained a judgment against Lymington in a dispute concerning customs (E. R. Aubrey, *Speed's History of Southampton*, p. 73).

Fol. CIX (*continued*).

A confirmation for maulmeseys dated the xiith of marche in the fyrste yeare of the Reigne of Quene Elizabeth.

A charter made by king Henry dated the xiiiith of July in the xiith yeare of his Reygne.¹

A charter made the xiith of februarye in the second yeare of the Reigne of King henry.²

The fyrst graunte made for malmses to be dischardgid at Suthampton datid the xviiith daye of June in the fourth and fyveth yeare of king phillipe and quene marye.³

A charter for Wayves and straves and fellons goodes graunted in the xxth yeare of king Edwarde the fourth.⁴

A charter for goodes solde betwene strainger and strainger to be forfet grauntid in the xxiii yeare of h.⁵

A charter for gaging peysing weing and butlerydge and for the release of fortie markes which was due to the king grauntid in the xxiiith yeare of h. the VIIIth.⁶

A graunt for the fayer in the xith yeare of king henrye.⁷

¹ This deed does not appear either in Mr. Gidden's *Charters* or in the list of deeds given in Report XI, Appendix III, of the *Royal Historical MSS. Com. Report*. Possibly the date ought to be the 40th year of King Henry, in which case the charter would be that granted by Henry III in 1256 (see H. W. Gidden, *Charters of Southampton*, Vol. I, p. 8).

² Presumably this is the charter of 1415, printed in Mr. H. W. Gidden's edition of the charters, Vol. I, p. 38.

³ The *first* grant giving Southampton the exclusive right of importing Malmsies and sweet wines from the Levant was made in 1564 (1 and 2 Philip and Mary, Pat. 10). It appears, however, to have been frequently evaded and neglected, and this grant (three years later) gave the Southampton officials the right of testing all wines brought from the Levant to London or elsewhere in the land; and, further, bestowed half the forfeitures exacted for wine imported in defiance of this patent, to the town (4 and 5 Philip and Mary, Pat. 5). These important modifications may have caused the Southampton officials to look on this patent as the first grant made to them. Both patents are printed in Miss Aubrey's edition of *Speed's Hist. of Southampton*, Appendixes Q. and R. The "confirmation" mentioned above appears as the letters patent of an inseximus and confirmation in the list of charters mentioned in the *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 50, No. 43.

⁴ This charter is a confirmation of that granted by Edward IV in 1461. It is published in the *Charters of Southampton* (H. W. Gidden ed., Vol. I, p. 122, etc.).

⁵ The charter here alluded to is that granted by Henry VI in 1445, and printed by Mr. Gidden in his edition of the *Charters of Southampton*, Vol. I, p. 54, etc. The particular item here mentioned occurs on p. 62.

⁶ No charter corresponding to this in date or description occurs in Mr. Gidden's edition of the town charters; nor is it mentioned by the *Hist. MSS. Comm.* (Report XI, Appendix III). The year previous (23 Henry VIII) an Act of Parliament was passed concerning weights, measures, etc., in response to a petition on the subject, and this may be the grant here alluded to. It is printed by Miss Aubrey in her edition of *Speed's Hist. of Southampton* (p. 193).

⁷ This grant was made by Henry VII (*Pat. Rolls*. 11 Henry VII, Pat. II, m. 10 [12]). It is printed by Mr. J. S. Davies in the *Hist. of Southampton* (pp. 230-31).

1570.

Fol. CIX B.

A charter for the release of cxi markes releassid during tenne yeares and that the maior bayllyfes and burgeasses may purchas landes to the value of a C poundes datid the xiiith of februarye in the second yeare of K. henry.¹

A charter made in king Johns tyme in the fyrst yeare of his reigne that the burgeases shalbe free from customs passage and pontage througe out all the kinges domynions dated the xxvith of June.²

A charter made in the iiiith yeare of king Edwarde the iiiith datid the xiith of November.³

A charter renewid in king Edwardes tyme in the viith yeare of his Reigne (being E. VIth) datid the viith of Aprill.⁴

A graunte made in king Edwarde the VIth tyme datid the iiiith of June in the viith yeare of his Reygne for the erreccion of the free scholle.⁵

A commission grauntid to John crooke and william stavely aldermen for maulmses in the xiith yeare of Quene Elizabeth datid the xixth of november.⁶

A charter of phillippe and marye of exemplificacion datid the xviith of June in the forthe and fyveth yeares of theyre Raygnes being in the custodie of the towne Clarke.⁷

A space⁸ for
xv charters
that Mr.
recorder
hath.

¹ This is an exemplification of an enrolment of letters patent granted in answer to a petition of 1415 (see *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 42; *Pat. Cal.*, 1413-16, p. 282; and *Parl. Rolls*, IV, p. 53).

² This charter (1199) is the first deed printed by Mr. Gidden (*Charters of Southampton*, Vol. I, p. 2).

³ This deed appears neither in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, the charters edited by Mr. Gidden, nor in the list of deeds given in Report XI (Appendix III) of the *Hist. MSS. Com.* It is just possible that the date is a mistake, and the charter of 1 Edward IV is here intended.

⁴ Printed in Mr. Gidden's *Charters of Southampton*, Vol. II, p. 12, etc.

⁵ For the account of this grant, made in 1553, see *Speed's History of Southampton* (Miss Aubrey ed.), p. 82, and Mr. Davies' *Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 310-11; and also fols. 111-12 of the Black Book.

⁶ This commission is presumably that granted in 1569 to enquire into the discharge of malmsies at ports other than Southampton (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 52-3, No. 45).

⁷ This charter (1557) is printed in Mr. Gidden's edition of the *Charters of Southampton*, Vol. II, p. 41. The date there given is the 18th of June.

⁸ A blank space left here covers the bottom half of fol. 109B and the top half of fol. 110. On the second half of fol. 110 the list continues as on the next page.

Fol. CX. Item a fyniall concord and agreement made betwene the burgeases of Suthampton of thonpartie and nicolas of sirlie of thotherpartie for the comon of the same towne in the xiith yeare of the reigne of king henry the sonne of k. John.

Item twoo Inspections of the said concorde tuching the said comon being bothe of and¹ date made and taken by one henry Bourghchire Earle of Essex Justice of an oyer datid the viiith daye of februarie in the viith yeare of the reygne of K. Edward the iiijth.²

Item a finall concorde made betwene the pryor of St. deanys and the maior and comonaltie of Suthampton that all the tennantes of portiswod shall make apparans ons or twist in the yeare at the Lawe Daye datid the feast of St. John in the xxth yeare of Richard the seconde after the conquest.³

A bundell of pardons from dyvers of the kinges and Quenes of Englonde.⁴

A graunte for the fryers to have a course to the conduictes in the vth yeare of the Reigne of K. Rycharde.⁵

¹ *Sic.* Presumably a scribe's error for "one."

² This deed and that mentioned just previously are clearly those of which enrolments appear in the Black Book, fols. 107 and 108.

³ For an account of this concord see J. S. Davies' *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 435. The date given by Davies is *May*, 1397, instead of December 27th, 1396, which would be the date if the day usually known as St. John's day was meant. Possibly, therefore, the correct date is the Feast of St. John ante Portam Latinam (*i.e.*, May 6th).

⁴ Throughout the *Hist. MSS. Com. Report* XI, Appendix III, there are mentions of pardons to various prominent burgesses of Southampton. These occur with particular frequency in the reigns of Edward IV and Richard III.

⁵ Presumably the patent granted by Richard II (5 Richard II, Pat. II m. 11). It is printed in Miss Aubrey's edition of *Speed's Hist. of Southampton* (p. 136).

[*Transcribed.*]

Fol. CX B. ¹In the Name of God Amen. I geve my Soule unto God and to the Virgin Marye and to all the Saintes in heven, my bodye to be buryed wher yt shall please God yf it be at Sainte Mychaelles in Hampton I desyre to be putt unto Elizabeth Baker my firste wyffe. Betwene the hye aulter and the sayed Elizabeth in whiche place I will that my executors make over me a toumbe as yt is one the other syde wher the Sepulker ys And that ther be wrytten uppon yt my name what I was and of what place and my picture to be made in the fourme of A merchaunte and of my two wyves and all my children behind them and me. That is to say v sonnes and vii daughters. And I geve and bequethe unto the treasure of the saied church for the sayed place three poundes starling the which I will should be receved out of the dett that the sayed church oweth me. Item I geve and bequeth unto the Cathedrall church of Winchester ii s. Item unto every parishe church of the saied Towne of Southampton and of Mylbroke for to repayre the saied Churches to eche of them vi s. viii d. Item unto the church of Saint Peters in the Isle of Gernzee and to all the parishe churches of the said Isle to eche of them vi s. viii d. and to the chappell Delispyne² vi s. viii d. sterlinge. Item I will that ther be geven unto the poore at the tyme of my buryall xx^{ti} nobles and to the servis at the yeres ende xx^{ti} nobles. Item I wyll ther be geven unto Elizabeth Cartter my wyffe the Summe of three hundreth poundes Lawffull money of England uppon all my gooddes accordinge to the contenth of on obligacion wherein I stande bounde to her two bretheren by estatute merchaunte. That is to saye in gooddes moveable syllver plate and in Leasys for parte of which payment I will there be geven her the Reste of my lease that I have of my house the kings armes in Chepe syde in London which is besyde the 15 yeres that Mertin Denham hath of me xxv yeres as yt appereth

¹ This is apparently an early and unfinished draft of a will of Thomas Fashlon, one of the mayors of Southampton (see note to fol. xc). The Catholic tenor of the will on the one hand, and on the other the mention in it of Ladyday, 1556, as being a date yet to come, suggest that it was probably drafted in 1554 or 1555. Fashion's last will, however, now in Somerset House, was dated 1558.

² Presumably one of the numerous chapels of the Holy Thorn.

Fol. CX B (*continued*).

by my saied Leasse I hadd cxx li of Martin Denham for xv yeares. Take honest men to valew the saied Leasse what yt maye be wourth for the xxv yeres whiche I have beside the yeres of Denham. And the rest of the said ccc li. that hitt be paied ether in money or gooddes even as yow can honestly agree with her without any Lawinge. Item more I owe unto my saied wyffe c li. sterling by obligacion the which hundreth poundes I agreed with her and was content that she shoulde geve yt to her poore kindred. And touchinge the saied C li. I have assined her brother Thomas Carttar to receve the saied summe of Mertin Denham in rebatinge of a ccxx li. that the saied Martin Denham and his suertye doth rest¹ unto me this present date and daye. And the saied Carter ought to Receive xx li. at oure Ladye Daye in Lent 1556 and at Mychaelmas 1556 other xx li. and at our Ladye Daye in Lent 1557 other xx li. and at Mychellmas 1557 xx li. and at our Ladye Daye in Lent 1558 other xx li. whiche shalbe in full payment of the saied hundreth poundes. And after the saied dayes endid the saied Martin Denham shall yet rest dettor unto me a cxx li. which c li I comaunde that my sayed wyffe be suffered to receive without any prosses in Law notwithstandinge that her brother Thomas Carter did naughtely and like a villen arest me for the payment of the same in my bedd at Gillford as if I had bin a vacobande or theft. By reasoune wherof I have not made her partaker in my execucion yet never the lesses for the love she hath shewed unto my children I geve my saied wyffe xx li. sterlinge besides the sayed ccc li. in the which I ame bounde and all the gooddes moveable that I have in househould stuffe in my house of the kings armes in London at my departinge. And I comaunde that you see that my saied wyffe do enioy her dowerye peceably during her lyffe accordinge to the wryttinges that I have syned touchinge her dowery.² Item more I will that my saied wyffe do intertaine my children during her wydowed in my howsse at Hampton during which tyme I will that she receve to paye the chardges of the howse all my revenewes that I have as well in Garnsey as in Hamp-

¹ *Sic.* Possibly the word "indebted" has been left out.

² Dowry.

Fol. CX B (*continued*).

ton not imputing that to her dowery excepte yt please her Comaundinge all my children to Love and obbaye her as there mother notwithstanding the yvyll demanor and dishonestye that her brother did unto me with the which Thomas Cartter I comaunde all my children never to have any thinge ado for the greate Sorrowe and displeasure that he hath doune me for with the unnaturallnes of him I never since had any Joye in my harte as daylie I did tell his Sister. Item I will and ordayne that there be paied unto John devycke¹ the Sume of c li. starlinge uppon the weddinge daye betwene him and my daughter Elizabeth, and more to be paied unto the saied John Devycke after the saied marryadge every yere fyve marks unto the some of xx li. be payed. Item more I promised to the saied John Devycke to geve him his dynner at his wedding and dowbel Rayment to his wyffe according to my estate as the daughter of a merchaunte and one yere bord to him his wyffe his manne and his mayde. I will that my promise be kepte. Item I geve to Margaryt Fashin c li. sterling. Item to Jane Fashin I geve c li. sterlinge. Item I geve to Annes² Fashin and Margaret Fashin to eche of my saied daughters a c li. sterlinge and the said cccc li to be delivered to my saied foure daughters.

Fol. CXI.

¹ *John Devycke*. Presumably identical with a Southampton man, servant of the Marquis of Winchester, on whose behalf he imported knitted goods from the Channel Islands (Lansd MSS., XII, No. 62).

² *Anne Fashin* married one Thomas Sympson, a goldsmith, of London. Thomas Fashin the younger, his son, was his father's executor, with John Caplen, Thomas Pace and Edmund Cockerell as overseers of the will. Fashin the younger bound himself for a thousand marks to the overseers to pay to each of his sisters a hundred pounds on her marriage. But Pace and Cockerell died shortly afterwards, about a year and a half previous to Anne's marriage to Thomas Symyson, and he complains that young Fashin declined to pay the hundred pounds, and that John Caplen would not enforce the bond (Chancery Proceedings, Series II, Bundle 174, No. 46).

[*Transcribed.*]

Fol. CXI B. Copia vera feodi libere scole Gramaticalis¹ in villa Suthamptona.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas Pace² de villa Suthampton Armiger, Thomas Mille de eadem villa generosus et Willielmus Briton generosus unus executorum testamenti et ultime voluntatis Johannis Capon³ theologiae doctoris defuncti salutem in domino sempiternam. Cum Johannes Capelin Maior dicte ville Suthampton Ricardus Hawkins et Nicholaus Capelin ejusdem ville Ballivi ac Burgenses de eadem unanimi assensu et consensu suis pro summa centum librarum bone et legalis monete Anglie per nos prenomatos Thomam Pace, Thomam Mille et Willielmum Britten prefatis Maiori Ballivis et Burgensibus ad proprium usum predicte ville Southampton premanibus soluta per scriptum suum sigillatum cum commune sigillo dicte ville gerentem datum in guildhalle eiusdem ville vicesimo die Januarii Anno regni domine nostre Marie Regine Anglie primo⁴ Tradiderunt dimiserunt, feoffaverunt vendiderunt, Barganivasserunt⁵ et hoc presenti scripto suo confirmaverunt nobis prefatis Thome Pace, Thome Mille et Willielmo Britten heredibus et assignatis nostris, tam totum illud unum capitale messuagium sive tenementum suum vocatum le West hall parcellam possessionum terrarum et tenementorum dicte ville necnon omnia et singula gardina shopas solaria, cameras, introitus et cetera⁵ eisamenta quae nuper cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis prefato capitali messuagio sive tenemento quoquo modo spectant sive pertinent scituatum, Jacens et existens infra villam Southamptonam predictam in parochia Sancti Johannis Baptiste et

¹ For a full account of the foundation of this school see Mr. J. S. Davies' *Hist. of Southampton* (p. 10, etc.). By the will of William Capon £100 was left to the town for the founding of a free Grammar School. This £100 was paid by Britten, one of Capon's executors, and by Pace and Mille, to the Corporation of Southampton, who thereon conveyed to them the West Hall and other town lands, which town lands Britten, Pace and Mille re-conveyed to them in trust for the school. This second conveyance is that to be found in the present deed. Thus Britten and his coadjutors practically invested Capon's money in the West Hall, etc., for the benefit of the school, and then appointed the mayor, balliffs and burgesses as trustees and governors.

² *Thomas Pace* was made a freeman in 1533 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 20). He was one of the commissioners to enquire into tenths in 1535 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, No. 149). He was searcher at Southampton in 1546, in which year he arrested a Portuguese for trading, but was subsequently ordered to release him (*ib.*, Vol. XXI (1), No. 113). In the same year he bought

True copy of the fee of the Free Grammar School in the town of Southampton.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present deed shall come, Thomas Pace, esquire, of the town of Southampton, Thomas Mille, gentleman, of the same town, and William Briton, gentleman, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the late John Capon, doctor of theology, eternal greeting in the Lord. Whereas John Capelin, mayor of the said town of Southampton, Richard Hawkins and Nicholas Capelin, bailiffs and burgesses of the same town, by their unanimous assent and consent, for the sum of a hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England paid down by us, the aforesaid Thomas Pace, Thomas Mille and William Britten, to the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, to the proper use of the aforesaid town of Southampton, have handed over, leased, enfeoffed, sold, bargained away and by this present deed have confirmed to us, the aforesaid Thomas Pace, Thomas Mille and William Britten, our heirs and assigns, by means of their deed sealed with the common seal of the said town, and dated at the Guildhall of the same town, on January the twentieth, in the first year of the reign of our lady Mary the Queen of England, all that capital messuage or tenement of theirs called the Westhall, part of the possessions, lands and tenements of the said town, and all and singular the gardens, shops, solars, chambers, entrances and other conveniences, which with all and singular their appurtenances in any manner recently appertain and belong to the aforesaid capital messuage or tenement. [And the said messuage] is situated, lies and exists within the town of Southampton aforesaid, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, and on the west side

the manor of Cadland (*ib.*, Vol. XXI (II), g. 476 [107]). In 1559 he was one of a commission to take order concerning the discharge and shipment of merchandise (*Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, XI, Appendix III, p. 91). He was presented at the Court Leet in 1550 for joining three houses together (*Court Leet Records*, p. 16), and for monopolising the conduit at All Saints so that poor persons could not draw water save at the pleasure of him and his servants (*ib.*, p. 11). He apparently died before 1566, as in that year his heirs appear at the Court Leet (*ib.*, p. 34).

³ *Sic.* "John" is presumably a mistake for "William." William Capon was the founder of the Grammar School.

⁴ January 20th, 1554.

⁵ *Sic.*

Fol. CXI B (*continued*).

in occidentali parte vici ibidem vocati frenche streate quam tria alia tenementa sua cum eorum pertinenciis etiam parcellam possessionum terrarum et tenementorum dicte ville Southamptone ac omnia et singula gardina, shoppas, sellaria, solaria, cameras et cetera sua pertinencia universaque quorum quidem trium tenementorum unum eorum cum gardinis et suis pertinenciis modo existit in tenura sive occupacione Thome Godderd, ac nuper in tenura Stephani Omedeux defuncti scituatum est, et jacet in parochia omnium Sanctorum infra dictam villam in occidentali parte vici ibidem vocati Inglishe streate inter dictum vicum ex parte orientali et venellam¹ que ducet inter parietes dicte ville et gardinum eidem tenemento adjacentem ex parte occidentali, tenementum cum pertinenciis predicte ville ex parte australi et tenementum cum gardino nuper in tenura cuiusdam Thome Lister defuncti et parcellam dicte venelle ex parte boriali ac cetera dua tenementa residua dictorum trium tenementorum cum pertinenciis scituata sunt et jacent in parochia sancte crucis infra predictam villam Southamptonam ac in vico predicto vocato Inglishe strete videlicet unum eorum cum pertinenciis modo existens in tenura sive occupacione Johannis Fletcher² scituatum est et jacet in orientali parte ejusdem vici inter venellam que ducit inter parietes predicte ville et gardinum ejusdem tenementi ex parte orientali dictum vicum ex parte occidentali Tenementum cum pertinenciis nuper Nicholai Cowart modo in tenura sive occupacione Henrici Golde³ ex parte Australi et tenementum cum pertinenciis domus dei infra eandem villam ex parte boriali. Tercium tenementum cum pertinenciis modo existens in tenura sive occupacione Roberti Arington scituatum est et jacet in occidentali parte predicti vici vocati Inglishe streate inter dictum vicum ex parte orientali et tenementum et gardinum predicte ville in predicta parochia Sancti Johannis ex parte occidentali et Tenementum modo in tenura sive occupacione Roberti Sparke ex parte Australi ac Tenementum cum pertinenciis dicte ville modo in tenura Willielmi Leche ex parte boriali; Habendum

¹ This lane does not appear in any of the older maps of Southampton published by the Southampton Record Society. It may perhaps be guessed to be Brokers Lane, afterwards York Buildings, which ran north from East Street and turned a little towards the west, thereby making it possible that it should lie north as well as east of a tenement fronting the High Street.

of the street there called Frenche Streate. [And also they have sold] their three other messuages with their appurtenances, [which are] also part of the possessions, lands and tenements of the said town of Southampton, and all and singular the gardens, shops, cellars, solars, chambers, etc., and all their appurtenances. One of these three tenements with its gardens and appurtenances, now being in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Godderd, and recently in the tenure of the late Stephen Omedeux, is situated and lies in the parish of All Saints within the said town, on the west side of the street there called Inglishe Streate, between the said street on the east side, and the lane between the walls of the said town and the garden belonging to the same tenement on the west side, a tenement with its appurtenances belonging to the aforesaid town on the south side, and a tenement with a garden lately in the tenure of a certain Thomas Lister, defunct, and a part of the said lane on the north side. And the other two remaining tenements of the said three tenements with their appurtenances lie and are situated in the parish of Holy Rood within the aforesaid town of Southampton, and in the aforesaid street called Inglishe Strete; that is to say, one of them with its appurtenances, now being in the tenure or occupation of John Fletcher, is situated and lies on the east side of the same street between a lane which leads between the walls of the aforesaid town and the garden of the same tenement on the east side, the said street on the west side, a tenement with appurtenances lately belonging to Nicholas Cowart, now in the tenure or occupation of Henry Golde, on the south side, and a tenement with appurtenances belonging to God's House within the same town on the north side. The third tenement with its appurtenances, now in the tenure or occupation of Robert Arington, is situated and lies on the west side of the aforesaid street called Inglishe Streate, between the said street on the east, and the tenement and garden of the aforesaid town in the aforesaid parish of St. John on the west side, and the tenement now in the tenure or occupation of Robert Sparke on the south side, and a tenement with appurtenances belonging to the said town, now in the tenure of William Leche,

² *John Fletcher*, Court Leet juror in 1551 (*Court Leet Records*, p. 20), sheriff 1551, and mayor 1555 (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 176).

³ *Henry Golde*. A taverner of this name was presented for selling wine against the mayor's ordinance (*Court Leet Records*, p. 27). He was a Court Leet juror in 1560 (*ib.*, p. 1).

Fol. CXI B (*continued*).

tenendum et gaudendum predictum capitale messuagium sive tenementum necnon predicta tria tenementa ac cetera premissa cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis nobis prefatis Thome Pace, Thome Mille et Willielmo Britten heredibus et assignatis nostris de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per redditus et servicia inde debita et de jure consueta prout per predictum scriptum plenius liquet et apparet. Cumque etiam prenobilis princeps Edwardus sextus nuper Rex Anglie per litteras suas patentes gerentes datam apud Westmonasterium quarto die Junii anno regni sui septimo¹ ad humilem petitionem Maioris, Ballivorum et Burgencium dicte ville et comitatus sui Southampton pro scola grammaticali in dicta villa et comitatu Southamptone erigenda et stabilienda pro institutione et instructione puerorum et Juvenum in dicta villa de gratia sua speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu suis voluit concedit² et ordinavit quod de cetero sit et erit una scola gramaticalis in dicta villa et comitatu Southamptone que vocabitur libera schola gramaticalis³ Maioris, ballivorum et burgensium dictae ville et comitatus Southampton pro educacione institutione et instructione puerorum et Juvenum in gramatica perpetuis temporibus futuris duratura ac scolam illam de uno magistro et pedagogo, et uno subpedagogo sive hipodidasculo pro perpetuo continuaturam, erigerit, creavit, ordinavit et fundavit per predictas suas litteras patentes. Et ut intencio sua predicta meliorem capiat effectum et ut terre, tenementa redditus revenciones et alia ad sustentacionem scole predicte concedenda assignanda et appunctuanda melius gubernentur pro continuacione ejusdem scole voluit et ordinavit quod de cetero maior et ballivi dicte ville et comitatus Southampton pro tempore existentes erunt et vocabuntur gubernatores possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte scole. Et ideo assignavit elegit nominavit et constituerit dilectos sibi in Christo Johannem Capelin adtunc et modo maiorem dicte ville et comitatus Richardum Hawkins et Nicholaum Capelin adtunc et modo Ballivos dicte ville et comitatus Southamptone predicte fore et esse primos guber-

¹ June 4th, 1553. This patent is printed in Miss Aubrey's edition of *Speed's Hist. of Southampton*, pp. 82, 83). At the time of the patent the investment of the £100 in land had apparently not taken place.

² *Sic*. Throughout the whole of this paragraph there is a hopeless confusion of moods and tenses.

on the north side : to have, hold and enjoy the aforesaid capital messuage or tenement and the aforesaid three tenements and other premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, to us, the aforesaid Thomas Pace, Thomas Mille and William Britten, our heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the rents and services thence due and customary by law, as in the aforesaid deed is more fully set forth and appears. And whereas also the most noble prince Edward the Sixth, late King of England, by his letters patent bearing the date at Westminster the fourth day of June, in the seventh year of his reign, of his special grace and certain knowledge and own mere motion, willed, granted and ordained in answer to the humble petition of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of his said town and county of Southampton, for erecting and establishing a grammar school in the said town and county of Southampton, for the breeding and instruction of boys and youths in the said town, that in future there is and shall be a grammar school in the said town and county of Southampton, which shall be called the free grammar school of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town and county of Southampton, for the education, breeding and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, to endure for all future time ; and by his aforesaid letters patent he erected, established, ordained and founded this school with one master or teacher, and one under-master or under-teacher to continue for ever. And in order that his aforesaid intention may take the better effect, and that the lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and other things granted, assigned and appointed, for the maintenance of the school aforesaid, may be the better applied to the continuation of the same school, he willed and ordained that in future the mayor and bailiffs of the said town and county of Southampton, for the time being, shall be and shall be called the governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said school. And, therefore, he assigned, elected, named and constituted the men dear to him in Christ, John Capelin, then and now mayor of the said town and county of Southampton aforesaid, Richard Hawkins and Nicholas Capelin, then and now bailiffs of the said town and county of Southampton aforesaid, to be then and in the future the first

³ *Libera schola Grammaticalis* — "a free Grammar School." According to the statement by Mr. A. F. Leach in *English Schools at the Reformation*, the title of "Free Grammar School" implied that no fees were to be paid by the scholars (Lect. 22, pp. 110 *et seq.*). If, however, such had been the intention of the founder of the Southampton Grammar School, it was not fulfilled. In 1561 the town boys paid sixpence and the county boys sixteen pence quarterly (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 311).

Fol. CXII. natores possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte libere scole gramaticalis ad idem officium bene et fideliter exercendum et occupandum a¹ dictarum literarum patentium predictarum quam diu predictus Johannes Capelin erit maior dicte ville et predicti Richardus Hawkins et Nicholaus Capelin erunt ballivi ejusdem. Et quod iidem gubernatores in re facto et nomine de cetero sint et erunt corpus corporatum et politicum de se imperpetuum per nomen gubernatorum possessionum revencionum et bonorum libere scole gramaticalis Maioris, Ballivorum et Burgensium dicte ville et comitatus Southamptone incorporate et erecte, ac ipsos Johannem Capelin Maiorem dicte ville et comitatus et Nicholaum Capelin Ballivos² ejusdem gubernatores possessionum revencionum et bonorum libere scole grammaticalis Maioris Ballivorum et Burgensium dicte ville et comitatus Southampton per predictas litteras suas patentes incorporavit ac corpus corporatum et politicum per idem nomen imperpetuum duraturum realiter et ad plenum creavit exigerit,³ ordinaverit fecerit et constituerit. Et voluit ac per predictas suas litteras patentes ordinavit et concedit quod iidem gubernatores possessionum, revencionum et bonorum dicte libere scole habeant successionem perpetuam et per idem nomen sint et erunt persone habiles et in lege capaces ad habendum et recipiendum tam de dicto nuper Rege terras tenementa prata pascuas, pasturas redditus reverciones et hereditamenta quecumque quam de aliqua alia persona seu de aliquibus aliis personis quibuscunque. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia sua dedit et concessit per predictas litteras suas patentes prefatis gubernatoribus possessionem revencionum et bonorum dicte libere schole gramaticalis et Successoribus suis licentiam specialem liberamque et licitam facultatem, potestatem et auctoritatem habendi, recipiendi et perquirendi eis et eorum Successoribus imperpetuum ad sustentacionem et manutencionem scole predictae tam de se heredibus et successoribus suis quam de aliis quibuscunque personis et alia persona quacunque maneria messuagia terras tenementa rectorias decimias ac alia hereditamenta quecumque infra Regnum Anglie seu alibi infra Dominia sua dummodo non excedunt clarum annum valorem quadraginta librarum. Ita quod dicta

¹ *Sic.* "Date" is probably omitted.

² *Sic.* The name of the other balliff, Richard Hawkyne, has clearly been omitted by accident.

governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said free grammar school, well and faithfully to exercise and fulfil the same office from [the date] of the said letters patent aforesaid as long as the aforesaid John Capelin shall be mayor of the said town, and the aforesaid Richard Hawkins and Nicholas Capelin shall be bailiffs of the same. And that in future the same governors are and shall be, in fact and in name, a body corporate and politic in itself for ever by name of the governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the free grammar school of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town and county of Southampton incorporated and erected; and by his aforesaid letters patent he incorporated the same John Capelin, mayor of the said town and county, and [Richard Hawkyns] and Nicholas Capelin, bailiffs of the same, governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the free grammar school of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town and county of Southampton, and he created, established, ordained, made and constituted [them] a body corporate and politic to endure fully and completely by the same name for ever. And he willed and by his aforesaid letters patent ordained and granted that the same governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said free school shall have perpetual succession and by the same name are and shall be persons capable and competent in law to hold and to receive [all] the lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feeding grounds, rents, reversions and hereditaments whatsoever, both from the said late king and from any other person or any other persons whatsoever. And further, by his more abundant grace he gave and granted by his aforesaid letters patent to the aforesaid governors possession of the revenues and goods of the said free grammar school, and to their successors a free and special licence and the lawful right, power and authority to have, receive and acquire for themselves and their successors for ever, both from themselves, their heirs and successors, and from other person or persons whatsoever, [all] manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes and other hereditaments whatsoever within the kingdom of England or elsewhere within his domains, for the support and maintenance of the school aforesaid. Provided that [the said lands, etc.] do not exceed the clear yearly value

³ *Sic.* Presumably the word should be "erexit."

Fol. CXII (*continued*).

maneria messuagia terre tenementa ac cetera premissa dicti clari anni valoris quadraginta librarum, nec aliqua inde parcella non tenentur vel tenetur de se heredibus vel successoribus suis in capite per servitium militare vel per socagium in capite, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut aliquo alio statuto, actu ordinacione, seu provisione aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in contrarium inde habitis factis ordinatis seu provis in aliquo non obstantibus prout per predictas litteras patentes inter alia in eisdem contenta plenius liquet et apparet. Sciatis igitur nos prefatos Thomam Pace, Thomam Mille et Willielmum Britten pro manutentione et continuacione scole predicte ac in performacionem et complementum testamenti et ultime voluntatis predicti Willielmi Capon defuncti et ad intentum quod pueri in eadem scola educandi et erudiendi quotidie imperpetuum orent pro anima ejusdem Willielmi Capon tradidisse, concessisse liberasse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse prefato Johanni Capelin Maiori dicte ville et comitatus Southampton ac prefato Richardo Hawkins Nicholao Capelin Ballivis ejusdem modo gubernatoribus possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte libere scole gramaticalis Maioris Ballivorum et Burgensium dicte ville et comitatus Southampton totum predictum capitale messuagium sive tenementum vocatum le Westhalle necnon omnia et singula predicta gardina, shopas, solaria, cellaria, cameras, introitus et cetera eisamenta quecunque cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis dicto capitali messuagio sive tenemento spectantibus vel pertinentibus ac etiam omnia et singula predicta alia messuagia tenementa gardina ac cetera premissa superius expressa et specificata cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinentiis universis nobis per prefatum Johannem Capelin maiorem dicte ville Southampton Richardum Hawkins et Nicholaum Capelin ejusdem ville Ballivos ac Burgenses de eadem per predictum scriptum suum sigillo commune ejusdem ville ut prefertur data et concessa, habendum et tenendum omnia et singula predicta messuagia tenementa, gardina, shopas, solaria, cellaria, cameras et cetera premissa per presentes data et concessa cum pertinentiis prefatis Gubernatoribus possessionum revencionum et bonorum dicte libere scole grammaticalis Maioris, Ballivorum et Burgensium dicte ville et comitatus Suthampton

of forty pounds; and also that neither the said manors, messuages, lands, tenement and other premises of the said clear yearly value of forty pounds, nor any part thereof, shall be held of themselves, their heirs or their successors in chief by military service or by socage in chief, the statute concerning lands and tenements placed in mortmain, or any other statute, act, ordinance or provision, or any other thing, cause or matter of whatsoever kind, held, made, ordained or provided to the contrary in any way notwithstanding, as is more fully shewn and appears by the aforesaid letters patent among other things contained therein. Know, therefore, that we, the aforesaid Thomas Pace, Thomas Mille and William Britten, for the maintenance and continuation of the aforesaid school and in the performance and fulfilment of the testament and last will of the aforesaid William Capon, deceased, and to the intent that the boys to be educated and taught daily in the said school for ever shall pray for the soul of the same William Capon, have handed over, granted, liberated, and by this our present deed have confirmed to the aforesaid John Capelin, mayor of the said town and county of Southampton, and to the aforesaid Richard Hawkins and Nicholas Capelin, bailiffs of the same [town], now governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said free grammar school of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town and county of Southampton, all the aforesaid capital messuage or tenement called the Westhalle, and all and singular the aforesaid gardens, shops, solars, cellars, chambers, entrances and other conveniences whatsoever, with all and singular their appurtenances belonging or appertaining to the said capital messuage or tenement, and also all and singular the other messuages, tenements, gardens and other premises aforesaid, above expressed and specified, with all and singular their entire appurtenances: [which were] given and granted to us by the aforesaid John Capelin, mayor of the said town of Southampton, Richard Hawkins and Nicholas Capelin of the same town, bailiffs and burgesses of the same, by their aforesaid deed under the common seal of the same town, as is aforesaid. To have and to hold all and singular the aforesaid messuages, tenements, gardens, shops, solars, cellars, chambers and other premises, given and granted by these presents, with their appurtenances, to the aforesaid governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said free grammar school of the mayor, bailiffs

Fol. CXII (*continued*).

et Successoribus suis, gubernatoribus possessionum, revencionum et bonorum scole predictæ ad sustentacionem et manutentionem scole predictæ imperpetuum; Tenendum de capitalibus domini feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et nos vero prefati Thomas Pace, Thomas Mille et Willielmus Britten predicta messuagia et tenementa ac cetera premissa cum pertinenciis prefatis gubernatoribus et Successoribus suis contra nos heredes et assignatos nostros warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. Sciatis in super nos prefatos Thomam Pace, Thomam Mille et Willielmum Britten fecisse constituisse ordinasse deputasse et per presentes in loco nostro posuisse dilectos nobis in Christo Willielmum Maister¹ et Richardum Netley² predictæ ville nostros veros et legitimos attornatos coniunctim et divisim vice et nominibus e³ nostris et pro nobis in predictum capitale messuagium sive tenementum, ac tria alia tenementa ac cetera premissa cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis et in quamlibet inde partem ad intrandum ac possessionem et seisinam inde capiendam. Ac post hujusmodi possessionem et seisinam sic inde captas et habitas deinde vice et nominibus nostris et pro nobis plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam inde prefatis Maiori, Ballivis et Burgensibus ad usum et intentum predictum deliberandas secundum vim formam et effectum hujus presentis scripti mei⁴ exinde confecti; Ratum et gratum habentes et habituros totum et quicquid predicti Attornati nostri nominibus nostris fecerint vel alter eorum fecerit in premissis. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigilla nostra communiter usitata apposuimus. Datum in guildhalle ejusdem ville vicesimo sexto die Septembris Annis regnorum Philippi et Marie dei gratia Anglie Francie Neapolis Jerusalem et Hibernie Regis et Regine fidei defensoribus, Principum Hispanie et Sicilie Archiducum Austrie, Ducum mediolani Burgundie et Brabantie Comitum Hasburgi, Flandrie et Tirolis primo et secundo.⁵

Per me Thomam Pace; per me Thomam Mylle.

¹ *William Maister* was the steward of the town in 1576, at which time he was aged 75 (*Court Leet Records*, p. 141).

² *Richard Netley* was a Court Leet juror in 1566. Five years later he was presented for digging under the ramparts from the Bargate to the East Gate, thus endangering the town walls (*Court Leet Records*, pp. 34 and 74). This offence did not hinder his again being a juror, with the power of presenting others, in 1573 (*ib.*, p. 80).

and burgesses of the said town and county of Southampton, and to their successors, the governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the school aforesaid, for the support and maintenance of the school aforesaid for ever: to be held of the chief lords of that fee by the services thence due and by law accustomed. And we, indeed, the aforesaid Thomas Pace, Thomas Mille and William Britten, will warrant the aforesaid messuages and tenements and other premises, with appurtenances, to the aforesaid governors and their successors against us, our heirs and assigns, and will for ever defend them by these presents. Know, moreover, that we, the aforesaid Thomas Pace, Thomas Mille and William Britten, have made, constituted, ordained, deputed to and by these presents have appointed in our place the men dear to us in Christ, William Maister and Richard Netley of the aforesaid town, our true and lawful attorneys, jointly and severally in our stead and in our names and on our behalf to enter on the aforesaid capital messuage or tenement, and the three other tenements and other premises with all and singular their appurtenances, and on any part of them; and to take possession and seisin thereof, and after possession and seisin thereof in this manner so taken and held, and thence in our place and names and on our behalf to deliver full and peaceful possession thereof to the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs and burgesses for the aforesaid use and purpose, according to the force, form and effect of this my present deed made thereon. And we hold and will hold for lawful and true all and whatsoever our aforesaid attorneys shall do in our names, or each of them shall do, on these premises. In witness thereof we have affixed our seals commonly used to this our present deed. Dated in the Guildhall of the same town, on the twenty-sixth day of September, in the first and second years of the reigns of Philip and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem and Ireland, defenders of the faith, Princes of Spain and Sicily, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy and Brabant, Counts of Hapsburg, Flanders and the Tyrol.

By me, Thomas Pace; by me, Thomas Mylle.

³ *Sic.*

⁴ *Sic.* Presumably a mistake for "nostrum."

⁵ September 26th, 1554.

[*Transcribed.*]

Fol. CXII B. The decree made in Maye A° domini 1574 By Thonerable Lord Treasurer and Sir Walter Mildmaie Chauncelor of Thexchequer for such summes of monie as the guarnezie and Jersie men and all other which bringeth linen cloth to the halle of Suthampton are Due to paie for the same.¹

CUSTOME. First it is ordeined by the same decree that the towne of Southampton ought to have for everie fardell of canvas containing iii^c awnes to paie iii d.

WHARFAGE.² Item for the wharfage of euerie fardell of canvas or iii^c awnes canvas ob.

HALLAGE.² Item for hallage of euerie fardell canvas containing iii^c awnes to paie ii d.

CUSTOME. Item for euerie pece of dowlis or crest cloth for pettie custome is ii d.

HALLAGE. Item for euerie iii peces or thre peces and a halfe of Dowlis which is thre hundred awnes to paie for hallage ii d.

CUSTOME. Item for euerie C of normandy canvas in Fardells or owt. of fardell to paie for euerie hundred awnes for the pettie custome ii d.

HALLAGE. Item for euerie iii^c awns of normandy being a fardell to paie the hallage iid.

¹ This decree was presumably necessitated by the increasing trade in linen with the Channel Islands, which rose in importance as other trades sank. There was a continual question as to the claims of men from Jersey and Guernsey to trade privileges in Southampton. This decree, of course, concerns the petty customs, whence the income of the town was derived. It is noteworthy that the customs, apart from the wharfage and hallage, are lower than the customs on the same goods nearly three hundred years before: the customs on canvas at that time was 2d. per 100 ells, and on "crest-cloth" or dowlis 3d. the piece (see *Oak Book*, Vol. II, p. 12); the customs on olerons is not mentioned in 1300, but it, too, appears to be high, as it was lowered to 1d. the piece by 1644 (*Speed's Hist. of Southampton*, p. 235).

² *Wharfage and hallage*, i.e., the dues paid for the use of the wharf and for the sale of linen at the Linen Hall.

Fol. CXII B (*continued*).

- CUSTOM. Item for euerie peces of olderons to paie for
pettie custome i d.
- HALLAGE. Item for euerie Fardell of olderons contain-
ing v peces or vi peces of olderons to paie
for the hallage ii d.
- CUSTOME. Item for everie peces of guarnezie Jersie or
normandie canvas or anie other boltes or
peces or canvas to paie for everie hundred
awnes peti custome ii d.
- CUSTOME. Item to take for everie bagg of Lamball
which contains aboue iii^e awnes, First for
the iii^e awnes being a Fardell—iiii^d, and
for euerie hundred awnes which ye bagg
of Lamball doth contene more then a
fardell yow must take—ii^d a hundred
according to the decree yf the bagg of
Lamball doe contene v^e awnes then yow
must take pettie custome petty
custome. viii d.
- HALAGE. Item to take for everie bagg of Lamball the
which contains iiiii^e l awnes upward for
the hallage iii d.
- WHARFAGE. Item to take for euerie bagg of Lamball
which contains iiiii^e l awnes or ther
aboutes for wharfage iii
quad-
rants.

Item in like maner to take for euerie pack
of Dowlis and euerie pack of canvas that
doth amownte to aboue iii^e awnes to
take for the hallage and for the wharf-
age according to the content and note
by the packe as yow did before.

[*Transcribed.*]

Fol. CXVI. Irrotulacio Concessionis officii Clerici ville Southampton facte Johanni Smith¹ generoso.²

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit Maior Ballivi et Burgenses ville Southampton in Comitatu ville Southampton salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos prefatos Maiorem Ballivos et Burgenses unanimi assensu et consensu dedisse concessisse et confirmasse et per hoc presens scriptum nostrum dare concedere et confirmare Johanni Smith generoso Officium Clerici ville et Comitatus ville Southampton predictae Communitate vocatum le Towne-clarkshippe of Southampton; Et decretorum ordinacionum Actorumque nostrorum et successorum nostrorum quorumcunque Scribe et Actuarii. Ac etiam officium Custodis omnium et singulorum Curie placitorum Rotulorum warrantorum Recordorum Memorandorum et processuum Curie domini Regis nostri Jacobi heredum et successorum suorum necnon nostri et successorum nostrorum de et in villa et Comitatu predictis et libertatibus eiusdem ville Coram nobis et successoribus nostris quibuscunque. Ac coram quibuscunque Iudicibus et Justiciariis dicti domini Regis heredum et successorum suorum aut eorum aliquo imposterum tenendorum faciendorum scribendorum et ad opus et usum ville predictae et nostri et successorum nostrorum; necnon ad opus et usum dicti domini regis, heredum et successorum suorum quomodolibet conservandorum per quodcunque nomen seu nomina quecunque officia predicta et Curie placita, rotuli warranta, Recorda, Memoranda et processus predicta usitentur nominentur seu censeantur una cum omnibus feodis Regardis proficuis et emolumentis quibuscunque Officiis predictis et eorum alteri de antiquo et modo quomodolibet usitatis, spectantibus et pertinentibus. Ac ipsum Johannem Smith Clericum ville et Comitatus predicti et decretorum ordinacionum Actorumque

¹ John Smith, collector of customs 1581 (*Dom. St. P.*, Vol. CL, No. 17). One of the Southampton officials who petitioned Burghley in 1582 to allow the men of Havant to land goods at Langston (*Hatfield MSS.*, Vol. II, p. 318). He apparently succeeded a certain Edward Phillater in the town clerkship (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 187). The salary of the town clerk in the fifteenth century had been £5 a year (*ib.*), instead of £4 7s. as in the present deed. Either sum seems clearly inadequate, but the office offered plenty of opportunity for obtaining fees and perquisites, as appears

Enrolment of the grant of the office of Town Clerk of Southampton made to John Smith, gentleman.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present deed shall come, the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton, in the county of the town of Southampton, eternal greeting in the Lord. Know that we, the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, by our unanimous assent and consent have given, granted and confirmed, and by this our present deed do give, grant and confirm to John Smith, gentleman, the office of clerk of the town and county of the town of Southampton aforesaid, commonly called the "Towneclarkshippe" of Southampton, and [the office of] scribe and actuary of [all] the decrees, ordinances and acts of us and our successors whatsoever. And also the office of custodian of all and singular the pleas of court, rolls, warrants, records, memorandums and processes of the court of our lord king James, his heirs and successors, and of us and our successors, of and in the town and county aforesaid and liberties of the same town [held] before us and [all] our successors whatsoever. And to be held, executed and written in future before whatsoever judges and justiciars of the said lord king, his heirs and successors or any one of them, and to be kept for the use and profit of the aforesaid town and of us and our successors, and for the use and profit of the said lord king, his heirs and successors, in any manner whatsoever, by whatsoever name or names all the aforesaid offices and pleas of court, rolls, warrants, records, memoranda and processes whatsoever are used, denominated or thought of; together with all the fees, regards, profits and emoluments whatsoever belonging and appertaining to the aforesaid offices and to each of them, in any manner whatsoever now and from old time. And we have made, ordained and constituted this same John Smith, by these presents, clerk of the town and county aforesaid, scribe and actuary of all our decrees,

from a complaint in the Court Leet in 1623 that the town clerk required a fee of 10/- for giving certificates and licenses to appoint attorneys, documents to which the town seal was affixed : whereon John Smith notes in the margin that "this is no parte of the Jury's charge to enquire of" (*Court Leet Records*, p. 591). His view perhaps prevailed, as the office remained a profitable one; his successor in 1639 paid £40 a year for the place (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 187).

² This is in a much clearer hand than the last deed and one of a decidedly later date.

Fol. CXVI (*continued*).

nostrorum et successorum nostrorum quorumcunque Scribam et Actuarium. Ac etiam Custodem omnium et singulorum Curie placitorum Rotulorum warrantorum Recordorum Memorandorum et processuum Curie dicti domini Regis heredum et successorum suorum necnon nostri et successorum nostrorum de et in villa et Comitatu predictis et libertatibus eiusdem ville Coram nobis et successoribus nostris. Ac coram quibuscunque Judicibus et Justitiariis dicti domini Regis heredum et successorum suorum aut eorum aliquo imposterum tenendorum faciendorum et scribendorum et ad opus et usum nostri et successorum nostrorum necnon ad opus et usum dicti domini Regis heredum et successorum suorum quomodolibet conservandorum facimus ordinamus et constituimus per presentes. Habendum tenendum gaudendum et exercendum officia predicta et eorum utrumque una cum omnibus feodis Regardis proficuis et emolumentis quibuscunque officiis predictis et eorum alteri de antiquo et modo quomodolibet usitatis, spectantibus et pertinentibus prefato Johanni Smith per se vel per sufficientem deputatum suum¹ sive sufficientes deputatos suos pro et durante vita naturali ipsius Johannis Smith. Et ulterius sciatis nos prefatos Maiorem Ballivos et Burgenses dedisse concessisse et Confirmasse et pro nobis et successoribus nostris dare concedere et Confirmare prefato Johanni Smith pro officio predicto occupando quandam Annuitatem sive Annualet Redditem Quatuor librarum et septem solidorum legalis monete Anglie ad Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Annuatim solvendam prefato Johanni Smith vel assignatis suis per nos et successores nostros per manus Senescalli nostri ville et Comitatus predicti pro tempore existentis durante vita naturali ipsius Johannis. In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum Commune ville Southampton predictae hiis presentibus appendi et apponi fecimus. Datum decimo sexto Martii Anno regni dicti domini Regis Jacobi Anglie Francie et hibernie fidei defensoris, etc., decimo octavo et Scotie Quinquagesimo quarto Annoque domini 1620.

Irrotulata
XII^o Aug-
usti 1636
Anno Regni
Regis
Caroli XII^o.

¹ *Town Clerk's Deputy*. This deed clearly shows that at this time the corporation sanctioned the performance of the duties of the town clerk's office by deputy; but in 1653 the town clerk, Mr. Nutley, was refused a deputy by the town (J. S. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 187).

ordinances and acts whatsoever and those of our successors; and also custodian of all and singular the pleas of court, rolls, warrants, records, memoranda and processes of the court of the said lord king and his heirs and successors, and of us and our successors, of and in the town and county aforesaid and the liberties of the same town [held] before us and our successors; and to be held, executed and written in future before whatsoever judges and justices of the said lord king, his heirs and successors or any one of them, and to be preserved for the use and profit of us and our successors, and to the use and profit of the said lord king, his heirs and successors, in any manner whatsoever: to have, hold, enjoy and exercise the offices aforesaid and each of them, together with all the fees, regards, profits and emoluments, belonging and appertaining to all the aforesaid offices whatsoever, and to each of them, in any way used in former times and now, to the aforesaid John Smith, [to be exercised] by himself or by his sufficient deputy or his sufficient deputies for and during the natural life of the same John Smith. And further, know that we, the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, have given, granted and confirmed, and for ourselves and our successors do give, grant and confirm to the aforesaid John Smith for filling the aforesaid offices a certain annuity or annual rent of four pounds and seven shillings of the lawful money of England, to be paid yearly to the aforesaid John Smith or his assigns at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, by us and our successors, by the hands of our steward of the town and county aforesaid for the time being during the natural life of the same John. In witness whereof we have caused our common seal of the town of Southampton to be hung and affixed to these presents. Dated the sixteenth of March, in the eighteenth year of the reign of the said lord king James, of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., and in the fifty-fourth year [of his reign in] Scotland, and in the year of the Lord 1620.

Enrolled
on August
the 12th,
1636, in
the 12th
year of
the reign
of King
Charles.

[*Transcribed.*]

Last Fol.

¹Suthampton. Ad communem congregacionem sive Assemble nuncupatam ibidem tentam in Guyhalda ville predictæ coram Johanne Benet tunc ibidem maiore, Thoma Midlyngton, Henrico Holewey, Willielmo Overey et Willielmo Nycoll tunc Aldremannis ville predictæ, Thoma Belle et Thoma Armorer eiusdem Ville tunc Ballivis ac ceteris burgensibus ville predictæ die veneris proximo ante festum Purificationis beate Marie Virginis anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum primo² per assensum et consensum totius communitatis, Ordinatum est et statutum quod omnes et singuli magistri et possessores Batellarum et vessellorum vocatorum lyzthters³ et eorum marinarii qui solent cum eorum batallis cargare aut discargare caracas et alias Naves quascumque et quarumcunque⁴ Alienigenarum de mercandis suis in dictis caracis et Navibus cargatis. Et⁵ que quidem mercandise debent per predictos magistros et possessores Batellarum predictarum ac per eorum marinarios in aliquo loco infra libertatem ville Suthampton cargari seu discargari sint contenti pro eorum labore et batellis suis ad capiendum et percipiendum de prefatis mercatoribus Alienigenis pro quolibet dolio vini, olei aut doliato ferri cargato aut discargato vel discargando apud Estcove juxta Insulam Vectam vel apud Westcove ibidem et eciam alibi inter loca predicta de xviii d. Et eciam pro quolibet dolio impleto cum aliis quibuscunque mercandis ibidem cargatis seu discargatis similiter de xviii d. Et de qualibet pipa impleta cum aliquibus mercandis similiter de ix d. Et de qualibet bala Cere Wayde Alum Anisii, piperis zinziberis, Cumin, Coton, grani pro pannis tingendis Amigdelarum et dattularum de iii d. Et de qualibet pecia stanni similiter ibidem cargata aut discargata de ii d. Et de qualibet pecia plumbi similiter ibidem cargata aut discargata de iii d. Et de qualibet bala panni ibidem cargata aut discargata similiter de xii d. Et de quolibet pakko lane

¹ This last entry in the Black Book is an example of the irregularity with which it was kept. It must have been entered not long after the ordinance was made, that is, in 1413-14, and the memorandum written long afterwards; but instead of appearing in its natural chronological order, among the deeds of the reign of Henry V, it is inserted on the last page of all in the volume, with about thirty-two blank pages between it and the previous entry (fol. CXVI), which must have been made about a hundred and sixty years later.

² January 26th, 1414.

Southampton. At the common meeting or assemble so called held in the Guildhall of the town aforesaid, before John Benet, then mayor there, Thomas Midlyngton, Henry Holewey, William Overey and William Nycoll, then aldermen of the aforesaid town, Thomas Belle and Thomas Armorer, then bailiffs of the same town, and other burgesses of the town aforesaid, on Friday the next before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth after the Conquest, it was ordained and decided by the assent and consent of the whole community that all and singular the masters and possessors of boats and vessels called lighters and their sailors, who are wont by means of their boats to load and unload carracks and all other ships whatsoever belonging to all strangers whatsoever of their merchandise loaded in the said carracks and ships (which merchandise is bound to be loaded or unloaded by the aforesaid masters and possessors of the aforesaid boats and by their sailors in any place within the liberty of the town of Southampton), [that these masters] shall be content to take and receive of the aforesaid merchant strangers for each tun of wine and oil, and each tun full of iron, loaded or unloaded or to be unloaded at East Cowes near the Isle of Wight or at West Cowes there, also elsewhere between the aforesaid places, not more than 18d.; and also for each tun filled with any other merchandises whatsoever, loaded and unloaded, likewise not more than 18d.; and for each pipe filled with other merchandise likewise not more than 9d.; and for each bale of wax, woad, alum, anise, pepper, ginger, cummin, cotton, dye for dyeing cloth, almonds and dates, not more than 3d.; and for each piece of tin likewise loaded or unloaded not more than 2d.; and for each piece of lead similarly loaded or unloaded there, not more than 3d.; and for each bale of cloth there likewise loaded or unloaded not more than 12d.; and for

³ *Sic.*

⁴ The ensuing list of charges is clearly for the impost called lighterage. It is presumably to some such scale as this that reference is made in the Modern Laws when it is ordained that portage, terage (*i.e.*, lighterage) and wharfage should be paid according to the old rule (*Oak Book*, Vol. I, p. 157).

⁵ *Sic.*

Last Fol. (*continued*).

ibidem cargato aut discargato similiter de iii d. Et de qualibet bala pelliū lanutarum Agnorum et vitulorum ibidem cargata aut discargata similiter de xviii d. Et de qualibet bala papiri ibidem cargata aut discargata similiter de iii d. Et de quolibet barello vasorum Stanni ibidem cargati aut discargati similiter de iiii d. Et de quolibet doliato fructuum ibidem cargato aut discargato similiter de xviii d. Et de Sapone Sucario et aliis mercandis positis in cassis ibidem cargatis aut discargatis de qualibet cassa similiter de iii d. et simili modo adtunc et ibidem ut predictum est ordinatum est et statutum quod iidem magistri possessores et marinarii non debent capere seu percipere pro eorum labore apud Calchysorde¹ pro mercandis predeclatis ibidem cargatis seu discargatis nisi solomodo duas partes monete supraspecificate Proviso semper quod iidem magistri possessores et marinarii debent capere et percipere de mercatoribus predictis de qualibet pecia stanni apud predictum locum de Calchysorde cargata seu discargata similiter de i d. ob. Et in le Pole de i d. quadrante et ante villam predictam de ob. quadrante. Et de quolibet barello stanni fusi in virgis cargato seu discargato apud Estcowe Westcowe et ibidem inter loca predicta similiter de vi d. Et apud Calchysord de iiii d. Et in le Pole iii d. Et ante villam predictam de ii d. Proviso eciam semper quod dicti Barelli non excedunt mensuram de xxx^{ta} lagenis. Et si barrelli predicti dictam mensuram excedunt adtunc iidem magistri possessores et marinarii debent capere et percipere a prefatis mercatoribus secundum ratam supradictam. Et similiter ordinatum est et statutum quod iidem magistri possessores et marinarii capiunt et perciperint de quolibet garbone pelliū lanutarum Agnorum et vitulorum cargato seu discargato apud Calchysord xii d. Et in le Pole viii d. Et ante villam predictam de vi d. Et de quolibet pakko panni lanii cargato seu discargato apud Calchysord de viii d. Et in le Pole de vi d. Et ante villam predictam de iiii d. Et de qualibet bala Cere Waide madyr Alum Anisii Cumini Cotyn piperis zinziberis Amigdelarum Ryse Dattularum cargata seu discargata apud Calchysord similiter de ii d. Et in le Pole de i d. ob. Et ante villam predictam de i d. semper computandum duas balettas pro una bala. Et similiter quod

¹ ? Calshot Castle.

each pack of wool likewise there loaded or unloaded not more than 3d.; and for each bale of woollfells, lambskins and calfskins there likewise loaded or unloaded not more than 18d.; and for each bale of paper there likewise loaded or unloaded not more than 3d.; and for each barrel of vessels of tin there likewise loaded or unloaded not more than 4d.; and for each tun of fruit likewise there loaded or unloaded not more than 18d.; and for soap, sugar and other merchandise placed in chests there loaded or unloaded, for each chest likewise not more than 3d. And in like manner then and there, as has been said above, it has been ordained and decided that the same masters, owners and sailors ought to take or receive for their work at Calchysorde for the above declared merchandise, there loaded or unloaded, nothing beyond two-thirds of the money above specified, provided always that the same masters, possessors and sailors ought to take and receive from the aforesaid merchants, for each piece of tin loaded or unloaded at the aforesaid place of Calchysorde, likewise not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the Pool not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., and before the aforesaid town not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ d. And for each barrel of tin cast in bars, loaded or unloaded at East Cowes, West Cowes and between the places aforesaid, likewise not more than 6d.; and at Calchysord not more than 4d., and in the Pool 3d., and before the town aforesaid not more than 2d. Also provided that the said barrels are not in measure above thirty gallons. And if the aforesaid barrels exceed the said measure, then the same masters, owners and sailors should take and receive from the aforesaid merchants according to the abovesaid rate. And likewise it has been ordained and decided that the same masters, owners and sailors should take and receive for each bundle of woollfells, lambskins and calfskins loaded or unloaded at Calchysord 12d., and in the Pool 8d., and before the town aforesaid not more than 6d. And for each pack of woollen cloths laden or unladen at Calchysord not more than 8d., and in the Pool not more than 6d., and before the town aforesaid not more than 4d.; and for each bale of wax, woad, madder, alum, anise, cummin, cotton, pepper, ginger, almonds, rice, dates, loaded or unloaded at Calchysord likewise not more than 2d., and in the Pool not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and before the town aforesaid not more than 1d., always reckoning two baletts for

Last Fol. (*continued*).

iidem magistri possessores et marinarii capient et percipient de quolibet doliato ferri cargato seu discargato apud Calchysord xii d. Et in le Pole viii d. Et ante villam predictam sint contenti de iii d. Et similiter quod iidem possessores batellarum et marinarii sui sint etiam contenti ad percipiendum de quolibet dolio vini olei et doliato fructuum ac de aliis mercandis supra non nominatis cargatis seu discargatis in aliquo loco predictorum locorum secundum ratam ferri predeclarati. Et de quibuscunque aliis mercandis antea non nominatis cargatis seu discargatis in aliquo loco predictorum locorum sint contenti ad percipiendum de qualibet bala inde ponderante cccc secundum ratam predictarum balarum Wayde. Et eciam sint contenti ad percipiendum de quolibet barello¹ Saponis qui quidem barellus continet in se xxx^{ta} lagenas cargato aut discargato apud Calchysord de ii d. Et in le Pole de i d. ob. Et ante villam predictam de i d. Et eciam quod sint contenti ad percipiendum de quolibet barello nigri Saponis cargato aut discargato apud le Estcove et Westcove et ibidem inter loca predicta de iii d. Et apud Calchysord de ii d. Et in le Pole de i d. ob. Et ante villam predictam de i d.

²Memorandum that the xvi day of Aprill the xith yere of king henry the viiith ³ come before Richard hille maire of the seid Towne and his brethren (?) all the lightermen of the same towne that ben at this day And ben fully content And Aggreed that if any of them fro hens forth take an others torne and be therof ataynt before the Maire and his Brothern to lese the profite of that Torn so wrongly taken the oon half therof to the Towne and othre half to hym that shold haue had the torn of right ⁴and every lighterman to kepe truly his Course and turne as hit shall happen be it moche or litill so it extend to the iii^{de} part of his bot lading uppon peyn to lose to the Towne iii s. iii d.

END OF VOLUME III.

¹ A blank space is left here in the original.

² This memorandum is written in a much later hand than the body of the deed. Probably it was enrolled as soon as the order it relates was made.

one bale. And likewise that the same masters, owners and sailors shall take and receive for each tun full of iron loaded or unloaded at Calchysord 12d., and in the Pool 8d., and before the aforesaid town they shall be content with 4d. And likewise that the same owners of boats and their sailors shall also be content to receive for each tun of wine and oil, and tun full of fruit and other merchandise not named above, loaded or unloaded in any one of the aforesaid places, according to the rate for iron above declared; and for whatsoever other merchandise not named before, loaded or unloaded in any one of the aforesaid places, they shall be content to receive for each bale thereof weighing four hundredweight (?) according to the rate of the aforesaid bales of woad; and also they shall be content to receive for each barrel of soap, which barrel contains in itself 30 gallons, loaded or unloaded at Calchysord, not more than 2d., and in the Pool not more than 1½d., and before the town aforesaid not more than 1d. And also that they shall be content to receive for each barrel of black soap, loaded or unloaded at East Cowes and West Cowes and between these places, not more than 3d., and at Calchysord not more than 2d., and in the Pool not more than 1½d., and before the town aforesaid not more than 1d.

END OF VOLUME III.

³ April 16th, 1520.

⁴ This last sentence is added in a different hand and ink.

ERRATA.

Vol. II, p. 162, n. 3, "terrier" should be *tenement*.

Vol. III, p. 135, n. 4, "at Baneo" should be *de Banco*.

Vol. I, p. 48, n. 3, bottom line, omit "Floodgate or."

Vol. II, p. 145, lines 18 and 19, "Lese" should be *Sese*.

Vol. III, p. 152, n. 2, "Symyson" should be *Sympson*.

INDEX.

A	PAGE
Accounts of Southampton, I. xix; II, 60, <i>et seq.</i> , 66 n.; III, 146, 146 n.	
Acquittance... ... I, 96 n., 97; III, 60 n., 61	
Act concerning weights and measures III, 147 n.	
Adams (or Adam), John II, 67, 158	
Admiral of port II, 93 n.	
Admiralty clerk II, 163 n.	
„ court II, 66 n.; III, 138 n.	
Age, legal II, 56 n.	
Alabaster I, xiv	
Alcester III, 83 n.	
Aldermen I, viii, x, xv, xvii, xx, xxx, 4 n., 5, 5 n., 7, 14 n., 16 n., 17 n., 70 n., 71, 73, 87, 94, 96 n., 97, 99, 101, 104, 107, 115, 116, 118, 119, 125, 127, 129, 132, 133, 139, 143, 144, 153, 158; II, 1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 60, 61, 63, 65, 71, 72, 76, 87, 89, 90, 135, 145, 146, 149, 162, 171; III, xix, xxii, 65, 72 n., 74 n., 129 n., 138 n., 173	
Alderman of the guild I, viii, 4 n.	
Ale II, 134 n., 139, 159; III, 19, 27	
Aliens (foreigners, strangers), I, xiii, xvii, xxv, xxix, xxx, xxxi, 99, 102, 118 n.; II, 58 n., 67, 145 n., 146, 147; III, x, xv, xvi, xxiv, xxvi, xxvii, 32 n., 64 n.	
Alighe, Robert III, 104	
Allen, Richard III, 75	
Almayn II, 146	
„ rivets III, 72, 72 n.	

A	PAGE
Almere III, 81	
Almonds III, 173, 175	
Almshouses I, 1, 2; III, xxv, 94 n., 121 n., 124, 125	
Alnager II, 3, 3 n.	
Alporte, Ralph III, 102, 102 n.	
Alresford, New II, 181	
„ Rector of II, 181	
Alum I, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxiv; II, 136 n.; III, 102 n., 173, 175	
Amber I, xxiii	
Ambrose, Christopher I, 2, 8 n., 9; II, 62, 81, 135, 144 n., 145, 170, 171; III, 54, 64 n.	
Ambrose, John III, 54, 55, 58	
Amsterdam II, 169	
Andalusia III, xii, 129 n., 138 n.	
Anderwood, Parssevall III, 126	
Andover I, 92 n., 93; II, 152 n., 154 n., 155	
Andrew, Richard II, 125	
Andrews, Nicholas III, 77 n.	
Ange, Ite II, 144 n., 145	
„ Roumett II, 145	
Anise III, 173, 175	
Antyll (Anketyll), George III, 81	
„ or Anketyll, John II, 59; III, 64 n.	
Anvers (Antwerp) II, 169	
Appilby (Appelby), Thomas I, 30 n., 31, 33, 67; II, 12, 12 n., 17	
Apprentice I, xxx, xxxi, 102; II, 117, 119, 153 n., 155; III, xviii, xxiv, xxvi, 108, 111	
Aqua, Henry de III, 141, 141 n.	
Aqueduct II, 57 n.; III, 143	
„ house I, 160 n.	
Aquitaine I, xx	

A

PAGE

- Arable land I, xxviii, 25, 144, 159, 160; II, 24, 64, 65, 68 n., 69, 181
 Arbitration ... III, 3 n.
 Arblaster, John ... II, 59
 Archers ... I, 17 n.; II, 101 n.
 Armada ... III, xxi
 Armorer, Isabella I, 55 n., 79, 83
 „ Matillida (Matilda)
 I, 55 n.; II, 43, 50
 „ Thomas I, xi, 54 n., 55, 73, 79, 83, 84, 87, 95, 97, 104, 107, 113, 115, 116, 117, 119, 121, 125, 127, 129, 132, 133, 137, 139, 143, 144, 147, 149, 153, 157, 158, 159; II, 1, 3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26, 38, 39, 40, 43, 47, 50, 50 n., 90; III, 5, 173
 Armour ... III, 72, 72 n.
 Arrest of labourers ... I, 39 n.
 Arryngton, Robert III, 73, 73 n., 157
 Arthur, Andrew III, 3, 3 n., 5, 7
 Arundell, Thomas II, 55, 55 n.
 Assault ... III, 86 n.
 Assembly (assemblée, congre-gacio assemblée, etc.) I, x, xii, xxx, 5, 12, 27, 45, 97; II, 3, 60; III, 173
 Assembly Bells ... II, 105, 107
 Atte Marche, Richard ... I, 115
 Attorney I, 80 n., 81, 84, 95 n., 135; II, 1 n.; III, 15, 30, 48, 54, 59, 73, 79, 85, 87, 91, 95 n., 101, 103, 105, 111, 117, 119, 120, 130, 131, 131 n., 165
 Attornment ... I, 71, 71 n.
 Audeley, William Fitz ... I, 93
 Aude, Walter ... I, 55
 Audit House I, xxii, xxvii, 38 n.; II, 60, 60 n., 61, 62, 150; III, 107, 112 n., 146
 Auditors ... II, 60, 61, 96 n.
 Austria ... II, 164-168
 Avan, John ... III, 20 n., 21
 „ Thomas I, 8 n., 9; II, 79, 87, 135, 155
 Awneville ... III, 83
 Aylesby, Alice ... II, 134, 135
 „ Roger ... II, 134
 Aylls, John ... III, 138, 139 n.

A

PAGE

- Aylward (or Ayleward), Robert
 I, xxi; II, 27, 27 n., 51, 52, 53, 55, 63, 65, 71, 72, 88, 89, 125
 Aylward, Walter ... I, xvi
 Aymery, Lord ... II, 169

B

- Baas, Richard ... III, 54, 55
 Bacon ... III, xiv
 „ Alicia ... I, 116
 „ Walter ... I, 116
 „ John I, 32 n., 39 n., 146 n., 147
 „ William I, 32 n., 33, 116, 147
 Baddesley III, 75, 77 n., 102
 Bagworth, Isabel ... II, 175
 „ Martin II, 172, 173, 175, 175 n.; III, 94, 95
 „ Robert II, 172, 172 n., 173, 175; III, 94
 „ Nicholas ... I, xvi
 Bailiffs I, viii, ix, x, xii, xiii, xv, xxx, 4 n., 5, 5 n., 6 n., 7 n., 15, 21, 25, 27, 29, 33, 33 n., 34 n., 35, 37, 37 n., 38 n., 39, 41, 42 n., 43, 48 n., 49, 50 n., 51, 52 n., 53, 53 n., 54 n., 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 68 n., 69, 71, 72 n., 73, 75, 77, 78 n., 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 97 n., 101, 104, 106, 106 n., 107, 109, 113, 115, 115 n., 116, 116 n., 117, 119, 119 n., 121, 125, 127, 129, 131, 132, 133, 137, 139, 143, 144, 147, 149, 153, 157, 158, 158 n., 159, 160; II, 1, 1 n., 3, 5, 6, 6 n., 9, 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40-55, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66, 69-72, 75, 76, 79, 81-83, 89, 93, 96, 97, 131, 134, 135, 149, 162, 164, 170-173; III, xix, 10-13, 27, 30, 31, 33, 37, 39, 43, 46, 48, 49, 54-59, 62, 72, 72 n., 75, 89, 94, 97, 102, 102 n., 104, 105, 105 n., 113, 116, 121, 123, 125, 129, 129 n., 138, 143-145, 148, 154 n., 155, 159, 161, 163, 165, 169, 171, 173
 Bakehouses or Ovens I, 89 n., 155, 155 n.; II, 16, 72, 72 n., 75, 111

B

	PAGE
Baker I, 39; II, 173, 173 n.; III, xviii, xxii, xxiii, 54, 55, 104	
Baker, Mr. (close of) III, 126, 127	
„ Elizabeth ... III, 150	
„ Walter III, 48, 48 n., 62, 86	
„ William ... I, 75	
„ William, Jun. I, 133, 136 n.	
Ball, Robert ... II, 129	
Balle, William ... II, 71	
Balnaire, Isabelle ... I, 59	
Banastre, Nicholas I, 118 n.; II, 55, 55 n., 56 n., 57, 118 n.	
Bankes, John ... I, 115	
Barber (barbor, etc.) II, 175; III, 70, 71	
Barbiers, Roger ... I, 116	
Barbor, Henry ... II, 59	
Bard, Hugh ... I, 93, 93 n.	
Baret, Andrew ... III, 26 n.	
Barflet, Joan ... II, 14	
„ (Barflete), John I, 30 n., 31, 33, 73, 75, 86, 95, 111	
Barflete, Alice ... II, 40	
Barley ... II, 150 n.	
Barnabe, Dennis ... I, 129	
„ Isabella ... I, 39, 41	
„ John ... II, 38	
„ Richard ... I, 39, 41	
Barnes, John III, 126 n., 127	
Baron, Henry II, 23, 24, 36, 38, 39, 43, 50, 52, 88, 90	
„ Thomas ... II, 90	
Barre, Robert Atte ... I, 144	
Barrels of tin ... III, 157	
Bartholomew, Alice ... II, 12	
„ Robert ... II, 12	
Barton, John ... I, 114 n.	
Barwick, Mr. ... III, xxiii	
„ Matthew ... III, 23	
Basin ... II, 119	
Basnet ... I, 27	
Bastelletton ... II, 181	
Bath ... II, 119	
Baudwin or Baudewyn or Bawdewyn, John II, 62, 62 n., 66, 157, 162, 165, 170; III, 10, 11, 36 n., 37, 46, 59 n.	
Bawdewyn, Francis I, 3; III, 69	
Bawe, Thomas ... I, 55	
Bays ... III, xv, 129 n.	
Beauchamp, Sir Richard III, 83 n.	

B

	PAGE
Beauchamp court (Bellchams- courte) III, 82 n., 83, 83 n.	
Beaulieu I, xxviii, 88 n., 89, 89 n., 111, 153 n.; II, vi, 6, 51, 51 n., 62 n., 109, 137; III, viii, 10 n., 12, 12 n.	
Bechesfonte, Robert I, 115; II, 136 n.	
Bedel ... I, xxvii	
Bedell, Christina II, 127, 129, 131, 133	
„ William ... II, 127, 129	
Beden or Bedam, Alice III, 11, 19, 20 n., 21	
„ (Bedam or Bedham), Richard ... III, 11, 21	
Beds... ... III, 110	
Bedsmen, legacy to II, 159	
Bedstead ... III, 110	
Bedyll or Bedell, or Budell, John II, 52, 52 n., 53, 63, 64, 69, 71, 88, 89, 126 n., 127	
Beer II, 181; III, xiv, xxiii, 112 n., 138 n., 139	
Beggars III, xix, xxiv, xxv, 64 n.	
Beke, Richard ... II, 117	
Bekingham, Thomas III, 72, 72 n., 81	
Belhouse, Robert ... I, xvii	
Belle (see Regald), Thomas I, 109, 115, 115 n., 119, 125, 127, 147; II, 14, 17, 24, 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 50, 51; III, 173	
Belle, Walter ... II, 19	
Belot, Nicholas ... II, 58 n., 59	
Bendeng, William de I, 93, 93 n.	
Benet (Beneyt), John I, xv, 63, 78 n., 79, 81, 83, 84, 91, 97, 104, 106 n., 107, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 119 n., 121, 125, 127, 132, 133, 139, 141, 143, 144, 147, 149, 151, 153, 157, 158, 160; II, 1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 137 n.; III, 173	
Benet, John (of Bottele) I, 129, 131, 132, 132 n., 133, 135, 136	
Benet (Beneit), Margery I, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136	
Bennyng, John ... II, 36	
Benyng, Alice ... I, 121	
„ John ... I, 121	

	B	PAGE
Berard, Alice	...	...I, 158
„ John	...	...I, 158
Bercroft, Joan de	..	II, 14, 15
„ Robert de	II, 14, 15	
Bere, Forest of	III, 141, 141 n.	
„ John de	...	III, 141
Bergate, Walter	...	... I, 51
Berghes	...	II, 169
„ Lord (John, Lord de Berghes)	II, 169, 169 n.	
Berkeley, Sir John	...I, 155, 155 n.	
„ Sir Maurice	I, 155 n.	
„ Sir Thomas	I, 155 n.	
Berton, Prior of	I, 87, 87 n., 117 ;	
	II, 179	
Bertula, John	...	II, 37
„ Margaret	...	II, 37
Beston, William	III, 120, 120 n.	
Bever (Bevres), Lord (Philip of Burgundy)	II, 168, 168 n., 169	
Bewvale	...	III, 83
Bigard, John	I, 41, 41 n., 43, 113, 115	
„ Thomas	...	... I, 31
Bishops (family of)...	III, xvii	
Bishop, William	III, 65, 65 n., 67, 69	
Bisshop (Bischof, Bishop, Bisshopp, Busshope, Bysshope), Edmond	III, 65, 65 n., 67, 69, 90	
Bisshop, Joan	III, 57, 65, 67, 69	
„ Richard	...	III, 67
„ Robert	I, 3 ; II, 62, 67, 172, 173 ; III, 10, 11, 48, 49, 49 n., 51, 57, 59, 64 n., 65	
Bistren	...	III, 112
Black, Canons of St. Augustine	I, 36 n.	
Blak, William	...	I, 69, 71 n.
Blake, Adam	II, 16, 16 n., 22, 37	
„ William	...	III, 3, 3 n.
Blancboilli, John	III, 135, 137	
Blewett (Bluet), Robert	II, 134, 134 n. ; III, 140 n.	
Blont, Sir William	I, 15, 19, 21, 23	
Bluett, William	...	III, 47
Board, cost of	...	III, 132 n.
Bodmin	...	I, 52 n.
Bodily, Richard	...	...II, 55
Bole, John	...	... I, 91

	B	PAGE
Bole (Boole), William	I, xiii, 17 n., 29, 29 n., 33	
Bolt, John	...	I, 107, 109
Bomelia, Walter de	III, 139	
Bondsmen	...	III, 3 n.
Bonehayte, Thomas	III, 141	
“Bonny” (Buns)	...	II, 181
Book of legal evidences	III, 133 n.	
Books of Statutes	...	III, 146
Borard, John	...	I, 25, 65, 91
Bordeaux	I, 7 n, 17 n. ; III, 12 n.	
„ merchant	II, 113 n.	
Borecroft, Robert	...	II, 48 n.
Borough customs	...	II, 173 n.
„ English	...	II, 173 n.
Bory, Francis	III, 131, 131 n.	
Bosco, Arnald de	...	III, 141
Boteler (Botiller), Isabella	I, 51, 57, 61, 85	
„ (Bottiller), John	I, 37, 37 n., 39, 49, 56 n., 57, 63, 71, 73, 77, 84, 85, 113, 116, 121	
Botley...	I, 129, 132, 133, 135	
Botteley, Sir John de	III, 141	
Botterell, Thomas	...	...II, 67
Bouchier, Cardinal	III, 28 n., 29	
Boulogne	...	III, 81 n.
Boundaries	I, 2 ; II, 66 n. ; III, 141	
Bourghier, Henry, Earl of Essex	III, 140 n., 141, 145, 149	
Bowyer	I, 75 ; III, 104, 104 n.	
Bowyer, William	...	... I, 39
Bradewey, Alice	...	... II, 6
„ Richard	I, 16 n., 17, 21, 23, 25, 31, 33, 37, 49, 51, 53, 53 n., 61, 63, 69, 77, 81, 83, 84, 87, 89, 91, 94, 97, 104, 107, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 125, 127, 129, 137, 139, 143, 157, 160 ; II, 6, 27, 55	
Bradwey, William	...	...II, 72
Bramithwayte, Alis	...	... I, 65
„ John	...	... I, 65
Brande, James	III, 112, 113, 114, 115	
Braybrooke, Alice	...	II, 43, 90
Braybrook, Thomas	II, 43, 59, 88, 88 n., 90	
Braye (Bray), John	II, 40, 41	
Bread	II, 61 n. ; 139, 159, 181 ; III, 19, 27	

B	PAGE
Breastplate ...	I, 29
Brembleshawe ...	II, 24
Bremr ...	III, xvii
„ Priory ...	III, 81 n.
Breston, Andrew de	III, 141, 141 n.
Breton goods ...	II, 48
„ ships	I, 17 n., 52 n.; II, 143 n.
Brewers	III, xviii, xxi, 139 n.
Bridges—	
Achards	II, 69, 69 n.; III, 135, 141
Four Posts ...	II, 69 n.
Rochester	II, 118 n., 119
Wool ...	II, 38 n.
Bridle, Margery	I, 139, 141, 143, 143 n.
„ William	I, 14 n., 116, 116 n., 117, 139, 141, 143, 144; II, 1, 11
Brill (Bryele)	II, 169, 169 n.
Bristol	I, xxiii, 97, 116; III, xii
Briton, John ...	II, 17
Brittany ...	I, xx; II, 52 n.
„ Duke of ...	II, 48 n.
Britten, William	III, 154 n., 155, 159, 163, 165
Britton, Henry ...	III, 141 n.
Brocade ...	I, xxiii
Brodocke, John	III, 138, 138 n.
Brok, John ...	I, 57
Brokas, William ...	II, 55
Broke, le ...	I, 45; II, 15
Brokers ...	III, xxix
Brokhyrst, John ...	II, 76
Brotherhoods (Salisbury)	III, 35
Browne, Alice ...	III, 62
„ Edward (see Clement)	
„ John II, 93; III, 30, 35, 39	
„ Margery ...	III, 35
„ Richard ...	III, 46
„ William	II, 173, 173 n.
Brownyn, Jurdan ...	II, 16
Bruges ...	II, 169; III, xi
„ Captain of ...	II, 169
Bruwer, William ...	I, 93, 93 n.
Bruyn, Sir Henry ...	III, 12 n.
Brynceley, John	I, xvi; II, 101 n.
Buckingham	I, xix, 8 n.; II, 78 n.
Budde, Richard	III, 116, 117, 117 n.

B	PAGE
Buildings, new ...	I, xxviii
Burbrygge (Burghbrigge, Burbrigh), John	II, 90, 90 n.; III, 3, 3 n., 27
Burche, Robert de la	III, 141, 141 n.
Burcheyd, Thomas	III, 141
Burgage lands ...	I, 26 n.
„ tenure	II, 122 n., 128-9 n., 174 n., 175 n.
Burgesses	I, v, ix, x, xi, xii-xv, xvi, xvii, xix, xx, xxvi, xxvii, xxix, xxx, xxxiv, 5, 9, 11, 25, 27, 31 n., 33, 33 n., 37 n., 39, 39 n., 43, 49, 51, 52 n., 55, 69, 69 n., 70 n., 73, 79, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90 n., 93, 95, 97 n., 99, 101, 102, 104, 107, 113, 116, 117, 125, 132, 133, 135, 137, 138, 139, 141, 144, 153, 158, 159; II, vi, 3, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 61 n., 63, 64, 69, 72, 75, 76, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 90, 96, 99, 101, 105, 107, 109, 113, 115, 127, 131, 134 n., 145, 146, 149, 150, 151, 152 n., 162, 165, 170, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183; III, vii, viii n., x, xiv, xv, xvii, xix, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxvi, xxviii, 2, 3 n., 4, 5, 10, 19, 21, 26 n., 27, 27 n., 30, 48, 51, 54, 56, 57, 59, 65, 72 n., 74 n., 75 n., 81 n., 84 n., 90 n., 95, 97 n., 104, 105 n., 107 n., 120 n., 121, 123, 124, 125, 126 n., 129 n., 134, 135, 137, 138, 143, 145, 148, 149, 149 n., 154 n., 155, 159, 161, 163, 165, 169, 171, 173
Burghbrygge, William	II, 121, 121 n.
Burgundy ...	II, 164 n., 165, 167, 168; III, ix
Burleston ...	III, 143
„ cross	III, 135 n., 137
Burnham, Isabella ...	I, 22
„ William	II, 18, 19, 22
Burton, Henry	III, 141, 141 n.
„ Robert ...	I, 160 n.

		PAGE
Burton, Thomas	...	I, 116 n.
Burwell or Borwell, William		III, 126 n., 128
Busch, John	...	...I, 141
Butcher (Bochier)	...	I, 160 n. ; II, 6 n., 27 ; III, xxii, xxiii, 112, 114 n., 133 n.
Butler	...	I, 18 n.
„ Richard	...	III, 75, 94, 94 n., 116, 121, 121 n., 123, 124, 129, 133
Butter	...	III, xiv, 121 n.
„ wives...	...	III, 94 n.
Bye, John	I, 109, 115, 116, 118,	139, 143
Bygard, John	...	...II, 16
„ Thomas	...	...I, 16
Bylot, Nicholas	...	...I, xxi
Byrde, Thomas	...	III, 59
Bythewey, Thomas	III, 31, 31 n.	
Byxton	...	III, 105

C

Cables	...	II, 62 n.
Cadiz	III, xiii, 129 n., 138 n.	
Cake, Philip	I, 24 n., 25, 31, 35, 37 ; II, 41	
Calais	...I, xxi, 96 n., 172 n. ; III, xiv, 64 n.	
Calchysorde...	...III, 175, 177	
Calf-skins	I, xxii ; III, 175	
Calker, John	...III, 30, 30 n.	
„ (late Browne), Margery,	III, 30, 33, 35	
Calkyn, see Calker.		
Cambray, Bishop of	II, 169, 169 n.	
Cambridge, Earl of	II, 25 n.	
Candles	II, 103, 115, 117 n., 139	
Canterbury, John, Archbishop		
of ...	...	II, 183
Canterbury	...II, 185 ; III, 23, 29	
Canvas	II, 28 n., 29 n., 150 n. ; III, xii, xiv, xvi, 65 n., 74 n., 84 n., 94 n., 96 n., 104 n., 105 n., 120 n., 139 n., 166, 166 n., 167	
Capelin, Elizabeth	III, 131, 131 n., 133	
Capelyn, Nicholas	III, 96 n., 97, 99, 101, 103, 120, 129, 130, 131, 131 n., 133, 138, 144, 155, 159, 161, 163	

C

PAGE

Capelyn, Richard	III, 70 n., 71, 99
Capelin, William	... III, 130
Caplen (Capleigne, Caplin, Capleyne, Capelyn), John	III, xvii, xx, 90 n., 96 n., 97, 97 n., 98 n., 99, 101, 102, 103, 111, 152 n., 155, 159, 161, 163
Capon, Simon	II, 37, 38, 43
„ John, see William	
Capon.	
„ William	III, 102 n., 154 n., 155, 155 n., 163
Cappers	II, 172, 172 n., 173 ; III, xviii, 62
Captain of the galleys	...III, ix
„ of Jersey	...I, 102
Carewe, Henry	... III, 139 n.
Carier, Alice	...II, 23
„ (called Reygate), William	...I, 84 ; II, 23
Carkays, John	... II, 125
Carlell, Thomas	... I, 14 n.
Carpenters	I, 90 n., 107 n. ; III, 90 n.
Carriers	I, xxi, xxii, xxiv ; II, 117 n., 150 n. ; III, xii, 24 n., 25 n., 88 n., 107 n.
Carta Indentata	... I, 44 n.
Carter, Elizabeth	III, 150, 151, 152
„ (Cartar, Cartter), Thomas	...III, 151, 152
Carteret	... III, 83
Cartes	II, 61, 61 n., 83, 170
Castilian merchants	I, xiii, 118 n.
Castle, Southampton	I, 39, 39 n., 141 ; II, 37, 48, 52, 66 n., 101, 173 n. ; III, 62, 114 n., 135
Catalan merchants	... I, xiii
Catan, Edward	... I, xiv
Catchcold	... III, xxii, 138 n.
Caws or Cawse, John	II, 71, 89
Cecilia	... II, 155
Chaffyn, Thomas	... III, 94 n.
Chalk	... I, 106 n.
Chalke, William	III, 54, 54 n., 55, 57, 58, 59
Chamber, Christina...	II, 163
„ Edmond	III, 68 n., 69
„ Reginald...	II, 163

C	PAGE
Chamber, Reynold ...	...II, 66
Chamberlains ...	I, xxvii
Chamberlain, Thomas I,	56 n., 57, 59, 61
Chamberlayn ...	I, 56 n.
„ Joan ...	I, 90 n.
„ William, Jun.,	II, 35
Chamberleyn (Chamberlayn),	
John I,	90 n, 91 ; II, 123 n.
Chamberleyn, Margery	II, 35, 41
„ Ralph	II, 27, 35, 41, 48, 49, 54 n., 55, 56 n., 57
Chamberleyn, Robert	...II, 55
„ Thomas	II, 113, 115, 122 n., 123, 123 n., 125
Chamberleyn (Chamberlayn),	
William	I, 56 n.; II, 32 n., 33, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 53, 63, 65, 111, 119, 162
Champion, Hugh ...	... I, 67
Chancellor ...	... III, 8 n.
„ of the Exchequer	III, 166
Chandlers ...	III, xviii, xxii, 76 n.
Chandler (town) ...	I, xxiii
„ (Chaundeler) alias	
Guidon, Andrew	III, 76 n., 77, 102, 126, 126 n.
Channel Islands (see also	
Guernsey, Jersey, etc.)	I, 166 n.; II, 136 n.; III, xiv, xv, xxiv, 152
Channel Islands, men of	III, xiv, xv, xix
Chantry	I, 34 n., 52 n., 53 n., 88 n., 118 n., 119; II, 152 n.; III, 3
Chantry Close ...	III, 126, 127
„ priest, see Chaplains.	
Chapel ...	II, 172; III, 126
Chaplains	I, 15, 19, 23, 27, 33, 94, 104, 147; II, 1, 18, 26, 115, 119, 119 n., 120 n., 131, 156, 158, 159, 177, 179; III, 5, 7, 9, 25
Chapman, Agnes	I, 81, 83, 84
„ Nicholas	I, 25, 81, 83, 84
Chapyn, Robert ...	... I, 43
Charles V ...	... II, 165 n.
„ Nicholas ...	... II, 9
Charlys, Nicholas ...	... I, 149
Charwomen ...	... III, xxiv

C	PAGE
Cheese ...	II, 159, 181; III, 19, 27, 121 n.
Chekehull, Isabel ...	I, 53 n.
Cheryte, Richard ...	III, 35
Cheseman, John ...	II, 145
Chesemon, Nicholas	II, 145
Cheshire ...	... III, 105
Chest, Cyprus ...	... III, 110
„ spruce ...	... III, 110
„ walnut ...	... III, 109
Chichester ...	II, 177; III, 29
Chilton, Thomas ...	II, 93
Chittok, Walter ...	... I, 43
Chopin, John ...	... III, 135, 137
Christchurch, Canterbury	III, 29
Churches, legacies to	I, 97 n.; II, 99, 101, 105, 115, 127, 139, 141, 153, 177; III, 17, 25, 35, 65, 106, 150
Churches (see also Parishes)—	
All Saints	I, 29, 29 n., 39, 59, 73, 89, 111, 129, 137, 144, 159; II, 13, 19, 26, 141, 177, 179, 181; III, 17, 25, 56, 57, 65, 67, 155 n.
St. Andrew ...	I, 6 n., 7
Chichester, All Saints	III, 29
Friars I,	53 n., 66, 66 n.; II, 99, 105, 117, 123, 141; III, 25, 58 n.
Friars, cemetery of	II, 103
Guernsey, Chapel of	
Delispyne	III, 150, 150 n.
Guernsey Church	III, 150
„ St. Peter's	III, 150
Holy Rood	I, 15, 18, 21, 23, 53, 55, 56 n., 57, 68 n., 78 n., 87, 94, 107, 111, 116 n., 121, 149, 149 n.; II, 1, 1 n., 9, 13 n., 14, 18, 25, 26, 29, 36, 50, 53, 59, 60 n., 67 n., 103, 105, 107, 110 n., 115, 117, 117 n., 119, 120 n., 121, 127, 141, 144 n., 152 n., 153, 154 n., 156, 158, 159, 172; III, 17, 25, 27, 73, 100 n., 106, 109, 130 n.
Holy Rood, vicarage	
house of ...	III, 100 n.
Holy Trinity ...	I, 6 n., 7
St. John ...	I, 114 n., 158 n.; II, 93, 141; III, 17, 25
St. Joseph's Church	I, 152 n.

C	PAGE
Churches (see also Parishes)—	
<i>Continued—</i>	
St. Laurence	I, 49, 83, 111, 114 n.; II, 55, 141; III, 17, 25, 65, 68 n., 69, 112 n., 125
St. Laurence, rector of	II, 27, 27 n., 88, 157, 157 n.; III, 65, 68 n., 69
London, St. Paul's, dean of	III, 138 n.
St. Mary Magdalen, Chapel of ...	II, 172, 172 n.
St. Mary's	I, 2, 6 n., 7, 25, 27, 59, 77, 89, 97 n., 116; II, 64, 64 n., 88 n., 115, 127, 131, 137, 141, 153, 157, 177, 179, 181, 183, 187; III, 2 n., 3 n., 5, 7, 17, 25, 65, 97 n., 104
St. Mary's, cemetery of—	I, 27; II, 64, 64 n., 137
„ Churchyard	III, 94 n.
„ precentor of	I, 88 n., 89, 116; II, 22, 179, 181, 183; III, 65, 104
St. Mary, rector of	III, 2 n., 3 n., 104
St. Michael	I, 34 n., 55, 57, 59, 63, 84, 85, 86, 95, 104, 116, 139 n., 141, 153; II, 20, 21, 22, 23, 38 n., 88, 88 n., 90, 96, 126 n., 127, 129, 131, 137, 139, 141; III, 3 n., 17, 25, 91 n., 150
Salisbury, Cathedral of ...	I, 69
„ St. Edmund's	III, 35
„ Saint Thomas the Martyr	II, 119; III, 35
Winchester, St. Mary's	III, 95
„ St. Swithin, Cathedral Church of	II, 101, 115, 127, 141, 153, 177, 187; III, 17, 25, 65, 150
Churchman, Walter	II, 131, 133
Cicestra (Cirencester)	II, 38, 38 n.
Cider ...	I, 57 n.
Cimay, Prince of (Charles of Croye) ...	II, 169, 169 n.
Cinque Ports	I, xviii; II, 142, 142 n., 143 n.
Clapham ...	I, 65
Clay ...	III, 139 n.

C	PAGE
Claydon (Claidon), Roger	I, 59, 63, 84, 84 n., 85
Claysson, Arnold ...	III, 12 n.
Clement, Edward ...	III, 81
Clerk, Walter	II, 96, 96 n., 113, 137 n.
„ William (see also Wellys) ...	...II, 96
Clerks, legacy to	II, 105, 117, 139, 159, 181; III, 17
Clerk of the king	III, 80 n., 81
„ of the signet ...	III, xvii
„ of the works ...	II, 156 n.
Closes	II, 60 n., 66 n., 172, 172 n.; III, 126, 126 n., 127
Cloth	I, xiii, xiv, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxvi, xxix, 50 n., 70 n., 76 n., 87 n., 99, 101, 108 n.; II, 16 n., 17 n., 29 n., 39 n., 66 n., 67 n., 89 n., 90 n., 92 n., 93 n., 96 n., 97 n., 99, 113 n., 116 n., 117, 151 n., 156 n., 172 n.; III, ix, xi, xii, xiii, xx, xxvii, 11 n., 16 n., 17 n., 21, 30 n., 70 n., 88 n., 94 n., 97 n., 98 n., 100 n., 102 n., 104 n., 105 n., 107 n., 113 n., 120 n., 129 n., 138 n., 139 n., 173
Cloth of gold ...	I, xxiii
Cloth house... ..	I, 85 n.
Clothes	I, xxx
Clybre, Lord ...	II, 169
Clyff, Sir John ...	III, 25, 27
„ or Cleve, John	II, 120 n., 121
Clyve, Joan	I, 121, 123, 125, 127
„ Raimond	I, 121, 123, 125, 127, 144, 153, 158, 160; II, 1, 11
Coal	II, 136 n.
Coats	II, 170 n.
Cobham's or All Souls' Chantry ...	II, 119 n.
Cochineal	I, xxi
Cockys, Cockes or Cokkys, George	II, 157, 157 n., 172; III, 12
„ John ...	II, 157
„ William ...	II, 157
Coffer, iron bound ...	III, 146
Coffers	III, 108, 110
Coke, Alice ...	I, 107
„ John ...	I, 149

C	PAGE
Coke, Richard ...	III, 111
„ Thomas ...	...I, 107
Cokerell, Edmund	
III, 84 n., 85, 152 n.	
Cole, Joan ...	II, 119
„ John II, 116 n., 117, 119, 121	
„ Richard ...	III, 141
„ Thomas ...	II, 187
Coleman, William ...	...I, 137
Collector of loan ...	III, 58 n.
„ of subsidy	
II, 90 n.; III, 58 n.,	
90 n., 106 n., 121 n.	
„ of taxes ...	II, 92 n.
College of Blessed Mary (see	
College of St. Mary's,	
Winchester).	
College, New (see College of	
St. Mary's, Winchester).	
College of St. Mary's, Win-	
chester I, 87 n.; II, 81, 170,	
181; III, 62, 123	
Collet or Colliet, William	
I, 126 n., 128	
Collyngbourne ...	II, 162 n.
Cologne thread ...	I, xxiii
Colpeys, Robert ...	III, 2 n.
Colshill, Walter ...	...I, 147
Comb box ...	III, 110
Combaron I, xviii; II, 142, 143	
Comerlond (alias Slatter), John	
III, 113, 113 n.	
Commissions—	
to raise archers ...	II, 101 n.
of array I, 117 n.; II, 103 n.,	
127 n., 170 n.	
to deal with Church goods	
and property III, 72 n., 90 n.,	
102 n.	
concerning embezzle-	
ments ...	I, 117 n.
concerning enemy's	
goods ...	II, 33 n.
of gaol delivery III, 10 n.,	
11 n., 46 n., 64 n.	
to arrest Hampshire men	
II, 152 n.	
de Kidellis amovendis II, 32 n.	
to proclaim king's intent	
to keep laws ...	I, 117 n.
concerning dilapidation	
of king's property II, 112 n.	

C	PAGE
Commissions— <i>Continued</i> —	
to secure men-at-arms I, 17 n.	
concerning loss of mer-	
chant vessels II, 100 n.	
to keep the peace I, 34 n.	
to inquire into wrongs	
committed by John	
Fleming ...	II, 24 n.
concerning piracies I, 17 n.,	
118 n.; II, 27 n., 52 n.,	
101 n., 156 n.	
concerning complaint	
from St. Denys I, 40 n.	
to arrest ships ...	III, 58 n.
to collect ships ...	III, 3 n.
concerning discharge and	
lading of ships	
III, 90 n., 155 n.	
to prepare ships ...	I, 17 n.
to sell ships ...	...II, 55 n.
concerning smuggling	
I, xiii; II, 116 n., 127 n.	
concerning treasons II, 103 n.	
to examine wool ...	I, 14 n.
Commissioners—	
of ecclesiastical affairs	
III, 72 n., 106 n.	
of oyer and terminer III, 3 n.	
to inquire into robbery I, 118 n.	
to collect subsidy III, 58 n.	
for tenths... III, 154 n.	
Common ...	III, v, xix, xx, xxi
Common, the (see also under	
Salt Marsh) ...	II, 120 n.;
III, 49 n., 62 n., 72 n., 75 n.,	
76 n., 86 n., 94 n., 104 n.,	
106 n., 126, 126 n., 127,	
129 n., 134 n., 135 <i>et seq.</i> , 138,	
138 n., 139 n., 140 <i>et seq.</i> , 149	
Commonalty (see also Com-	
munity) II, 5, 60, 149, 150,	
150 n., 151, 162, 165, 170,	
170 n., 171; III, viii, xix, 5, 7,	
19, 21, 149	
Common chest or box I, 17 n.,	
27 n.; II, 61	
„ clerk ...	II, 107
„ council ...	I, xviii
„ land or fields (see	
also town lands) ...	I, xxviii, 2,
31 n., 45 n., 117, 159 n.; III, v	

C	PAGE
Community (see Commonalty) I, x, xi, xx, xxx, xxxiv, 5, 96 n., 97 n., 104 n.; II, 5, 66 n., 103	
Compton, John ... II, 57, 57 n.	
„ William de ... III, 141	
Concord about Common III, 149	
„ about Portswood tenants ... III, 149, 149 n.	
Conduit I, 38 n., 78 n.; II, 60 n.; III, xxi, 130, 130 n., 149, 155 n.	
Constable ... II, 3	
„ of castle II, 25 n., 66 n.	
„ Robert ... II, 173	
Controller of subsidy I, 14 n., 18 n., 30 n.; II, 3	
Controller of works... I, 31 n.	
Conveyances, see also Table of Contents II, v; III, vi, vii	
Coopers I, xxix, xxx, xxx n., 3; II, 145, 145 n., 146 n., 147, 149; III, xviii, xxiii	
Coopers, guild of ... I, 2	
Coppe, Alice ... I, 149	
„ Richard ... I, 107, 111	
Coral ... I, xxiii	
Corbet, Gabriel (or Gabriele), I, xxi, 158 n.; II, 72, 72 n., 73, 75, 76, 89, 163, 173	
Corbet, Mabilla II, 72, 73, 75	
Cordage ... I, xxi; III, 72 n.	
Cordwainers I, xxix, xxx, xxxi; II, 25, 25 n.	
Cordwainers' Guild... II, 25 n.	
Corn ... I, xx, xxi, 16 n., 96 n.; II, 29 n.; III, xii, xiii, 96 n.	
Cornborough, Christina ... I, 119	
Cornelius, Richard ... III, xxi	
Cornelys, John ... III, 77 n.	
Cornishman .. I, 52 n.	
Cornmonger, Gilbert II, 116 n., 117, 119, 121	
„ John ... II, 117	
Cosyn, Christina ... II, 29, 31	
„ John I, 49, 50 n., 55, 57, 61, 63, 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 87, 89, 91, 94, 95, 97; II, 18, 29	
Cotes, Henry ... I, 115	
Cotton I, xviii; III, 94 n., 105 n., 173, 175	
Couke, John ... I, 111	

C	PAGE
Counsel House ... III, 121	
Couperre, Robert ... I, 147, 158	
Coupers, the II, vi, 145, 145 n., 146, 147, 149	
Court of Augmentations III, 92, 92 n., 99	
„ of John Foster III, 103	
„ Leet, presentments of III, xxi, xxiv, 65 n., 73 n., 75 n., 81 n., 86 n., 89 n., 90 n., 94 n., 96 n., 97 n., 104 n., 107 n., 111 n., 112 n., 121 n., 126 n., 129 n., 131 n., 133 n., 138 n., 139 n., 155 n., 157 n., 164 n., 169 n.	
Court, Manor ... I, ix	
„ of Pie Powder I, ix, xiv, 4 n., 5, 10 n., 11, 13; III, 32 n., 33, 33 n., 64 n.	
„ of Record ... I, vii, viii, ix	
Courte ... III, 83	
Courtmill, Courtmylle, Bernard III, xxi, 138, 139 n., 144	
Coventry ... I, xxi, xxii, xxiii; II, 117 n.	
Cowart, Matilda ... III, 30	
„ Nicholas III, x, xvi, 10, 10 n., 30, 31, 33, 54, 55, 55 n., 56, 57, 69, 86, 157	
Cowdray, Edward ... II, 12	
Cowes, East III, xvi, 173, 177	
„ West ... III, 173, 177	
Craam, Hugh ... I, 17 n.	
Cradoke, Alice ... III, 62	
„ Robert ... III, 62	
„ Walter ... III, 62	
Crestcloth ... III, 166, 166 n.	
Crockham park ... III, 90 n.	
Croft I, 25, 43, 117, 129, 132, 133, 135, 144, 159; II, 24, 68 n., 69, 71, 117	
Croke or Crooke, John III, 97 n., 138, 138 n., 144, 148	
Crosses ... II, 69 n.; III, 141	
Crowe, John ... II, 58 n., 59	
Cummin ... III, 173, 175	
Curteis, John ... II, 157	
Curtenay, John ... I, 94	
Curteys, Cristina ... II, 20	
„ (alias Tangle), William II, 20	

C

PAGE

- Customs I, xiii, xix, xxii, 7 n., 15 n.,
16 n., 90 n., 92 n., 93, 116 n.;
II, 3, 5, 5 n., 60 n., 62 n., 66, 81,
123, 162; III, 146, 146 n., 148,
166, 166 n., 167
Customs, collector of I, xiii, xvii,
1, 18 n., 31 n., 116 n.; II, 55 n.,
60 n., 62 n., 66, 162; III, 90 n.,
129, 168 n.
Custom of Guernsey III, 85, 85 n.
„ House II, v., 78 n., 81, 170
Customs, petty II, 55 n.; III, v, xix
Customer, see Customs, collector
of I, 5 n., 16 n., 61; II, 3,
62 n., 66, 170 n.; III, xiii,
xvii, 90 n., 129
Cutthorn, I, 33 n.; III, 135,
135 n., 137, 143

D

- Dalman, WalterII, 37
Damyant de PezaI, xi
Danburg, JohnII, 59
Danel, AliceI, 75, 77
„ John...I, 75, 77
Danneburgh, AgnesI, 87
„ JohnI, 87
Danyell, AliciaII, 18
„ JoanI, 158 n.
„ Robert I, 158, 158 n.;
II, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20, 40
Darell, Constantine II, 162,
162 n.; III, 48
„ JoanII, 162
„ IvoIII, 29
Darset or Dorset, William
III, 3, 3 n., 22 n.
Darsset, ThomasII, 88 n.
Dart, William I, 87, 87 n., 159
DartmouthI, xiv, xx
Dates II, 90 n.; III, 173, 175
Dawtre, Blanche III, 82 n., 83 n.
„ Sir Francis III, 82 n.
„ Joan III, 12, 13, 14, 15
„ John II, 62, 62 n., 66,
67, 150, 157; III, 10, 12, 13,
14, 15, 46, 47, 53
Daye, JoanII, 52
„ JohnII, 18, 52, 96

D

PAGE

- Daye, Richard III, 121, 121 n.
Dean of Chichester... II, 177
„ of Southampton I, 29, 29 n.,
90 n.
Deanery of Southampton I, 29 n.,
89; II, 13 n.
Dehy, RichardII, 163
De jure Hereditarie II, 173 n.
Delve (Delft) II, 169, 169 n.
Denham, Martin ...III, 150, 151
Denie, AgnesII, 13
„ John... ..I, 91; II, 13
Denizen II, 72 n., 145 n.; III, xv
Denton, ThomasI, 158
Depedene, parish of II, 123
Deputy butler I, 57 n., 79 n.;
II, 96 n.
„ steward ...II, 60, 60 n.;
III, 73 n.
Deraunt, JoanII, 96, 97
„ (alias Fraunceys), John
II, 96
Dert, AgnesI, 15
„ WilliamI, 15, 23
Deryng, JoanI, 55
„ John I, 14 n., 38 n., 39,
49, 55, 63, 69, 71
Devycke, John III, 152, 152 n.
Dey (Deye), Alexander
(Sandal) I, 76 n., 77, 89, 91;
II, 39, 179
„ AgnesI, 91
„ JoanII, 39
„ JohnII, 39
„ Nicholas III, 58, 58 n., 62
„ William II, 154 n., 155
DiaperII, 177
Dickenson, Thomas III, 121, 121 n.
Dieugard, RichardII, 38
Discreets, probiores homines,
wise men, etc., see also
“Good men” I, x, xi, xix, xx,
15 n., 96 n., 97, 99, 101; II, 60,
60 n., 61, 146, 149
Disfranchisement of burgesses
II, 24 n.; III, 112 n.
Doge, JoanIII, 56
„ JohnIII, 56
Dogode, JohnII, 157
Dogra, NicholasIII, 58 n.
Domus Dei, see God's House.

D

- PAGE
- Donell, Denis ... III, 23
 Donne, John II, 112 n., 113; III, 3
 Dordraight (Dordrecht) II, 169
 Dorset I, xxiii, 66 n.; III, 73, 81, 129
 „ Thomas ... III, 22 n., 23
 „ William ... III, 22 n., 23
 Doublet ... II, 155; III, 106
 Dounton, John I, 89, 89 n., 111; II, 179
 Dovecot ... I, 41
 Dower (or Dowry) I, xxxii, 19 n., 91, 91 n.; II, 126 n., 127 n.; III, 151, 152
 Dowlas III, 166, 166 n., 167
 Draper II, 28 n., 57; III, 120, 120 n.
 „ John ... II, 103
 Drapere, William ... I, 137
 Dress ... I, xxiii
 Driver, Thomas ... I, 61
 Dunkerk ... II, 169
 Durante, Alice ... II, 155
 Durvault (Derval), Hugh III, xvii
 „ (Derval), Laurence III, xvii
 Dutch cordwainer ... I, xxxi
 Duties on wines ... III, 146 n.
 Dyes I, xiii, xxi, xxii, xxiv; III, 173
 Dyers ... III, xviii
 Dygill (Dygull), Agnes I, 119; II, 13
 „ John I, 119, 137, 160; II, 13
 Dymock, Henry III, 70, 71, 72
 Dymmok (Dymmok, Dymok, Dymock, Demock), Thomas II, 92 n., 93, 93 n., 135, 156, 157, 171; III, 12, 70

E

- Earthenware ... I, xxi
 East park ... I, 159 n.
 Ecclesiastical commissioners III, 72 n., 94 n.
 Echevins (Scabini) I, x, 26 n., 27, 32 n., 42 n., 86 n.
 Egmond, Lord ... II, 169
 Egra, Nicholas de ... III, ix, xx

E

- PAGE
- Elections (of officers) I, x, xi, xii, xv, xvi n., xvii, xix, 6 n., 7, 15 n., 96 n.; II, 66 n., 88 n., 96 n., 172 n.; III, 125
 Elvyngton, Joan ... II, 175
 Elyng II, 40, 123, 125, 134; III, 81 n.
 Elyot, John ... I, 149; II, 35
 Embargoes on trade III, x, xii
 Emmory (Emery), John I, xv, xxi, 33; II, 27, 36, 37, 38, 39, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 63, 72, 88, 89, 90; III, 3 n.
 Emmory, John, jun. I, 57, 57 n.
 „ Margaret ... II, 88, 90
 Emmota ... II, 155
 Erberfeld (Arborfield), Berks III, 10, 10 n.
 Erington, Robert ... III, 121
 Ernele (Erneley, Ernerley), William II, 163, 163 n.; III, 23
 Escheator ... II, 156 n.
 Estote, Hugo de ... I, 16 n.
 Estwell (Estewell), Alice II, 50, 119
 „ (Estewelle, Estewell), John I, 106 n., 107, 109; II, 13, 17, 20, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 63, 72, 76, 89, 90, 115, 116 n., 163
 Evyns, Robert III, 100 n., 101
 Ewe (eu). Earl of Bourghcier, Henry III, 140 n., 141, 145
 Exchequer Enrolments I, 146 n.
 Executors (see also under women) I, 27, 28 n., 29, 31 n., 52 n., 69, 71, 76 n., 78 n., 119 n., 139, 160 n.; II, 99, 101, 103, 111, 113, 115, 119, 121, 123 n., 125, 127, 128 n., 129 n., 131, 133, 140 n., 177, 183, 185; III, 3 n., 7, 9, 10 n., 11 n., 27, 29, 102 n., 109, 110, 111, 152 n.
 Exeter, Bishop John of I, 116 n.
 Eynes, Lewis (Lewys, Lewes) I, xviii, 7, 7 n.; II, 142, 143, 143 n.

F

- Fair ... III, 147
 „ Winchester ... III, 51 n.

F	PAGE
Falley or Fawley	II, 53, 63, 123, 129
Farham	II, 6
Farm	III, 138 n.
„ of town	III, 58 n., 143
Farmer, Richard ...	I, 64 n.
Farnam, John ...	III, 141 n.
Farnham, see Taverne	...I, 115
Faschyn (Fasshon), Nicholas	III, 83, 85
Fashin, Annes	III, 152, 152 n.
„ Elizabeth ...	III, 152
„ Jane ...	III, 152
„ Margaret ...	III, 152
Fasshon (Faschyn), Thomas	III, v, viii, xiv, xxiii, 74 n., 75, 75 n., 81, 83, 85, 150 n., 152 n.
Favie, John ...	...II, 62
Favor, John	III, 36 n., 37, 46, 59, 59 n.
Fee farm ...	II, 134 n., 142 n.
Feeffees ...	II, 129, 158, 159
Felon's goods ...	III, 147
Feteplace, John	II, 156 n., 157
Fetplace, Alice	II, 29, 31, 33
„ (Fetepace, Feteplace), Walter	I, xvi, xvii, xviii, xxi, 7, 7 n., 16 n., 137, 137 n., 139, 143, 147, 153, 158, 158 n., 159; II, 1, 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 24, 27, 27 n., 28 n., 29, 31, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 63, 65, 71, 72, 75, 76, 90, 113, 117 n., 121, 135; III, 27, 29, 48
Fields—	
Bernardesfeld ...	...II, 69
Bradcroft ...	I, 41, 41 n., 43
Common Field ...	...I, 117
Garston, East	...I, 159, 159 n.
„ West	I, 159, 159 n., 160
Gosewelle acre ...	...I, 43
Hampton Croft (Lytyll Hampton)	I, 117, 144, 144 n.
Hangemansacre ...	I, 159
Hoggesland or Hoglands	I, 36 n., 37, 111, 119, 137; II, 13, 64, 64 n., 65 n.; III, 126, 127
Hornysacre ...	...I, 159

F	PAGE
Fields— <i>Continued</i> —	
Houndwell or Houndswell	I, 159, 159 n.; III, xxi, 86, 86 n., 104, 126, 127
Houndwell fields (see Houndwell).	
Houndwell fields ditch	III, 104
Hundeswellfeld (see Houndwell).	
Kingslands or Kyngeslondes	II, 24 n.; III, 126, 127, 143, 143 n.
Lobery mead (Lubries mede)	I, 43, 43 n.; II, 60 n.; III, 126, 127
Magdalen (two fields)	III, 126, 127
Marlands, East ...	I, 159 n.
„ West	I, 43, 43 n., 144 n., 159, 159 n., 172 n.; II, 69 n.
New In mede, see Swanemede.	
Pisecroft ...	... I, 43
Swanemede ...	III, 61
Figs ...	I, xxi; III, 90 n., 102 n., 129 n.
Filpott, John	I, xviii; II, 142, 143
Fines	I, 99-103; II, 60, 60 n., 61, 61 n., 62, 147; III, 23
Fish	I, xx, xxii, 57 n.; II, 38 n., 136 n.; III, xii, 72 n.
Fishermen ...	... III, 94 n.
Fishmonger...	... III, xxii, 54, 121, 121 n., 123
Fitz-Stephens, Ralph ...	I, 93
Flanders or Flaunders	I, xxix, 99; II, 146; III, 165
Flax ...	... III, 102 n.
Fleccher or Flecher, William	I, 158 n.; II, 57, 57 n., 64, 65, 72, 75, 76
Flemings (family of)	I, xxvii
Flemish goods ...	II, 33 n.
„ ships ...	II, 156
„ trade ...	III, xiii
Flemyng (Fleming, Flemynge, Flemang). Benet	II, 24 n.
„ Benet, Beneyt or Benedict	I, 77, 77 n.; III, 51
„ Francis ...	III, 73

- | F | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Flemyng (Fleming), Gabriel | III, 5, 51, 59 |
| „ Henry III, 50 n., 51, 51 n. | |
| „ John I, xiv, 43 n., 77 n., | |
| 78 n.; II, 24, 24 n., 36, 37, 42, | |
| 51, 52, 53, 60, 60 n., 62, 63, 69, | |
| 72, 76, 90, 96 n., 172, 173; III, 30, | |
| 31, 33, 50 n., 51, 52, 53, 59 | |
| Fletcher, John | III, 157, 157 n. |
| Flete, John ... | I, xiii, 14 n., 15, |
| 16 n., 17, 17 n., 21, 23, 25, 27, | |
| 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45, 49, | |
| 52, 55, 57, 61, 67, 71, 73, 81, | |
| 86, 113, 139; II, 27, 37, 52 | |
| Flete, Richard | II, 172, 172 n. |
| „ William ... | II, 179 |
| Florence ... | ... I, xxi |
| Florentine ... | ... III, ix |
| „ merchants | I, xiii; |
| | III, 58 n. |
| Florentyn, John (Aldeyne) | I, 55 |
| Florice ... | ... III, xiv |
| Florys ... | ... I, xxvii |
| „ (Florice), Elena | II, 139 |
| „ (Florice), Robert | I, xxi; |
| II, v, 38, 38 n., 41, 42, 43, 45, | |
| 47, 50, 52, 53, 57, 63, 89, | |
| 137 <i>et seq.</i> | |
| Florys (Florice), Thomas | |
| II, 136 n., 137, 139, 141 n. | |
| Flushing ... | ... III, xi |
| Focawte, Thomas ... | II, 145 |
| Foreigners, see aliens. | |
| Forestalling (see also Court | |
| Leet, presentments at) | I, 16 n., |
| 17 n., 26 n., 29 n., 97 n. | |
| Forester, Elizabeth ... | I, 41, 43 |
| „ John | I, 40 n., 41, 41 n. |
| Forgery ... | ... I, 17 n. |
| Forstebury ... | ... II, 22 |
| Forster, Cristina ... | ... II, 63 |
| „ Richard ... | ... II, 63 |
| Fortin, Amisius ... | ... III, 135, 137 |
| Forwarde, Agnes ... | ... III, 104 |
| „ John | III, 104, 104 n. |
| Foster, John | III, 75, 77, 77 n., |
| 79, 102, 102 n., 103, 103 n. | |
| Foxholes, John | I, 118 n.; II, 39, |
| 39 n., 55 n. | |
| Fowey | I, xx, 16 n.; II, 29 n. |
| France ... | ... III, xiv |
- | F | PAGE |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Franchisers ... | ... I, x, xi, xi n. |
| Franke, John ... | ... II, 24 |
| Fraud | I, xiv, 39 n., 158 n.; |
| II, 23 n., 150 n.; III, xxiii, 3 n., | |
| 26 n., 86 n., 138 n., 139 n., 152 n. | |
| Fraunceys or Franceys, | |
| Eborard | ... I, 116 |
| „ or Fraunceis, | |
| John ... | ... II, 23 |
| „ see Deraunt. | |
| Freeman ... | I, xi; III, 154 n. |
| Free ports, see Cinque ports. | |
| „ school, see Grammar | |
| school. | |
| „ suitors ... | ... III, xviii |
| Freestone ... | ... I, 106 n. |
| Frelond, Alice | II, 16, 16 n., 37 |
| „ or Freland, Thomas | |
| II, 16, 16 n., 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, | |
| 26, 29, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, | |
| 50, 129 | |
| French, John ... | ... III, 139 n. |
| „ (in Southampton) | ... III, 64 n. |
| Friars' conduit | I, 78 n.; III, 130, |
| 130 n. | |
| Friars minor | I, 38 n., 53, 53 n., |
| 78 n.; II, 99, 110 n., III, 117, | |
| 123, 130 n., 149; III, 17, 25, | |
| 58 n., 127 | |
| Friars minor, cemetery of | |
| II, 103, 105, 110 n., III, 117 | |
| Friars minor, warden of | II, 99, |
| 105, 117, 125, 127; III, 58 n. | |
| Friars' shambles | III, iv, 114 n. |
| Friezes | I, xx, xxii; III, xx, 94 n. |
| Froste, William ... | ... III, 11, 11 n. |
| Fruit | I, xx, xxii; II, 29 n., 38 n., |
| 42 n., 58 n., 136 n., 142 n.; | |
| III, ix, xii, xiii, 94 n., 96 n., | |
| 100 n., 175, 177 | |
| Frye, Richard ... | ... III, 39 |
| Fryk, Thomas ... | ... I, 31, 33 |
| Fuller, Margaret ... | ... III, 86, 87 |
| „ Thomas | III, 86, 86 n., 87, |
| 88, 89 n. | |
| Fullers ... | ... III, xviii |
| Fur ... | ... II, 117, 153, 155 |
| Furniture ... | ... II, 119 |
| Fursewell ... | ... III, 142 n., 143 |
| Fustians ... | ... I, xxiii; III, xv |
| Fynmore, John ... | ... II, 155 |

F

PAGE

- Fysmark, Isabella ...II, 72, 73, 75
 Fyssmark, John ... I, 86, 86 n.;
 II, 25, 45, 48, 72, 73, 75
 John, jun. ...II, 73
 Katherine ...II, 75

G

- Gale, Richard ... I, 129
 Gardens I, xxviii, 33, 35, 49, 51, 57,
 59, 63, 72 n., 73, 73 n., 75, 87, 89,
 91, 94, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117,
 119, 121, 127, 135, 137, 144,
 155; II, 1 n., 13, 18, 19, 20, 21,
 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 36, 39,
 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 55,
 64, 96, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109,
 111, 155, 157, 163, 172, 172 n.,
 173, 179; III, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 12 n.,
 15, 17 n., 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 48,
 56, 57, 62, 73, 75, 77, 90, 90 n.,
 91, 92, 92 n., 95, 99, 102, 104,
 105, 112, 114, 126, 127, 129,
 130, 133 n., 139 n., 155, 157, 163
 Gardens, Brodegate III, 73
 " Pilgrymes Pitt I, 73 n.;
 III, 17 n.
 " Redehall ... III, 12 n.
 Garlic I, xxii
 Garston, John I, 59
 Gascony I, 116 n.; III, 39, 46, 47
 Gates—
 Bargate (see also North gate)
 I, xviii, 90 n., 117 n.; II, 16 n.,
 57 n.; III, xii, xxi, xxii, 73 n.,
 89 n., 94 n., 164 n., 167 n.
 Bedellgate or Biddlesgate
 II, 173, 173 n.
 East gate I, 35, 73 n., 117 n.;
 III, 54 n., 104, 164 n.
 Flodegate (see West gate)
 I, 48 n., 154 n., 155
 Goddeshouse gate I, 1; II, 162;
 III, 94 n., 126 n.
 Langhorne gate ... III, 142 n.
 North gate I, 56 n., 89, 117,
 144, 159
 Postern gate ... II, 173 n.

G

PAGE

- Gates—*Continued*—
 Watergate I, 48 n., 118 n.,
 146 n.; II, 38 n., 39 n., 61 n.,
 72 n., 78 n., 79, 79 n., 81, 85,
 101, 110 n., 170; III, 133 n.
 Westgate I, 154 n.; II, 17 n.,
 173 n.; III, 20 n.
 Gatton, Geoffrey I, 85
 Gauger I, 7 n., 160 n.; II, 39 n.,
 66, 66 n.; III, 107 n.
 " fees of II, 66, 66 n., 67
 " London Deputy II, 66 n.
 Gaunt (Ghent) II, 169
 Gauntlets I, 29
 Geffreys, Robert II, 27
 Gele, Richard I, 89
 Genoa I, xxi, 14 n.; III, viii,
 ix, ix n.
 Genoese I, xxii, xxvi,
 " merchants... I, xiii, xiv,
 xvii; II, 27 n., 145 n.
 " ships II, 29 n., 42 n.
 " trade ...III, ix n., xxi
 Gerard, Gregory I, 85
 Germany I, xxix, 99
 Germain, Alice I, 129
 Gille, John II, 128 n., 129, 131,
 133
 Gimeges, Thomas de III, 139
 GingerIII, 173, 175
 Glasse, Robert II, 64
 Gloucester I, xxi, 13 n.; II, 117 n.
 " Duke of I, xix, 15 n.
 Glovers III, xxiii
 Goddard, Richard ... III, 97 n.,
 129, 129 n., 130, 131, 133, 138,
 144, 146
 Goddard, Thomas III, 72, 72 n.,
 101, 157
 Goddeshuth... ... III, 70
 Godfelow, John II, 121
 Godfray (Godfrey or Godfry),
 John II, 62, 62 n., 66, 145,
 157, 172, 172 n., 173, 175;
 III, 10, 23
 Godfray, Petronilla I, 107, 109
 " Richard I, 107, 107 n.,
 109, 113
 " Roger I, 107, 107 n.
 Godfrey, W.... ...II, 62
 Godmanchester II, 36 n.

G	PAGE
God's House (Domus dei or Goddess house or Goddess- hows or St. Julians)	
I, 14 n., 66 n., 67, 74 n., 106 n., 116, 155, 159; II, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24 n., 53, 66 n., 96, 134 n., 173, 179; III, 5, 7, 48, 77 n., 94 n., 109	
God's House, lands and tene- ments belonging to	I, 14 n., 116, 155, 159; II, 16, 18, 21, 24 n., 96, 179; III, 5, 48, 48 n., 77 n., 90, 94 n., 95, 105, 157
God's House tower ...	I, 78 n.
„ warden (master, prior, etc.) of	I, 14 n., 66 n., 67, 116, 116 n., 155, 159; II, 179; III, 5, 7, 48 n., 121, 123
Gold... ..	III, xiii
Golde, Henry	III, 157, 157 n.
Goldsmith ...	I, 52 n.; II, 65; III, 152
Goldsmyth, Agnes	I, 15, 17, 19, 21
„ John ...	II, 151
„ Laurence	I, 15, 17, 19, 21
„ Robert...	II, 151
Good men (Probiores Homines, see also Discreets)	I, viii, xii, 33 n., 96 n.; II, 3, 5; III, 143, 145
Goodale, Robert ...	...II, 23
Goodfellow, Gilbert ...	III, 9, 9 n.
Goods sold between strangers	III, 147
Goore, Bartholomew	II, 88, 88 n., 89
Goos, Isabella	I, 37 n., 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 144
„ Michael	I, 37 n., 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 144
Gosberd, Henry ...	I, 15, 19
Gough, John	III, 31, 56, 57
„ Richard ...	III, 59
Gowns	I, 11 n., 12, 99, 101, 108 n.; II, 105, 107, 117, 128 n., 153, 153 n., 155; III, 21, 35, 106

G	PAGE
Gozhe (Gough, Gowthe or Goughz), John	II, 62, 62 n., 67, 171
Grame, Robert	III, 40 n., 41, 47
Grammar school	III, v, xxii, xxv, 102 n., 121 n., 148, 154 n., 155, 159, 159 n., 161, 163, 165
Grammar school fees	III, 159 n.
„ governors	III, 154 n., 159, 161, 163, 165
Grammar school master	I, 132 n; III, 159
„ trustees	III, 154 n.
Grampound ...	I, 56 n., 57
Granysshe, John ...	... I, xiv
Graunt, Hugo le ...	... II, 63
Greenwich, East ...	III, 117
Gregory, John	II, 89, 89 n., 97
„ Nicholas ...	III, 35
Grene, Davy ...	II, 145
Grenelefe, Henry ...	II, 177
Greville (Grevyll), Edward	III, 82 n.
„ Elizabeth	III, 82 n., 83, 83 n., 85
„ (Greville), Fulk	III, 82 n, 83, 85
Grigge (Grygge), John	III, 37, 46, 48
Gristwood, Thomas...	II, 157 n.
Groce (Grose, Grosse), Laurance	III, 111 n., 116, 116 n., 121, 123, 125, 129
Grocer	I, 33 n., 146 n., 147; II, 134 n.; III, 106, 107 n.
Grocers' Company	I, 146 n., 147 n.
Groundy, Roger ...	... II, 6
Grut, Emma ...	III, 11
„ Ralph ...	III, 11
Gryme, Joan ...	II, 177
„ John ...	II, 181, 185
„ Margaret (Margery)	II, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185
„ Richard	I, xv, xvi, xvii, 7, 7 n.; II, 87, 88, 88 n., 135, 177, 179, 183; III, 56, 57
Guernsey	II, 136 n., 137; III, xix, xxiv, 74 n., 81 n., 83, 85, 85 n., 150, 151, 166, 166 n.
Guidotti, Antony	III, ix, xvii

G

	PAGE
Guilds	I, xxix; II, 144 <i>et seq.</i> , 172 n.; III, 73 n.
Guild alderman	... I, 4 n., 70 n.
„ (cappers)	... I, 172 n.
„ hall (Guyhald, yeld hall)	
	I, 12, 38 n., 39; II, 60, 142, 143; III, 37, 39, 43, 46, 73 n., 155, 165, 173
„ merchant	I, 4 n., 6 n., 16 n., 17 n., 27 n., 93
„ officers	... I, 26 n.
„ ordinances	... I, xix, 27 n.
„ (tailors)	I, xxx, 98 n., 99 <i>et seq.</i>
Guildsmen	... I, xi
Guilford	... III, 151
Gunter	... I, xxvii
„ Agnes	... II, 155
„ Alice	II, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 161
„ Henry	... II, 153
„ Joan	... II, 153
„ John...	... II, 153
„ William	I, 8 n., 9; II, 134, 137, 141, 141 n., 150, 152 n., 153, 156, 157, 173
Gwydon, Andrew (see Chaundler, Andrew)	III, 76 n., 126
„ William	... III, 127
Gyrdeler, Margery	... II, 53

H

Haberdashery	... I, xxi, xxii
Hachard, John	I, 95, 131, 133, 135, 136
Hafton, Andrew de...	III, 141 n.
Hake, Christina	... I, 25
„ Richard	... I, 25
Hakkere or Hacker, Thomas	II, 113, 115
Hallage	III, v, xiv, 166, 166 n., 167
Halle, Thomas	... II, 97, 97 n.
Halughton, Thomas	II, 1, 1 n., 13 n., 18, 26, 36, 59
Hamond, Amicia	... I, 121
„ Walter	... I, 121
Hampton	... I, 159
„ Joan	... I, 144

H

	PAGE
Hampton, Thomas	I, 144; II, 20, 24, 64, 64 n., 65
Hamptoune (croft)	... I, 117
Hanger, Herbert de la	III, 141
Hanse merchants	... II, 27 n.
„ towns	... I, xxi
Harewood, Richard	II, 92 n.
Harolde, John	... II, 71
Harre, Christina	... I, 73, 75
„ John	... I, 73
Harrold, William	... III, 35
Harry, William	... II, 93
Harryes, Robard	... II, 151
Harrysson, Thomas...	III, 48, 49
Harrye, Sir Gilbert	... I, 94
Hatcher, William	... III, 92
Hatmaker	... III, 64 n.
Hausford, Richard	... I, 97
Havant	... III, 168 n.
Havelond, James	... III, 85
Hawkins, Richard	III, 102, 102 n., 105, 155, 159, 161, 163
Hawte, James	... II, 175
Hawyt, John	... II, 101
Hay	... III, 86 n.
Haymarket	... I, 58 n., 59
Hayne, John	... I, 79, 79 n.
„ Robert	... II, 37, 38, 43
„ Thomas	... II, 19
Haywode, Isabella	... II, 21
„ John	... II, 21
„ Thomas	I, 32 n., 33; II, 21
Hearsant, John	... III, xxvii
Heckley, Joan	... II, 101
„ John	... II, 101
Hekley (Heckeley), William	II, 116 n., 117, 117 n., 157, 163, 173
Hemp	... III, 102 n.
Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury	... I, 93, 93 n.
Herman, John	... II, 96
„ Margery	... II, 96
„ Thomas	... II, 97
Herne, Thomas	... II, 50
Herrings	... I, 16 n.; III, x
Herry, Sir William	I, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23
Hert, John	... III, 46
Hewers	... I, 107 n.

	H	PAGE
Hides	I, xxi, xxii, xxx, 30 n., 31 n.; III, x	
Higham, Richard	... II, 175	
Hikkele, John	... I, 159	
Hill ...	... III, 126	
„ (Hyll), Richard	II, 62, 62 n.; III, 46, 46 n., 47, 53, 58, 176	
Hille, Thomas	... II, 93, 95	
Hobler, or hobbler	... II, 3 n.	
Hobson, Thomas	III, 92, 92 n., 98 n., 99, 99 n.	
Hoddysdon, William	... III, 54	
Hodson, Arthur	... III, 106	
Holand (Holland), John	... III, 2 n., 3	
Holbeme, Gilbert	II, 58 n., 59	
Holcombe, Stephen	II, 125	
Holeweye (Holewey), Henry	I, 5, 17 n., 49, 53, 61, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 81, 83, 84, 87, 94, 97, 104, 107, 113, 115, 116, 117, 119, 125, 127, 129, 132, 133, 137, 139, 143, 144, 147, 151; III, 173	
Holland, John	... III, 2 n., 3	
Holmage, Gregorie	II, 150, 150 n.	
Holmege (Holmagge, Holmage, Holmhegge, Holmache), Joan	II, 59 n., 88 n.; III, 2 n., 3, 5, 7, 9	
„ Nicholas	I, xvi, xvii; II, 59 n., 88, 88 n., 89, 113, 125, 150 n.; III, 3, 5, 9	
Holman, Thomas	... III, 12	
Holte, Richard	II, 33 n., 103, 103 n., 119	
Honey	... I, 59 n.; II, 17 n.	
Hood	... II, 117; III, 106	
Hops	I, 59 n.; III, 72 n., 102 n.	
Hordell	... III, 81 n.	
Hore, Thomas	... II, 163	
Horewood, Thomas	II, 52 n.	
Horn, Thomas	... II, 119	
Horses	... I, 16 n.	
„ common of	... III, 137	
Horsemill	... I, 33; II, 37	
Hose	... III, 166	
Hosier	... II, 67 n.; III, 11 n.	
Hospital	... II, 137 n.	

	H	PAGE
House (Howsse), Reginald or Raynold	III, 112 n., 113, 116, 118 n., 120, 138, 144	
Household goods	... I, xxiii	
Housing	... III, xviii, xx	
Hovingham, Margery	... II, 39	
„ William	II, 39, 39 n.	
Hovynham or Ovyngham (Hovingham), Robert	II, 48, 48 n., 49, 55, 59	
Howley, Gabriel	... II, 92 n., 93	
Hubert, Walter	... I, 93 n.	
Huguenots	... III, xxvi	
Hull, Richard de	... III, 141	
Hunt, Henry	... III, 35	
Hurst	... III, xvi, 80 n.	
Husbandman	II, 172, 175; III, 56	
Huse, Henry	... III, 139	
Husee, John	III, 46, 47, 51, 53, 54, 59	
Husk, George	... I, 158	
Huttoft, Henry	... III, ix, xvii	
„ Henry or Harry	... III, 58, 58 n.	
„ John	... III, xvii	
Hyde, Abbot of	... III, 31 n.	
Hyll, Deverell	... III, 86	

	I	PAGE
Iceland	... I, 114 n.	
Images	... III, 106 n.	
Indies	... III, 120 n.	
Industry	... III, xviii, xxiv	
Ingoldesby, John	I, 118 n.; II, 100 n., 101	
Ingoldsby, Thomas	... II, 79 n.	
Inkepenne, Richard	... II, 55	
Inn	... II, 155; III, 94 n.	
Innkeepers	III, xviii, 86, 86 n., 88	
Insula, Geoffrey de	... III, 139	
Intercursus magnus	II, vi, 164 n.; III, vi, ix	
Ipres	... II, 169	
Ipswich	... I, 80 n.	
Ireland	... I, xx	
Irish, John	... I, 63	
Iron	I, xxi, xxii, 52 n., 57 n., 158 n.; II, 16 n., 42 n., 88 n.; III, xii, 31 n., 65 n., 173, 177	

I	PAGE
Iron smith	I, 89
Italians	III, ix
Italian ships	I, xxi, xxii
„ trade	III, ix
Itchen	III, 143

J	PAGE
Jacket	III, 106
Jaxon (Jackson), John	III, 120, 120 n., 144
Jacob, John... ..	III, 24 n.
„ Richard	I, 87
James (Jamys), Alice	III, 25, 27, 29
„ (or Jamys), Andrew	I, xv;
„ II, 24 n., 96, 96 n., 116 n.,	125, 155
„ (Jamys), Harre ...	II, 62
„ Henry III, 37, 39, 41, 62	
„ Joan II, 57; III, 37,	39, 41
„ (Jamys), John II, 153, 156,	172; III, 24 n., 25
„ (Jamys), Katerina	II, 57, 57 n.
„ Mr. (close of) III, 126, 127	
„ (Jamys, Jemys, Janes),	
„ Peter I, xiv, xv, xxi, 144,	153, 157, 158; II, 1, 6, 11,
„ 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24,	24 n., 25, 35, 36, 38, 39,
„ 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50,	52, 53, 57, 57 n., 59, 63,
„ 65, 71, 72, 89, 90, 93, 96,	96 n.; III, 39
„ (Jamyys), Thomas	I, xiv
„ William	II, 93
Janveryn, Mary ...	III, 129 n.
„ Peter III, xxi, 129 n.	
Janyn, Robert	II, 111
Jaye, Hugh	II, 93
Jeffrys or Gefferis, William	III, 78 n., 79, 87, 103, 105, 130,
„ 133, 138, 144	
Jersey III, xiv, xxiv, 74 n., 166,	166 n.
Jewels I, 52 n., 54 n.; III, 107	
„ Joanna, Mad	II, 165 n.
John le Hordere ...	I, 42 n., 43
Johnson, William ...	III, 48
Joluff, Thomas	III, 56 n.

J	PAGE
Journeyemen II, 146 n.; III, xviii	
„ tailors I, 99, 101, 102	
Jurats I, x, xi, xix, xx, 107 n.;	II, 60, 60 n., 61, 66 n.
Justice	I, 93 n.
„ Alice	III, 43, 45
„ de Banco	III, 135 n.
„ in eyre	III, 134 n.
„ in chief of northern	
„ circuit	III, 135 n.
„ of oyer ... III, 140, 149	
„ of the peace I, 41 n., 97 n.,	117 n.; II, 97 n., 101 n.,
„ 103 n., 172 n.; III, 3 n.,	11 n.
Justices at Westminster	III, 134 n., 138 n.
Justice, William	II, 66, 66 n.,
„ 150, 153, 157, 161, 163, 171, 172;	III, 43, 45, 62
Justiciars I, 93, 93 n.; III, 135	
„ in eyre	III, 141
„ of the forests	III, 141

K	PAGE
Kamberlayn, Amicia ...	II, 65
„ John	II, 65
Kebill, Richard	II, 145
Keeper of king's ships	I, 118 n.
Kelsale or Kelsall, Robert	III, 105
„ Roger I, xix, 8 n., 9;	II, 78 n., 79, 81, 83, 85, 87,
„ 98 n., 101 n., 170, 170 n.,	171 n.; III, 10 n.
Kelyng, Robert	III, 86 n.
Kendal	III, xii
Kent... ..	II, 119; III, 11, 117
„ Countess of	I, 49 n.
„ east of	I, 54 n.
„ Henry	II, 76, 79
„ Joan	I, 160; II, 76
„ John I, 160, 160 n.; II, 6,	23, 27
„ Richard	II, 179
Kerseys ... I, xxii, xxiii, 17 n.;	III, 17 n., 129 n.
Keyser, Barbara	III, 94, 95
„ John	III, 94, 95
King's Clere	II, 92
Kirkeby, John	I, 114 n., 115

- K**
- PAGE
- Kitchen II, 45, 47, 119; III, 51, 53
- Knaplocke, Robert III, 132 n., 133
- Knight, Eleonor ... III, viii
- „ Elizabeth III, 90, 91, 92
- „ William III, xvii, 90, 90 n., 91, 92, 95, 116, 117, 119, 120, 129, 130, 131
- Knight (Knichte), (?) John II, 125; III, 106, 111, 111 n., 119, 138, 144
- Knitted goods III, xiv, 152 n.
- Knoel, Robert ... I, 116, 116 n.
- Knolles, Thomas ... I, 147, 147 n.
- Kotterorne, see Cutthorn.
- Kyde (or Kydde), Agnes ... II, 27
- „ Joan II, 55
- „ (or Kydde), Roger II, 27, 55
- Kymbrige, Alice ... II, 179
- „ John ... II, 179
- „ Thomas ... II, 179
- Kymes, John de ... I, 114 n.
- Kyng, John ... I, 35, 37
- Kyngesclere, Thomas I, 115, 129
- Kyrton, Margery ... II, 81, 170
- Kyngston, John ... I, 57

L

- Labourers ... I, 39 n., 107 n.
- Laksarde, Roger de III, 141 n.
- Lamball I, 167
- Lambeth II, 183
- Lambourne II, 123 n.
- Lambskins ... I, xxii; III, 175
- Land, conveyances of I, v, vi
- „ vacant I, x, xviii, 36, 59, 67, 72 n., 75-7, 84, 89, 109, 111, 113, 115, 116, 129, 137, 139; II, 21, 38, 42, 63, 179; III, 10, 20 n., 59, 91, 99
- Lands, tenements, ownership of I, xxvi *et seq.*
- „ value of (see also rent) I, 131; II, 137 n.; III, 45, 75, 86, 87, 92, 94, 97, 102, 105, 155
- Lange, Joan ... I, 45, 47, 51
- „ John I, 45, 47, 51, 53; II, 25, 25 n.

- PAGE
- Lange or Lang or Longe, Walter I, 17, 17 n., 21, 23, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 61, 63, 65, 71, 73, 83, 85, 87, 94, 95, 104, 113
- Langford, Agnes ... II, 150, 151
- Langley, John de ... III, 141
- Langstoke, Agnes II, 29
- „ Nicholas I, xiii, 16 n., 17, 17 n., 21, 23, 25, 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 53, 55, 63, 71, 85, 87, 94, 113; II, 18
- Langston III, 168 n.
- Langton, Thomas, bishop of Winchester I, 22 n.; III, 23
- Lanicombe, John ... II, 172
- „ Margaret ... II, 172
- Latten II, 119
- Lawday II, 61, 61 n.; III, 149
- „ money ... II, 61, 61 n.
- Laybourne, John II, 55
- Lead I, 106 n.; III, ix, x, xiii, 173
- Leche, William .. III, 157
- Ledyard, Thomas II, 62
- Ledys, Joan II, 38
- „ William II, 23, 37, 38, 43
- Lee, Thomas III, 133
- Leet Book III, 73 n.
- Legat, Isabella ... II, 29, 31, 33
- „ Walter ... II, 29, 31
- Leicester, Richard de III, 137
- Letters Patent II, 3; III, 77, 77 n., 92, 92 n., 97 n., 99, 102, 102 n., 111, 116, 117 n., 130, 147 n., 148 n., 158, 159, 161, 163
- Levant III, 147 n.
- Levedon or Levedowne II, 68 n., 69
- Lexinton, Robert of III, 135, 135 n., 139
- Leyd (Leyden) ... II, 169
- Liberty of Southampton I, 5, 44 n., 45 n.; II, 134; III, 137, 143, 169
- Licence to trade ... II, 150 n.
- „ for wool export III, x, xii
- Lichefeld, John ... III, 23
- Lichfot, Walter I, 35
- Liege and Saint Douas, provost of ... II, 169
- Lighters III, 173

L	PAGE
Lighters, masters of	III, 173, 175, 177
Lighterage, rates of...	III, 173, 173 n., 174, 175
Lightermen ...	III, vi, 175, 176
Lilebone, John de ...	III, 137
Lillebon, ditch of ...	I, 59
Lincolnshire ...	III, 134 n.
Linen	II, 99; III, xii, xiv, xv, 110, 166, 166 n.
„ hall	III, xiv, xv, 166, 166 n.
Lisbon ...	III, xiii
Lokforde, Roger de	III, 141, 141 n.
Lokyer (? Adrian)	II, 173, 173 n.
London	I, xxii, 114 n.; II, 164 n., 171; III, xii, 54, 55, 147 n., 150, 151, 152 n.
„ custom of ...	I, xxxiii
Longchamp, William (bishop of Ely) ...	I, 93, 93 n.
Loriner, Thomas (called Chamberlayn)	I, 56 n., 57, 59, 61
Loveratz, Joan (see Norman)	I, 116
Low countries	II, 164 n.; III, 12 n.
Lower Almes houses	...I, 1, 2
Lucy, Geoffrey de ...	III, 139
Ludlow, John ...	I, 7, 7 n.
„ Thomas ...	III, 54, 55
„ William ...	II, 117
Ludlowe (Ludlo), George	III, 73, 86, 87
„ John ...	II, 103
„ Richard ...	III, 61
„ William	III, 9 n., 86, 86 n.
Luke, Isabel ...	III, 26 n.
„ Michael	III, 26 n., 27, 27 n.
Lyster (Lydster, Lister), Thomas	III, 58, 58 n., 62, 69, 72, 94 n., 124, 157
Lymbourne or Lymborner, or Lymborne, John	I, 17 n., 70 n., 71, 87
Lymington	III, 86 n., 146, 146 n.
Lyndsey, Robert ...	III, 138 n.
Lynn ...	II, 165 n.
Lytyll Hampton ...	I, 144 n.

M	PAGE
Machon, Henry ...	I, 79
Madder	I, xxi, xxii, 59 n., 119; III, 175
Magdalen Hospital	I, 36 n., 42 n., 43, 43 n.
„ College ...	III, 90 n.
Maid servants ...	III, xxiv
Maister, William	III, 164 n., 165
Makeburgh, John ...	I, 73
Makesburgh, Joan ...	I, 73
Malmeshull, Amicia	I, 62 n., 63, 65
„ John ...	...I, 111
„ William	I, 16 n., 34 n., 35, 63, 85, 95, 104
Malmsey (see also wine)	III, 31 n., 81 n., 146, 146 n., 147, 147 n., 148, 148 n.
Malt ...	III, xiv
Malvoisy ...	I, xxiii
Malynes ...	II, 169
Man, William ...	...I, 141
Mannying, Katerina...	I, 94
„ Thomas ...	...I, 94
Mantles, Irish ...	...I, x, 7
Manston, Hugo ...	I, 63, 85, 86
Manton, Henry	I, 97, 107, 111; II, 18
„ Hugh ...	I, 94
„ Isabella ...	II, 41, 163
„ John ...	...I, 107
„ Joan ...	I, 94
Mapele, William	I, 33, 33 n., 41, 53
Mapull, John ...	I, 65, 67
„ William (? Sir William Mapull, 67)	I, 65, 67
March, Richard atte	I, 57, 115
Marche (March), John	III, 2 n., 138, 138 n., 144
„ William	II, 59, 59 n., 65, 71, 72, 88, 88 n.; III, 2 n.
Marden, Richard	III, 77, 77 n., 102, 102 n., 103
Margaret ...	II, 155
„ of Burgundy	II, 164 n., 165 n.
Margate ...	III, xi
Maree, Francis ...	III, 85
„ John ...	...III, 3
Mariners (or sailors)	I, 58 n.; II, 16 n., 17, 48, 72 n.
Market ...	III, 112 n.

M	PAGE
Marleburgh, Thomas	I, 55, 55 n., 81, 81 n., 121, 158; II, 22, 242
Marriage portion	... II, 155
Marshal, William	... I, 93, 93 n.
Marshe, Thomas Atte	... I, 77
Martyn, John	... I, 37 n., 85; III, 105, 105 n.
„ Simon	... I, 85
Mascall (Maschall), Joan	I, 68 n., 117, 118
„ John	I, 16 n., 53, 53 n., 68 n., 69, 71, 89, 94, 104, 107, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 125, 127, 129, 132, 133, 144, 153, 158, 159; II, 1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Mascall, Margery	I, 68 n.; II, 52, 52 n., 137
Matter, John	... II, 181
Matthews, Joan	... III, 10
„ John	... III, 10
Maximilian, Emperor	II, 165 n.
May (Mey), Agnes	I, 27, 28 n., 29
„ Ralph	... I, 27
„ Richard	I, vii, xxvii, 17 n., 26 n., 27, 28 n., 111, 121 n., 139
May (Mei), Richard, jun. I,	27, 29
Mayhew (see Bartholomew).	
Maynard, John	... III, 58
Maynerd, Thomas	III, 54, 55, 58
Mayor or Meyre	I, viii, ix, x, xii, xiii, xiv, xv, xvi, xvii, xviii, xix, xx, xxix, xxx, xxxi, 1, 4 n., 5, 5 n., 6 n., 7, 7 n., 8 n., 9, 11, 11 n., 12, 14 n., 15 n., 16 n., 17, 17 n., 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, 31 n., 33, 33 n., 34 n., 35, 37, 37 n., 39, 41, 42 n., 43, 45, 46 n., 48 n., 49, 49 n., 51, 52 n., 53, 53 n., 54 n., 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 68 n., 69, 70 n., 71, 73, 75, 77, 78 n., 79, 81, 84, 85, 87, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 97 n., 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106 n., 107, 109, 113, 115, 115 n., 116, 116 n., 117, 118 n., 119, 121, 125, 127, 129, 132, 133, 137, 139, 143, 144, 147, 149, 151, 157, 158, 159, 160; II, vi, 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13,

M	PAGE
Mayor or Meyre— <i>Contd.</i> —	
	14, 16, 16 n., 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 27 n., 28 n., 29, 33, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 52 n., 53, 54, 55, 59, 60, 60 n., 61, 62 n., 63, 64, 66, 66 n., 67, 67 n., 69, 71, 72, 75, 76, 79, 81, 83, 85, 86 n., 87, 88, 88 n., 89, 92 n., 93, 93 n., 96, 96 n., 97, 97 n., 102 n., 103, 105, 107, 109, 112 n., 113, 116 n., 120 n., 123, 125, 131, 134, 134 n., 135, 137, 137 n., 139, 141, 144 n., 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 150 n., 151, 152 n., 153, 153 n., 157, 159, 162, 165, 168 n., 170, 170 n., 171, 172, 172 n., 173, 177, 181, 183, 185; III, ix, xiii, xiv, xvii, xix, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, 2 n., 3, 3 n., 5, 7, 10, 10 n., 11, 11 n., 12, 12 n., 13, 16 n., 17, 19, 21, 27, 30, 31, 31 n., 33, 36 n., 37, 39, 43, 46, 46 n., 48, 48 n., 49, 49 n., 51, 54, 54 n., 55 n., 56, 57, 58, 58 n., 59, 59 n., 62, 64 n., 65, 65 n., 69, 70 n., 71, 72, 72 n., 74 n., 75, 75 n., 78 n., 80 n., 81, 89, 90, 94, 94 n., 95, 96 n., 97, 97 n., 102, 102 n., 104, 104 n., 105, 106 n., 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111 n., 112 n., 113, 116, 119, 120 n., 121, 123, 124, 125, 126 n., 129, 129 n., 132 n., 133, 138, 138 n., 139 n., 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150 n., 154 n., 155, 157 n., 159, 161, 163, 165, 169, 171, 173, 176
Mayotte, Thomas	... III, 48
Mazors	... III, 21
Medmenham, Alice	I, 35, 37
„ John	I, 35, 37
Melton, John	... II, 51
Menstede	... III, 35
Meon, East	... III, 3 n.
Mercer	I, 107 n., 158; II, 116 n., 117, 117 n., 119, 150 n.; III, xxiii, 54, 55, 113 n., 120, 120 n., 121, 121 n.

M	PAGE
Mercers' Company	III, 107 n., 116 n.
Merchant (or trader)	I, xi, xiii, xiv, xv, xvii, xxi, xxii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxviii, xxxi, 4 n., 5 n., 7 n., 16 n., 17 n., 26 n., 29 n., 31 n., 32 n., 50 n., 52 n., 57 n., 69 n., 74 n., 78 n., 87, 96 n., 97, 115 n., 118 n.; II, 16 n., 24 n., 27 n., 28 n., 42 n., 52 n., 58 n., 72 n., 88 n., 92 n., 96, 96 n., 97 n., 113 n., 117 n., 134, 134 n., 136 n., 145 n., 150 n., 152 n., 156 n., 165, 172; III, viii, ix, xi, xii, xiii, xiv, xv, xvi, xviii, xxiii, xxiv, 10, 11, 12 n., 16 n., 30, 48, 56, 57, 58 n., 59, 59 n., 62 n., 64 n., 65 n., 72 n., 73, 80 n., 81, 90, 90 n., 94, 94 n., 95, 96 n., 97, 100 n., 102, 102 n., 105, 112 n., 113 n., 116, 120, 129, 138, 138 n., 139 n., 144, 150, 152
Merchant adventurers	III, xi
Merchant guild	I, xi, 16 n., 93
„ strangers ...	III, 173
Mersh (Merish, Mersshe, Meryssh), Adam	II, 6, 6 n., 21, 23, 27, 40, 52, 76, 101, 179
Merssh, Agnes atte ...	I, 86
„ (Mersch), Thomas atte	I, 86, 141
Mersshe (Mersh), Joan	II, 6 n., 101
Meryk (Myrik), James	II, 67, 67 n., 145
Mestier, Bartholomew	III, xxvii
Meyre, John	... I, 159
Michell, Stephen	... I, 115
Middelburg ...	II, 169
Middlesex ...	III, 94
Midlyngton (Middelton or Middelyngton), Joan	I, 49, 51, 107, 109, 111, 113
„ Margaret	I, 153, 155, 157; II, 17

M	PAGE
Midlyngton (Middelton or Middelyngton), Thomas	I, xv, 31, 31 n., 41, 47, 49, 54 n., 55, 61, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 79, 81, 84, 87, 91, 94, 95, 104, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 125, 127, 129, 132, 133, 137, 143, 144, 147, 151, 153, 155, 157, 160; II, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20, 23 n., 39, 40; III, 9, 173
Midlyngton's wharf...	I, 31 n.
Milbroke (Mylbroke, Melbroke), II, 13, 13 n., 51; III, 56, 150	
Milcote ...	III, 82 n.
Mildmay, Sir Walter	III, 166
Miller ...	III, 94
Millett, John	III, 55
Millis (Milles), Robert	III, 54, 54 n., 55, 57
Mills	I, 32 n., 33, 59; III, xxii, 66 n., 86 n.
Milton, William	... III, 119
Modern laws	I, xi; III, 173 n.
Moigne or Moygne, Gilbert	I, 117, 144; II, 16
„ Isabella	... II, 117
Molenbais, Lord	... II, 169
Molendino, Henry de	III, 141
Moleton, Thomas de	III, 134 n., 135, 139
Mone, Simon	... II, 14
Money	... III, xii
„ export of	... III, 65 n.
Montagu, John	... I, 69 n., 70 n.
„ Richard	I, 69, 69 n., 158
„ Sutton	... I, 69 n.
„ (or Mountagu), Thomas	I, 69, 71 n.
More, Richard de la	III, 141
Mora, Walter de	... III, 141
Morice, John	... III, 3
Morlaix	... III, 65 n.
Mortimer, Claude	... III, xxvii
Mortmain, establishment in	III, 5, 7
Moryng, Joan	... II, 19
„ Robert	... II, 19
Mosehole (Moushole, Mouse-hole)	... I, 95, 95 n.; II, 45

M

PAGE

- Mowntegue or Mountegue,
 Gilbert ... II, 153, 153 n., 157;
 III, 39, 58, 62
 Mucklo, Thomas ... III, 73, 73 n.
 Murage ... I, 66 n.
 Musard, Ralph ... III, 135, 135 n.,
 139
 Mychelet, Michael ... II, 29
 Mylle, George ... III, 111, 111 n.
 „ (or Mylls or Mylles),
 John ... III, x, xvi, xvii, 80 n.,
 81, 81 n., 90 n., 92, 92 n.,
 105, 109, 111 n., 144
 „ Thomas atte... II, 18, 26
 „ (Milles), Thomas ... III, 102,
 102 n., 105, 154 n., 155,
 159, 163, 165

N

- Namptwich ... III, 129 n.
 Nassou, Therl (Englebert
 of Nassau) ... II, 169, 169 n.
 Nedeham, John ... I, xviii
 Nedeler, John ... III, 27
 Netherlands ... III, xxvi
 Netley or Nettele ... I, 35, 35 n.,
 158 n.; III, viii, 81 n.,
 90 n., 92
 „ Richard ... III, 164 n., 165
 New College, Winchester ... II, 170;
 III, 62
 „ Forest ... II, 24
 „ Sarum (see Salisbury).
 Newe, Cristina ... II, 25
 „ (Nyewe), William ... II, 6, 25
 Newport (Neweporte, Nuport)
 II, 150 n., 169; III, 48, 106
 Nicholas, Pope ... I, 88 n.
 Nicholl (Nicoll, Nycoll), Elene
 I, 52 n., 53
 „ Katerina ... II, 59
 „ William ... I, 52 n.,
 53, 53 n., 65, 67, 69, 71, 87,
 97, 104, 129, 132, 133, 139,
 143, 144, 153, 157, 158;
 II, 1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16,
 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27,
 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,
 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 59,
 63, 64, 69, 71, 72, 89; III, 173

N

PAGE

- Non-burgesses ... III, xxiv
 Norman, Joan ... I, 116
 „ John ... II, 19
 „ Roger ... I, 116, 116 n.
 „ Thomas ... II, 155 n.
 Normandy canvas ... III, 166, 167
 North, John ... II, 36, 48, 52, 57;
 III, 27 n.
 „ William ... II, 113, 121
 Northam ... I, 36 n.
 Northampton ... I, xxi, 91 n.
 Nosshelyng, John ... I, 111
 Notary ... III, 54, 55, 133, 138
 Notebem (Notebeme), John
 I, 73, 74 n., 77, 91, 131, 132,
 133, 137, 160
 Nottingham ... I, 91 n.; II, 173 n.
 Nun ... III, 76 n.
 Nutbeme, Agnes ... II, 179
 „ Isabella ... II, 179
 „ John ... II, 179
 Nutley, Mr. ... III, 170 n.
 Nycollson, William ... II, 157, 157 n.

O

- Obit (or anniversary) I, 7 n., 68 n.;
 II, 38 n., 99, 103 *et seq.*, 115,
 117, 119, 123, 127, 129,
 131, 137, 139, 156, 158, 159,
 181, 183; III, 16 n., 17 *et seq.*,
 25 *et seq.*, 67 *et seq.*
 Oglander (or Ogelandre),
 Robert ... II, 119, 125
 Oil ... I, xix, xx, xxi, xxii; II, 29 n.,
 58 n., 66, 66 n., 67; III, 106 n.,
 138 n., 173, 177
 Oldfrend, William ... I, 69
 Olerons ... III, xiv, 74 n., 166 n., 167
 Oliver, William ... II, 27 n.
 Omedus (Omedeux), Stephen
 III, 87, 87 n., 157
 Ordinances (see Introduction
 and Table of Contents).
 Ordinance, *re* beggars ... III, xix, 64 n.
 Ordinary ... III, 121 n.
 Osmond, Peter ... II, 1 n., 55, 55 n.
 Otterbourne, manor of ... I, 17 n.
 Outlawry ... II, 97 n.
 Overeys or Overays... I, xxvii

O

PAGE

- Overey II, 61 n., 62 n.; III, xiv
 „ Joan... III, 53
 „ (or Overay), Thomas
 I, xix, 47 n., 102; II, 61 n.,
 66, 66 n., 67, 96 n., 145 n.,
 150, 150 n., 156, 157
 „ (or Overay), William I, xix,
 8 n., 14 n., 46 n., 47, 47 n., 49,
 53, 63, 71, 81, 83, 85, 87, 94,
 95, 97, 104, 107, 115, 116, 118,
 119, 125, 127, 129, 132, 133,
 137, 139, 143, 144, 153; II, 1,
 6, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22,
 23, 24, 50, 51, 145; III, 173
 Overey, William, knight III, 46, 53
 Overseers of common III, 139 n.
 Overseer of the highways
 III, 107 n.
 „ of will II, 161; III, 23,
 27, 69, 108, 109, 110, 111, 152 n.
 Overton, William ... II, 181
 Owdale (Owdall), John III, 54,
 55, 56, 57
 Ower ... II, 121
 Oxford I, xxiii, 14 n., 66 n.;
 III, 67, 121, 123

P

- Pace, Thomas III, 152 n., 154 n.,
 155, 159, 163, 165
 Padewell, Robert ... II, 24
 Pafford, Agnes ... II, 48, 48 n.
 „ Richard ... I, 85, 86, 94,
 104, 139, 157; II, 11, 16,
 22, 48, 48 n.
 Page, Agnes II, 64, 64 n., 69, 71
 „ William II, 64, 64 n., 69, 71
 Pagham ... III, 28 n., 29
 Pakenham, Hugh II, 111, 112 n.,
 113, 115
 „ Joan ... I, 79, 81
 „ John ... I, 79
 Pallant, Chichester ... III, 29
 Pallydye, Edward ... III, 77 n.
 Palshid, Richard II, 79 n., 170,
 170 n., 171, 171 n.; III, x, xvi,
 13, 30, 69
 Paper II, 128 n.; III, 31 n., 175
 Parde, Elena III, 12, 13, 14, 15
 „ Thomas III, 12, 13, 14, 15

P

PAGE

- Pardon I, 16 n., 17 n., 29 n.,
 52 n.; II, 66 n., 92 n.;
 III, 149, 149 n.
 Parishes (see also Churches)—
 All Saints (All Hallows) I, 39,
 59, 119, 129, 132, 137, 144,
 159; II, 13, 19, 26, 69, 173 n.,
 179; III, 56, 57, 88, 92 n.,
 99, 104 n., 106 n., 111 n.,
 155 n., 157
 Holy Rood I, 15, 21, 23, 53,
 55, 56 n., 57, 87, 94, 111,
 149 n.; II, 14, 18, 25, 36, 50,
 53, 67 n., 103, 105, 110 n.,
 117 n., 119, 154 n., 155 n.,
 172; III, 3, 11, 25, 73, 92,
 92 n., 95, 97 n., 99, 105,
 106 n., 111 n., 120, 129, 157
 St John I, 113, 158; II, 39,
 72, 93; III, 10, 12, 155,
 157
 St. Laurence I, 49, 83; II, 6,
 27, 55, 57, 76, 88, 101, 116 n.;
 III, 62, 65
 St. Mary's I, 25, 59, 77; II, 22,
 24, 64; III, 127
 St. Michael I, 31, 57, 59, 63,
 84, 85, 86, 87, 95, 104, 116,
 139, 139 n., 141, 153; II, 1,
 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 37, 38,
 40, 43, 52, 88, 90, 96, 127,
 173 n.; III, 3, 5, 48, 51, 59,
 90, 91, 114
 Parish clerks II, 105, 107, 117,
 127, 139, 181; III, 17, 25,
 27, 67
 Parker, Richard ... II, 39
 Parliamentary burgess I, 8 n.,
 14 n., 16 n., 17 n., 18 n., 24 n.,
 26 n., 29 n., 30 n., 31 n., 32 n.,
 33 n., 34 n., 38 n., 41 n., 42 n.,
 46 n., 53 n., 54 n., 55 n., 68 n.,
 86 n., 97 n., 114 n., 116 n.,
 118 n.; II, 14 n., 32 n., 52 n.,
 59 n., 60 n., 62 n., 66 n., 88 n.,
 96 n., 97 n., 134 n., 150 n.;
 III, 16 n., 51 n., 58 n., 72 n.,
 74 n., 81 n., 94 n., 96 n., 102 n.,
 106 n., 129 n., 138 n., 162 n.
 Partrig, Christina ... I, 75, 77
 „ Thomas ... I, 75, 77

	P	PAGE
Passage ...	I, 93; III, 148	
Pateshull, Martin	III, 138 n., 139	
Patryk (Patrike, Patrik), Alice	II, 88, 89, 90	
" "	John ... I, 29	
" "	Simon II, 88,	
	88 n., 90; III, 3, 5	
Pavage ...	... I, viii	
Pavement ...	... I, 12, 13 n.	
Paving tiles ...	... I, 59 n.	
Paviour ...	... I, 12	
Payn, Agnes	... III, 11	
" Andrew (Drewet)	II, 57, 57 n.	
" John	I, xiii, xv, xvi, xvi n.,	
	xvii, xviii, xxvii; II, 52,	
	52 n., 53, 63, 67, 67 n., 72,	
	90, 113 n., 172 n.; III, 11,	
	11 n.	
" Katerina	II, 57, 57 n., 59	
" William	... I, 58 n., 59;	
	II, 17, 17 n.	
" William the ylderr	... I, 1	
Payne ...	... I, xviii	
" Thomas	... III, 12, 12 n.	
Payne's riot	I, xvi; II, 88 n.,	
	96 n., 172 n.	
Penkeston, Joan	I, 35, 49, 117,	
	137, 138, 144, 159;	
	II, 37	
" (Pyngston, Pynkeston).		
	John I, 18 n., 19, 21, 23,	
	35, 41, 47, 49, 95, 97, 113,	
	117, 137, 138, 144, 159;	
	II, 37	
Penrice, John	... II, 175	
Peper, Joan ...	... II, 33, 35	
" William	... II, 33, 35	
Pepper	I, xiii; III, 72 n., 173, 175	
Peras, Alicia	I, 113, 115, 141	
" Peter	I, 113, 115, 141	
Perchard (Parchard), John	III, 49,	
	49 n., 54, 55, 56, 57, 59,	
	62, 99, 126 n.	
" Margery	III, 76 n., 77,	
	77 n.	
" William	II, 79, 87, 150;	
	III, 27, 29	
Perryn ...	... II, 173	
" James	... III, 85	
Pershute, William	... II, 22	

	P	PAGE
Perys, Agnes	II, 40, 41, 42, 163	
" Alice	III, 12, 13, 14, 15	
" Walter	III, 12, 13, 14, 15	
" William	II, 40, 41, 42, 163	
Pesage (see Weigh house)		
	I, xix; II, 39 n.; III, 11 n., 147	
Pesson, John	... II, 134, 135	
Peter, Geoffrey Fitz	I, 93, 93 n.	
Peverell, Robert	... II, 131	
" Thomas	... III, 141	
Pewter	... I, xxii	
Peyza, Damyán de	... I, xi	
Philip, Archduke of Austria, etc.		
	II, 164, 165, 165 n., 167, 168	
Philipp, Nicholas	... II, 127	
Phillater, Edward	... III, 168 n.	
Phyppe, Alicia	... I, 104	
" John	... I, 104	
Picture on tomb	... III, 150	
Pigs ...	... III, xxi	
Pipe, rates for	... III, 173	
Piracy	I, xiii, xxiii, 16 n., 17 n.,	
	34 n., 118 n.; II, 52 n., 156 n.	
Pirates	... II, 143 n., 156 n.;	
	III, 90 n.	
Plaistow, Thomas	... II, 181	
Plate	I, 29, 54 n.; III, 21, 23,	
	107, 150	
Platter	... II, 111, 113	
Plesyngton, Robert	I, 15, 15 n., 115	
Plumbers	... I, 107 n.	
Pole, John	II, 12 n., 57, 57 n., 72	
Polstede, Thomas	... III, 61	
Polymond (Pulmond) John	I, xiii,	
	xv, 4 n., 14 n., 16 n., 17, 17 n.,	
	21, 23, 25, 26 n., 27, 29, 31,	
	31 n., 32 n., 33, 34 n., 37, 39,	
	39 n., 43, 49, 59, 76 n., 94, 111,	
	111 n., 121, 137, 158; II, 24	
Pontage	... I, 66 n.; III, 148	
Poole	I, xx, 17 n.; III, 73, 97, 129	
Poor, bequests or gifts to	I, xv, 29,	
	97 n.; II, 99, 101, 103, 105,	
	107, 111, 113, 117, 119, 123,	
	131, 139, 155, 159, 181;	
	III, 5, 7, 19, 21, 23, 27, 67,	
	124, 125, 150	
" debts of	... III, 110	
" relief of	III, xviii, xxv, xxvi	
Popham, John	... II, 25, 25 n.	
Population	... I, xxviii	

P

	PAGE
Portage	III, 173 n.
Porter, John ... ..	...II, 24
„ Margery ... ..	...II, 24
Porters, Company (or Craft) of	
III, xx, xxiii, 12 n., 94 n.	
Portesmouth, John ... ..	...I, 111
„ Robert ... ..	...I, 83
Portsmouth ... ..	...I, 93
Portswood I, 33 n., 36 n., 159 n.;	
III, 143, 143 n., 149	
Portugal (Portyngale) I, xxix, 99;	
II, 146; III, xii, xiii	
Portuguese merchants I, xiii, 118 n.	
„ trade	III, 154 n.
Poundage I, 106 n.; II, 55 n., 61	
Precentor of St. Mary's I, 59,	
88 n., 89, 116; II, 22, 179, 183;	
III, 5, 7, 9, 104	
Prices II, 117, 170 n., 172 n.;	
III, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, 19	
Priests (parish), legacies to II, 115,	
127, 139, 159, 181; III, 17, 27,	
35, 65, 67	
Priourr, John	III, 21
Prison	I, 37 n.
Privateers	II, 48 n.
Provost, Nicholas	III, 85
Provost of Queen's College,	
Oxford I, 14 n.; III, 12, 123	
Prunes	III, 120 n.
Prussia ... I, xxix, 99; II, 146	
Pryour, John ... ..	...I, 104
Pukbrok, John ... ..	...I, 25
Purbeck	III, 86 n.
Purbryk, John (or Burgbrigge)	
II, 150 n.	
Puse, Danyell de la... ..	II, 129
Puttesewe ... ..	...I, 63
Putton, William ... ..	...I, 119
Pyke, Thomas	III, 14, 15
Pykot (Pycot), John II, 16, 16 n.,	
21, 22	
Pylgrym ys pyt	I, 73 n.
Pynder, John ... ..	...II, 93
Pynhorne, Adam	I, 75, 77
Pynhorn, William ... ..	...I, 39
Pyras, Alice ... ..	...II, 16
„ Peter I, 96 n., 97; II, 14, 16	

Q

	PAGE
Quayage	III, 146 n.
Quay at Westhethe	I, 72 n.
Quays ...I, xv; II, 61, 61 n.;	
III, 133 n., 138 n.	
Queen's College (or Hall),	
Oxford I, 14 n., 66 n.;	
III, 67, 121, 123	
Quinci, Seiher de (Quency,	
Saer de) ... ..	...I, 92 n., 93

R

Rabbit skins	I, 87 n.
Ragstone	I, 106 n.
Raisins	III, 107 n., 129 n.
Ranger of forest	I, 63 n.
Rates of lighterage	III, vi, 173
„ petty custom, etc. III, v,	
166, 166 n.	
Ravenston, Alice ... I, 49 n., 115	
Ravenston, Ravenstone or	
Ravynston, William I, 48 n.,	
49, 51, 53, 56 n., 73, 85, 87,	
94, 97, 115, 157; II, 14, 79 n.	
Ravesteen, Lord (? Philip of	
Cleves)	II, 169, 169 n.
Raynold, Thomas	I, 8 n., 9
Reading	III, 62
Recorder II, 24 n., 100 n., 170 n.;	
III, 81 n., 102 n., 111 n.	
Recusants	III, xxvii
Redlynche	III, 81
Reeve	I, ix, 77; II, 3
Regald (see Belle), Thomas	
I, 115 n., 144, 147, 149, 153,	
157; II, 6, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18,	
19, 20, 25	
Reigate (Reygate), Juliana	
I, 69, 71	
„ Walter	I, 69, 71
Religion III, viii, xxvi, xxvii,	
106 n.	
Renaud (Renawd), John I, 97,	
97 n., 104, 137, 139, 143, 153,	
153 n., 155, 157, 158; II, 1, 3,	
6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, 36, 41	
Renawd, Clemency I, 153, 155,	
157, 158	
Reneger, Agnes	III, 90
„ John	III, 90 n.
„ Robert ...III, 90, 90 n.	

R	PAGE
Rents I, 12, 15, 17, 19, 38 n., 45, 47, 49 n., 59, 61, 63, 72 n., 73 n., 85 n., 88 n., 96 n., 111, 113, 118 n., 121, 123, 127, 131, 141, 147, 151, 155; II, 9, 17, 29, 31, 33 n., 39 n., 41, 53, 67 n., 68 n., 72 n., 83, 85, 101, 103, 107, 111, 123, 125, 136 n., 137 n., 144 n., 150 n., 152 n., 154 n., 170, 173 n.; III, 2 n., 10 n., 11 n., 17 n., 20 n., 25 n., 46, 49 n., 51, 53, 54 n., 77, 79, 92, 94 n., 97, 97 n., 98 n., 99, 103, 109, 116 n.	
Residents ...	I, x, xi
Resin II, 136 n.; III, 76 n.	
Reve, Thomas III, 116, 117, 117 n.	
Reye, John ...	...III, 30, 30 n.
Reygate, Alice ...	...II, 23
„ Walter I, 43, 111; II, 51	
„ (Reigate), William (see Carier)	I, 77, 84; II, 23, 24
Reygate's ...	...II, 48
Reynold or Reynolds, Thomas II, 150, 150 n., 157, 171	
Riall, Robert ...	...II, 71
Rice ...	...III, 175
Riche, Gervase le ...	I, 66 n.
Ridge, Edward ...	...III, 91
Ring, gold ...	...III, 109-10
„ silver ...	...III, 21
Riots (see also Payne's riot) I, xvi; III, xx, 49 n., 80 n., 126 n.	
Roberte, John ...	...II, 88 n.
Rochelle ...	I, xiii; II, 42 n.
Rochester ...	II, 118 n., 119
Rolle Brook ...	...II, 69
Romsey (Romesye) I, xxi, 40 n., 41, 107 n., 116; II, 64, 64 n.; III, viii, xvii, 73, 75 n., 102	
Ropere, John ...	...I, 119
Rothewell, Thomas... ..	...II, 12
Runnymede ...	...III, 134 n.
Russell, Henry III, 104, 104 n., 112, 113	
„ Robert ...	...III, xxi
Ryder, Roger ...	...II, 1
Rygal, Thomas ...	...I, 158
Rygold, Thomas II, 37, 38, 43	

R	PAGE
Ryuell, Joan I, 29, 31, 33, 35	
„ John ...	I, 29, 31, 33
Ryuer, John de la ...	II, 12
Ryngstone ...	II, 45

S	
Sablins, John ...	...II, 62
Sack (see Wine).	
Saffron ...	I, 69 n.; III, 19
Saghyer, Thomas ...	I, 111
Sailors or mariners I, 59 n.; II, 16 n., 17, 17 n., 48, 72 n.; III, x	
St. Cross (see Parish of Holy Rood).	
St. Denys I, xxviii, 33 n., 36 n., 37, 39, 40 n., 43, 43 n., 49, 49 n., 73 n., 84, 104, 109, 116, 121, 159, 159 n., 160; II, vi, 1 n., 6, 27, 27 n., 29, 33 n., 36, 51, 51 n., 64, 109, 137, 141, 152 n., 172, 183; III, viii, xvii, 3, 19, 27, 27 n., 56, 57, 77, 77 n., 99 n., 102, 102 n., 116, 116 n., 117, 149	
St. Denys, canons of I, 36 n.; III, 143	
„ court of manor III, 103 n.	
„ Prior of I, 37, 39, 43, 49, 49 n., 109, 121; II, 51, 183; III, 3, 19, 27, 77, 77 n., 126, 127, 149	
„ wood III, 86 n., 143	
St. Eloi (St. Loye) II, 176 n., 177	
St. Julian, hospital of (see God's House).	
St. Lucar ...	...III, xiii
St. Michael's Mount ...	...II, 55
Sainte Mere Eglise, William de I, 93, 93 n.	
Salary for keeping town clock II, 58 n.	
„ of chaplain ...	II, 131, 156; III, 25, 57
„ gauger ...	III, 107 n.
„ grammar school master ...	III, 132 n.

S	PAGE
Salary of keeper of king's ships ...	I, 118 n.
„ mayor I, xix, 1, 11, 11 n. ;	II, 60, 61
„ Parliamentary burgess...	II, 150 n.
„ town clerk I, 11 n., 108 n. ;	II, 128 n., 163 n. ;
	III, 168 n., 171
„ town paviour ...	I, 12
„ vicar of Holy Rood II, 1 n.	
„ yeoman of cellar	II, 134 n.
Salesbury, Matilda ...	II, 1
„ (Salisbury), William	I, 135 ; II, 1
Salisbury I, xxi, xxiii, 7 n., 31 n.,	87 ; II, 155 ; III, xv,
	24 n., 30, 35, 70, 71,
	94 n.
„ Earl of ...	I, 69 n.
Salman or Salmon, Massia	II, 86 n., 87, 134, 135, 150, 157
Salmon I, xx, 59 n. ; II, 17 n. ;	III, 31 n.
„ Elizabeth III, 112, 114,	115
„ Francis III, 112, 114, 115	
Salt ...	I, xx, xxii ; II, 17 n. ;
	III, xiv, 102 n., 105 n., 139 n.
Salter ...	III, 55
Salt Marsh I, 66 n. ; III, xix, xx,	49 n., 62 n., 76 n., 81 n., 113 n.,
	126, 126 n., 127, 139 n.
Sampson, Alice ...	II, 42 n.
„ John II, 42, 42 n., 163	
Sanctuary ...	I, 7 n. ; II, 97 n.
Sandill, John ...	III, 55
Sandwich ...	...I, xxii
Sarum ...	II, 136 n.
Satin... ...	I, xxiii
Sawnderyswenydd ...	II, 155
Says ...	III, xv
Scabini (see Echevin).	
Scales, Lord ...	... I, xix
Scardvile, William ...	III, 61
Scarlet ...	...I, xxii
Schagh or Shawe, Nicholas	
	I, 70 n. ; II, 39 n.
Schirborn, Emmota...	I, 35, 37

S	PAGE
Schirborn, Henry (or lipsi)	I, 35, 37
Scolds ...	III, 129
Scot and lot, payment of	I, xi
Scribe III, 121, 121 n., 138, 144	
Seaford ...	I, 76 n.
Searcher ...	II, 3, 23 n., 66 n. ;
	III, 154 n.
Sea walls ...	III, 126 n.
Sedgwick, John ...	III, 138 n.
Seizures of goods ...	II, 27 n.
Selder, Christina ...	I, 89
„ Ibota ...	...II, 69
„ (Seldere, Seeldere,	
Seldar), John	I, xxvi,
	72 n., 73, 89, 131, 132, 133, 135,
	137, 138, 159, 160 ; II, 13, 16,
	21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 33, 35, 40, 41,
	50, 51, 69, 71, 117, 159, 163,
	179 ; III, 9
Selond (Zealand) I, 99 ; II, 146,	146 n.
Selove, Thomas ...	I, 147
Seman, John ...	II, 121
Sendie (Sendye), Lawrence	
	III, xxv, 121, 121 n., 123,
	124, 125
Sergeant I, 5, 6 n., 7 n., 9, 10 n.,	11, 12, 13 ; III, 73 n., 107
Sergeant-at-law ...	II, 175
„ mace	III, 38 n., 39,
	46, 119, 133
Serge making ...	III, xviii
Serges ...	III, xv
Serigge, Henry ...	III, 35
Serle, John I, 153 n. ; II, 57 n.	
Servants, legacies to	II, 155
Sese, Joan ...	II, 33, 35, 41, 42
„ Thomas I, 149, 151 ; II, 9,	
	11, 33, 35, 41, 42, 145, 163
„ Walter... ...	II, 145
Seuerede, Katherine	II, 93, 95
„ William ...	II, 93, 95
Sewt, Raulin ...	...II, 62
Shalford ...	III, 61
Shawe, Launcelot ...	III, 123
Shearman ...	II, 163 ; III, xviii,
	120, 120 n.
Sheen (Shene) ...	II, 168
Sheep ...	III, 75 n., 86 n.
Sheffield, Richard ...	II, 125

- S** PAGE
- Sheriffs I, xvii, xviii, xx, xxx, 8 n.,
9, 47, 93; II, 60, 60 n., 61, 62 n.,
66, 66 n., 67 n., 72 n., 86 n.,
87, 88 n., 90 n., 92 n., 96 n., 97,
112 n., 116 n., 117 n., 120 n.,
121 n., 134 n., 135, 149, 150 n.,
151 n., 152 n., 153 n., 163, 171,
172 n., 173; III, xvii, xix, xxi,
xxiv, 2 n., 10, 10 n., 11, 12 n.,
13, 16 n., 26 n., 31, 31 n., 36 n.,
37 n., 46 n., 49, 49 n., 54, 54 n.,
55, 57, 58 n., 59, 59 n., 62,
64 n., 65 n., 70 n., 72 n., 74 n.,
78 n., 82 n., 87 n., 90 n., 94 n.,
96 n., 102 n., 104 n., 105 n.,
106 n., 107 n., 111 n., 112 n.,
116 n., 120 n., 129 n., 134 n.,
138, 138 n., 139, 139 n., 140 n.,
141, 144, 157 n.
- Sherley, Roger de ... III, 141
- Sherwynd, Nicholas II, 14, 14 n.
- " Richard ... I, 67
- Ships (barges, carracks,
galley, lighters, etc.)
I, xix, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiv, xxv,
xxix, xxx, xxxii, 7 n., 16 n., 17 n.,
34 n., 59 n., 69 n., 76 n., 99,
101, 102, 103 n., 118 n., 119 n.;
II, 29 n., 39 n., 52 n., 55 n., 83,
100 n., 117 n., 146; III, viii, ix,
x, xi, xii, xiii, xv, xxi, 3 n., 90 n.,
94 n., 97 n., 120 n., 129 n., 173,
176, 177
- Ships, "Angel of Hampton"
III, 129 n.
- " "Anthony" ... I, xxi, 57 n.
- " "Antony of Hampton"
I, 158 n.
- " Breton I, 17 n., 52 n.;
II, 52 n., 143 n.
- " from Channel Islands
III, xv
- " "Christopher of
Hampton" II, 17 n.
- " "Edward of South-
ampton" ... II, 97 n.
- " Flemish I, xxix, 99, 146
- " foreign ... I, xxv
- " French I, 7 n., 76 n.;
III, xv

- S** PAGE
- Ships, Genoese (see also Italian)
I, xiii, xxi; II, 29 n., 42 n.
- " "George of Hampton"
III, 36 n., 59 n.
- " German ... I, xxix, 99
- " "Ghost" I, xxi, 115 n.
- " "Grace Dieu" I, 118 n.;
II, 172 n.; III, 129 n.
- " "Gyllan" ... I, xxi, 57 n.
- " Italian I, xx, xxi, xxii
- " "John of Hampton"
II, 29 n., 52 n.; III, 12 n.
- " "Kateryne" ... I, 59 n.;
II, 17 n.
- " "Katherine of Seton"
II, 28-9 n.
- " King's I, 118 n.; II, 55 n.;
III, xvii, 80 n.
- " "La Alice" ... II, 16 n.
- " "La Rose" ... II, 42 n.
- " "Le Blithe" ... I, 70 n.
- " "Marguerite of
Guernsey" II, 38 n., 136 n.
- " "Marie of Hampton"
I, 17 n.; II, 52 n., 58 n.;
III, 12 n.
- " "Mary and Jessey"
II, 62 n.
- " "Mary and John" III, 65 n.
- " "Mary George of
Hampton" III, 30 n.
- " "Mary Knyght" I, 17 n.
- " "Mary Rose" II, 170 n.
- " Portuguese I, xxix, 99,
119 n.; II, 146; III, xiii,
90 n.
- " Prussian I, xxix, 99; II, 146
- " from Rochelle ... I, xiii
- " "Rose" ... II, 42 n.
- " Spanish I, xx, xxi, xxix,
17 n., 99, 118 n.; II, 146;
III, xiii, 58 n.
- " "Trinity of Hampton"
III, 10 n.
- " "Valentine" I, xxi, 57 n.
- " Venetian III, viii, x, xi, xii
- " Wine ... I, 17 n.
- " Zealand I, xxix, 99; II, 146
- Shipmaster ... I, 59 n., 76 n.;
II, 16 n., 62 n., 172 n.; III, 173

S	PAGE
Shipowner ...	I, 17 n., 70 n.; II, 52 n., 97 n., 172 n.; III, 10 n., 12 n., 36 n., 59 n., 129 n., 138 n., 173
Shirley I,	38 n., 45, 45 n.; II, 15; III, 141
„ Nicholas of	I, 2; III, 134, 135, 137, 138, 149
Shoemaker ...	III, 121 n.
Shoes ...	II, 105, 107
Shops I, xxx,	14 n., 16 n., 28 n., 63, 86 n., 87, 89, 101, 103, 111, 113, 121, 127, 139; II, 18, 20, 21, 23, 50, 103, 111, 119, 147; III, 108, 109
Shotesebold, Alice ...	II, 134
„ William	II, 134
Shrewsbury ...	II, 56 n.
Shropshire (Shiropshire or Shropshyre),	
Elizabeth	III, 21
„ John	I, xviii; II, 87, 135, 142, 143, 150; III, 16 n., 17
„ Marion	III, 17, 19, 21, 23
„ Thomas	III, 19, 21
Shuxborowe (Shoukbere, Shoukboro), Thomas	III, 120, 120 n., 138, 144
Shymming, Thomas	III, 11
Sidney, Sir Philip ...	III, 82 n.
Signet ...	II, 168, 168 n.
Sign manual	II, vi, 168, 168 n.
Silk ...	I, xxi
Silver basin (see also Plate)	II, 111
„ bowl ...	III, 21
„ chalice ...	II, 155
„ charger ...	II, 113
„ cup ...	I, 29
„ jug ...	II, 113
„ pair of beads	III, 21
„ platter ...	II, 111, 113
„ ring ...	III, 21
„ spoons ...	III, 21
Sisterhood of wool packers	III, 106 n.
Skarlet, John	I, 18 n., 19, 21, 23, 25, 37, 41, 43
Skelton, Thomas	I, 117, 117 n.

S	PAGE
Skelyng (Skelinga) I,	110 n., 111, 113, 139; II, 18, 18 n., 40, 83, 85, 87, 170, 170 n., 171; III, 12, 15
Skinner (of London) ...	II, 33
Skyll yng (Skillyng), Michael	III, 3, 3 n.
Skyunner (see Taunton).	
Sleggh, John ..	II, 72 n.
Sluys ...	I, 16 n.
Slygh, John ...	II, 39, 39 n.
Smith ...	I, xxvi, 72 n., 89
„ John ...	III, 168 n., 169, 169 n., 171
„ Thomas ...	I, 8 n., 9
„ William ...	II, 175
Smuggling I, xiii,	xxiii, 16 n.; II, 116 n., 127 n.; III, xii
Smyth, Anna ...	III, 88, 89
„ Geoffrey ...	I, 75
„ Richard	III, 88, 88 n., 89
„ Thomas	II, 87, 150, 150 n.
Snell, John ...	I, 147
Soap I, xxiii,	59 n.; III, 100 n., 175, 177
Soldiers ...	II, 170 n.
Solmes, John de ...	I, 93
Sombourne, John de	III, 141
Somer, Thomas ...	II, 157
Somerset ...	I, xxiii; III, 81
„ Duke of	I, xvi; II, 101 n.
Somerton, John ...	I, xiii
Somes, Henry ...	I, 115
Soper, Clemency	II, 103, 105, 113
„ Isabella	II, 59, 103, 105, 113
„ Joan	II, 101, 103, 105, 111, 113, 115, 123, 125
Soper, Robert	II, 103, 105, 113
Soper or Sopere, William	I, xiii, xiv, xxvi, xxviii, 52 n., 58 n., 118, 118 n., 144, 147, 153, 158; II, 1, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 27, 32 n., 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55 n., 57, 59, 65, 72, 78 n., 79 n., 81, 99, 99 n., 101, 101 n., 103, 109, 110 n., 121 n., 122 n., 123, 123 n., 125
Sowdiour ...	II, 146, 146 n., 147

S		PAGE
Spain	I, xxi, xxix, 57 n., 99 ; II, 146 ; III, xii, xiii, 129 n.	
Spanish ambassador	III, 90 n.	
„ Company	III, xiii	
„ goods	II, 33 n.	
„ merchant	I, xviii, 57 n., 118 n. ; III, 65 n.	
„ Plate fleet	III, 97 n., 120 n.	
„ trade	III, xii, xiii, xvi, 120 n., 129 n.	
Sparke, Robert	III, 157	
Sparkeford	II, 64, 64 n., 65	
Spencer, Richard	... I, 87	
Spicer, John	... I, 115	
Spices	I, xxi, xxii ; II, 142 n. ; III, ix, 19, 138 n.	
Spindeler	... II, 157	
Spinelli, Andrew	... I, xvii	
„ Demetri	... I, xvii	
Spore, Alice...	... II, 51	
„ Walter	... II, 51	
Springe, John	III, 143	
Springs and Wells	I, 38 n., 39, 43 n., 159, 159 n. ; II, 40, 41, 43, 60 n., 88 ; III, xxi, 130 n.	
Spruce (Prussia)	II, 146, 146 n.	
Sprynge (Spryng, Spryg), Peter	I, 102 ; II, 62, 62 n., 151, 157 ; III, 2 n., 3, 23	
Stake, John	... II, 101	
Stakepoll, Adam	... I, 85	
Stalls	... I, 107, 107 n., 109	
Stamford, Margery	III, 56, 56 n., 57	
Stamforde, Stephen...	II, 71 ; III, 56, 56 n.	
Stanley (Standley), Richard	III, 126 n., 127	
Stanney, John	III, 61	
Stapelbrige, Gilbert de	III, 139	
Staple	... III, ix, xi	
„ (Calais)	I, xxi ; II, 172	
Statute of Apparel	... III, 81 n.	
Statutes of Merchants	I, 17 n. ; III, 115, 150	
„ „ (Acton Burnell)	III, 80 n., 81	
„ „ Westminster	III, 80 n., 81	
„ of the Staple	III, 115	

S		PAGE
Staveley, Averyn	... III, 95, 106	
„ Harry	... III, 106	
„ Joan (wife of John Staveley)	III, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110	
„ John	III, 91, 95, 97, 105, 106, 106 n., 107 n., 109, 111, 117, 119	
„ Margaret	... III, 110	
„ Peter	... III, 109	
„ William	III, 92, 94, 95, 97, 97 n., 106, 106 n., 110, 117, 119, 120, 138, 144, 148	
Stavelie, Johannis	... I, 2	
Stede, John	... III, 119	
Steelyard	... III, 90 n.	
Stempe, Thomas	... III, 123	
Stere, Robert	... II, 121	
Stergrave, John	... II, 12	
Steward (Stuard)	I, x, 5 n., 7 n., 16 n., 17, 17 n., 21, 23, 31, 33, 37, 39, 43, 47, 49, 53, 55, 61, 63, 73, 81, 83, 84, 87, 91, 94, 95, 104, 109, 113, 115, 118, 119, 125, 127, 131, 132, 133, 137, 139, 143, 144, 153, 157, 158, 160 ; II, 1, 11, 14, 16, 17, 21, 23, 27, 36, 43, 51, 60, 60 n., 61, 71, 87, 89, 105, 107, 135, 139, 157 n., 171, 183 ; III, 5, 7, 17, 31, 49, 54, 55, 57, 59, 62, 125, 164 n.	
Stockdale, Richard	III, 116, 116 n., 117	
Stocker, John	... III, 3	
Stockfishmonger	... I, 114 n.	
Stokevile, Alice	... III, 102, 103	
„ Roger	... III, 102, 103	
Stone, Philip	I, 28 n., 29, 47, 139	
Stoneham, South	... III, 142 n.	
Stoner (Stonherd), Peter	(Petyr) II, 62, 62 n. ; III, 31, 31 n., 33, 46, 47, 49, 58, 111 n.	
Straton, Stephen de	III, 139	
Strays	... III, 147	
Streets—		
Above Bar (Bovebar)	I, xxviii, 56 n., 109, 109 n., 117, 119, 137, 138, 144, 144 n., 159 n. ; II, 13, 26, 64, 65 n., 179 ; III, 86, 92 n., 128, 133 n., 138 n.	

S

PAGE

Streets—*Continued*—

- Bag Row or Baggerewe
(Bradeweye) II, 24, 24 n.,
64, 64 n.
- Beneyslane or Forstislane
I, 30 n., 149 n.; II, 17,
17 n., 21
- Blue Anchor Lane II, 51 n.
- Boteleriscorner I, 57, 57 n., 59
- Bradeweye (see Baggerewe,
Bag Row).
- Braggerslane or Braggerys
lane (see Halfknyghtes-
lane) ... I, 148 n.; II, 41,
42, 163
- Brewhouse Lane ... II, 17 n.;
III, 91 n.
- Broad Lane (Brodellane)
I, 148 n., 149 n., 158, 158 n.;
II, 78 n., 93; III, 10 n., 91 n.
- Broker's Lane ... III, 156 n.
- Bull Street, Bolestret (*i.e.*,
Bugle Street) I, 30 n., 31, 33,
139 n., 148 n., 152 n., 155;
II, 17, 17 n., 37; III, 10 n.,
12, 12 n., 15
- Burgess Street ... III, 135 n.
- Butcher's Row III, xxiii, 114,
114 n.
- Canshot Lane ... III, 138 n.
- Cheapside (Chepeside) III, 150
- Cokerewe Lane (see Half-
knyghteslane) I, 148 n., 149,
149 n.; II, 35, 42, 163
- Coleheye II, 72, 72 n., 78 n.
- East Street (or Estret) I, xxviii,
7, 25, 35, 59, 73, 77, 89 n.,
111, 117, 119; II, 22, 24,
60 n., 64 n., 66 n., 172 n.;
III, 104, 156 n.
- English Street or High Street
I, xxviii, 15, 21, 23, 30 n., 39,
49, 53, 55, 57, 79, 83, 87,
89, 94, 107, 107 n., 111, 121,
125, 129, 132, 136, 148 n.,
149, 149 n., 158 n.; II, 6, 9,
14, 17 n., 18, 19, 25, 27, 29,
35, 36, 39 n., 50, 53, 55, 63,
76, 78 n., 86 n., 101, 101 n.,
103, 119, 127, 155, 163, 172,
172 n., 179; III, 2 n., 3, 11, 25,

S

PAGE

Streets—*Continued*—

- English Street—*Continued*—
25 n., 56, 56 n., 57, 73, 73 n.,
75, 77, 90 n., 91 n., 92, 92 n.,
94 n., 95, 97 n., 98 n., 99, 102,
102 n., 105, 107 n., 114 n.,
116, 120, 129, 156 n., 157
- Fish Market or Fysshemarket
I, 14 n., 85, 85 n., 139, 139 n.;
II, 51, 51 n., 137
- Forstislane (see Beneyslane).
- French Street (Frensshestrete)
I, xxviii, 30 n., 31, 33, 39 n.,
49 n., 57, 57 n., 63, 84, 86,
95, 104, 113, 116, 141, 148 n.,
158 n.; II, 16, 17 n., 20, 21,
22, 23, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 88,
88 n., 90, 96, 129; III, 3, 5,
9, 12, 15, 48, 51, 59, 90, 91,
91 n., 157
- Gloucester Square I, 53 n.
- Gosenwelle Lane I, 41 n., 42 n.,
43; II, 60 n., 68 n.
- Grosvenor Square I, 43 n.
- Halve(or Half)knyghteslane
(see also Braggeslane and
Cokerewe Lane) I, 148 n., 149,
149 n.; II, 22, 41, 42, 163
- Hanover Buildings I, 117 n.
- Highway, King's I, 25, 73, 79,
117, 119, 139; III, 104,
135, 137
- "Little Lane" ... I, 30 n., 31
- Love Lane ... II, 64 n.
- Market Lane ... III, 91 n.
- Merceslane or Mercerslane
(? Mersery Lane) III, 12,
12 n., 15 n.
- New Corner III, 49 n., 114,
114 n.
- Orchard Street ... II, 24 n.
- Paradise Row ... I, 117 n.
- Polygon ... I, 43 n.; II, 68 n.
- Porter's Lane II, 78 n., 79 n.
- Portswood Road ... III, 135 n.
- Postern Lane I, 85 n.; II, 51 n.,
62 n.
- Roads, legacy for mending
II, 111
- Rochelle Lane ... I, 89 n.;
III, 10 n.

S

PAGE

Streets—*Continued*—

- St. Mary's Lane ... III, 126
 St. Michael's Square I, 85 n.
 Simmel Street (Symnelstrete, etc.)
 I, xxviii, 30 n., 32 n., 33, 39 n.,
 57 n., 72 n., 95; II, 48, 52,
 88 n., 127, 173; III, 48, 114 n.
 Small Lane or "La Smaleslane"
 (see Halveknyghtes Lane).
 Strand (or Le Stronde)
 II, 68 n., 69
 Vennel Lane ... III, 91, 91 n.
 Vyse Lane I, 30 n.; II, 17 n.
 Waterhouse Lane I, 41 n.
 West Street, le (Chichester)
 II, 177; III, 114 n.
 Westgate Street I, 30 n., 154 n.;
 II, 17 n., 61 n.
 Winchester High Road
 III, 137, 138 n.
 Winkle Street II, 78 n., 79 n.
 Wynman Strete II, 155, 157
 Wytegod's Lane ... I, 42 n.;
 II, 51, 51 n.
 York Buildings ... III, 156 n.
 Suburbs of town I, 24 n., 25, 59,
 77, 117, 119, 137, 144, 159;
 II, 1, 13, 24, 26, 64; III, 54,
 55, 104
 Sugar I, xxi, xxii; III, xii, xiii,
 102 n., 107 n., 111, 138 n., 175
 Supervisor of will ... II, 121
 Surrey ... I, 65; III, 61
 Sussex ... I, 76 n.; III, 28 n.
 Sutton, Alan ... I, 43, 45
 " Isabella ... I, 45, 47
 " John ... I, 45, 47
 " Montagu ... I, 69 n.
 Swaytheling, Nicholas ... II, 23
 Swofham, John ... II, 38
 Syder, Elias ... II, 76
 Symkyn, Thomas ... I, 159
 Sympson, Thomas ... III, 152 n.
 Synghere, John ... I, 77

T

- Tabeler, William ... I, 65
 Tablecloth ... II, 177
 Tailor, Rennekyn ... I, 79
 Taylour, Ralph ... , 51

T

PAGE

- Tailor (Taylor, Taylour),
 Cristina I, 129,
 131, 133, 135, 136
 " " Reginald I, 129,
 131, 133, 135, 136
 Tailors I, xxix, xxx, xxxi, 97,
 98 n., 99, 99 n., 101, 102,
 103, 149; II, vi, 9, 57 n.,
 58 n., 64, 64 n., 93, 145,
 145 n.; III, xxiii
 " Craft of I, xxix, xxx, 98 n.,
 102, 103
 " foreign I, xxix, xxx, 97 n.,
 101
 Tale, payment by ... II, 117
 Tame, William ... II, 93
 Tancok, Alice ... III, 48, 49
 " Walter ... III, 48, 49
 Tangle (see Curteys).
 " (Tangele, Tangley),
 William I, 63 n., 65, 95,
 104, 157
 Tannere (see Hachard), John
 I, 133, 135, 136, 137
 Tanners ... I, 35; III, xviii
 Tar ... III, 102 n.
 Tarring (Terryng), Deanery of
 III, 28 n., 29
 Taunton ... III, 112 n.
 " Alice ... II, 13
 " William ... II, 13
 Taverner II, 58 n.; III, 157 n.
 " Richard ... I, 115
 Taxes I, 99; II, 146; III, ix, x
 Taylour, Ralph ... I, 97, 97 n.
 Tehy ... I, xxvii
 " Vincent or Vyncent I, 102;
 II, 92 n., 93, 150, 157, 171,
 177, 179, 183, 185
 Telere (Teller), Thomas II, 1 n.,
 13, 13 n.
 Tenements—
 " Armgate," le ... II, 172 n.
 Armorer's Tower ... I, 39 n.
 " Bow above Bar" III, 24 n.
 Bugle Hall or Bole Hall
 I, 89 n., 97 n., 152 n., 153,
 154 n.; II, 17, 17 n.
 " Chayne," la, or "Chayne,"
 the II, 39 n., 72, 72 n.,
 73, 75

T

PAGE

Tenements—*Continued*—

- Cloth House ... I, 85 n.
 Corner tenement ... III, 129,
 130, 130 n.
 Cross House ... III, 126 n.
 "Crown," the ... I, 56 n.;
 II, 101 n.
 "Dolphin," the ... II, 155, 155 n.;
 III, 73, 94 n., 138 n.
 "George," the ... III, 2 n., 66 n.
 God's House Tower ... I, 78 n.
 "Goodwyne Place," le
 II, 179, 181
 King's Arms, Cheapside
 III, 150, 151
 "Long House," the ... II, 72 n.
 "Lyon" ... III, 86 n., 88, 89 n.
 Magnell, le ... I, 155 n.
 Middelington's Tower ... I, 39 n.
 "Mounte," le ... III, 97 n.,
 98 n., 99
 New Inn ("La Niwe In")
 I, xxviii, 56 n., 57, 119,
 119 n.; II, 13
 Perryn ... II, 173 n.
 Polymond's Tower ... I, 16 n.;
 II, 172 n.; III, 90 n.
 Puttesewe ... I, 63
 "Rouncevale," le (or Rounsival)
 I, 49 n.; II, 136 n., 137,
 150 n., 173 n.
 Sopersplace ... II, 93
 Stonesplace ... I, 45, 45 n.
 Suttonesplace ... II, 15
 Tudor House ... III, ix
 "Vernacle," the ... II, 150 n.
 Water Tower ... I, 48 n., 118 n.;
 II, 78 n., 79, 79 n., 81, 83,
 85, 87, 98 n., 101, 170, 170 n.,
 171; III, 133 n.
 West Hall ... I, 38 n., 148 n.;
 III, ix, xx, 154 n., 155, 163
 "Whyte Horsse" ... III, 66 n., 67
 Test, the ... II, 69 n.
 Thomas, clerk ... III, 23
 " Sampson ... III, 64 n., 65,
 69, 90 n.
 " Stephen ... II, 93
 " Thomas ... II, 66, 66 n., 67,
 157, 162

T

PAGE

- Thornton, Aleyn ... III, 26 n.
 Thurbern, Robert ... II, 55
 Thyrletharappe or Thyrlethrapp
 or Turwitharap (see also
 Trewetharappe), James ... II, 64,
 64 n., 69, 71
 Timber ... I, xxi, xxii, 1, 16 n.,
 39 n., 87 n., 90 n., 106 n.;
 II, 162, 170
 Tin ... I, xx, xxii, xxiv, xxvi; III, ix,
 x, xii, 88 n., 94 n., 120 n., 138 n.,
 139 n., 173, 175
 Tirling, Joan ... II, 38
 " Laurence ... II, 38
 Titchfield ... II, 134 n.
 Tithes ... III, 17, 25, 65
 Tolls ... I, xviii, xix, xxii, xxiii,
 66 n., 92 n., 93; II, 16 n., 38 n.,
 61, 61 n.; III, xix
 " collector of ... II, 16 n., 38 n.
 Tolverne ... II, 55 n.
 Tomas, Thomas ... III, 37, 39, 41,
 43, 45
 Tomson, Richard ... III, 29
 " Thomas ... III, 69
 Tonnage (tunnage) ... I, 106 n.;
 II, 55 n.
 Torksey ... II, 56 n., 129 n.
 Torver, Philip ... II, 125
 Totryche, Hugh ... II, 19
 Tottenham ... III, 94
 Totton ... I, 45; II, 15; III, 86 n.
 Towel ... II, 177; III, 35
 Towis (or Tour), Thomas ... II, 172
 Town accounts ... II, 66 n., 96 n.;
 III, 146
 " attorney of ... II, 1 n.
 " books ... I, 16 n.; III, 133 n.,
 146
 " clerk ... I, vi, ix, 11, 11 n.,
 108 n., 109, 116, 118, 139,
 143; II, 61, 62, 107, 123,
 128 n., 163 n., 170 n.;
 III, v, vi, 13, 81 n., 132 n.,
 133 n., 138, 138 n., 148,
 168, 169 *et seq.*, 169 n.,
 170 n., 171
 " clerk. deputy of ... II, 107;
 III, 170 n., 171
 " clock ... II, 58 n.

	T	PAGE
Town courts (see also Text)	I, vii, viii, ix, xii, xiv, xvii, 4 n., 5, 5 n., 9, 10 n., 11, 13, 15 n., 54 n., 71 n.; II, 9, 97 n., 150 n.; III, vii, 32 n.	
„ crier ...	II, 105, 107; III, 19, 27	
„ debts	II, 134 n., 137 n.; III, ix, xix, xx, xxii, 58 n., 95 n.	
„ ditches	I, 117, 117 n., 119, 144; III, 126, 127, 133 n., 139 n.	
„ farm	I, xiv, 7 n.; III, xix, xx	
„ fortifications	I, 16 n., 39 n., 78 n.; II, 81	
„ House (see Audit House and West Hall).		
„ lands and tenements of	I, xxviii, 38 n., 49 n., 72 n., 73 n., 85 n., 89 n., 96 n., 104, 104 n., 118 n.; II, 33 n., 66 n., 67 n., 72 n., 81 <i>et seq.</i> , 96 n., 101, 103, 105, 141 n., 144 n., 150, 150 n., 151, 154 n., 155, 170, 171, 172, 173 n., 181; III, vi, ix, xx, xxii, 2 n., 10, 11 n., 12, 17 n., 19, 21, 24 n., 27, 49 n., 54 n., 56, 57, 73 n., 105, 124, 125, 154 n., 155 <i>et seq.</i>	
„ legacies and gifts to	II, 105, 123, 131, 139, 181, 183; III, 3 <i>et seq.</i> , 19, 27, 107, 124, 125	
„ lieutenant ...	...I, 7 n.	
„ money and rents	I, xix, 2, 16 n., 38 n.; II, 60, 61; III, xix, xx, xxii, 96 n., 126	
„ ordinances (see also Table of Contents and Court Leet Presentments)	I, vii, ix, x, xi, xii, xvii, xix, xx, xxx, xxxi, 6 n., 15 n., 47 n.; II, 24 n., 60, 60 n., 66 n., 145; III, v, vi, xix, xxi, xxii, xxiv, 64 n., 65 n., 106 n., 112 n., 114 n., 157 n.	

	T	PAGE
Town, poverty of	II, 81; III, xviii, xix, xxi, xxiv, 97 n., 120 n.	
„ walls	I, 39, 39 n., 41 n., 49, 57, 73, 79, 87, 106 n.; II, 22, 72, 72 n., 83, 155, 173, 173 n.; III, xx, 10, 10 n., 11, 12, 12 n., 73, 131 n., 146, 157, 164 n.	
Towne, Richard de...	II, 14, 15	
Towy, John ...	... I, 59	
Trade (see merchants, names of goods, etc.).		
Traders (see merchants).		
„ licensed	III, viii, xxvii	
Treasurer, Lord	III, 140 n., 166	
Tregasowe, Oliver ...	...II, 55	
Tregonan, Oto ...	...II, 55	
Trent ...	III, 141	
Trerys, John Arundell	II, 55, 55 n.	
Trevaygnen, John ...	...II, 55	
Trewetharappe (see also Thyrletharappe), James	II, 72, 75, 76	
Tronage ...	I, xix; II, 39 n.	
Troyes, Thomas	II, 156 n., 157, 161; III, 12	
Truyt, John ...	... I, 49	
Trymenell, Nicholas	II, 23, 23 n.	
„ William...	...I, 158	
Tun, rates for	III, 173, 175, 177	
Tunics ...	III, 35	
Turner (Mrs.) ...	III, 106	
„ Elizabeth ...	III, 106	
„ (Torner, Terner), Thomas	III, 107, 107 n., 110, 116, 121, 123, 124, 125, 129, 138, 144	
Tusser, Anne ...	III, 94, 95	
Twynham Priory (lands of)	III, 111 n.	
Tye, Thomas ...	III, 46	
Tyer, John	II, 51, 137, 137 n.	
Tyers, Joan ...	II, 45, 47	
„ John ...	II, 45, 47	
Tyrell, Richard ...	...I, 158	

U

Umfrey, John ...	...II, 43
Underdown ...	...II, 69
Underhull, William...	I, 17 n.

U

	PAGE
Under steward ... I, xix ; II, 61	
Undertenants III, xviii, xx, xxv, xxvii	
Upryght, Edith ... II, 63	
„ John ... II, 53	
„ Peter ... II, 53, 63	
Usk, George ... II, 16, 36	
Uvedale, William II, 127, 127 n., 129, 131, 133	

V

Vacant land I, xxviii, 35, 59, 67, 72 n., 75, 77, 84, 85, 86, 89, 95, 104, 109, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118 n., 129, 137, 139 ; II, 21, 26, 37, 38, 40, 43, 45, 53, 63, 88, 89, 103 n., 111, 136 n., 155 n., 162, 172 n., 179 ; III, 10, 20 n., 51, 53, 59, 91, 99	
Valeys, Isabella ... I, 15, 23	
„ Philip ... I, 15, 23	
Vanne, Thomas atte III, 143	
Veer, Walter ... II, 179	
Velvet ... I, xxiii	
„ cap ... III, 81 n.	
Venetians III, ix, x, xi, xii, xvi	
Venetian merchants I, xiii, xvii, xviii, xxvi ; II, 145 n. ; III, ix, 58 n., 64 n.	
„ trade III, ix, ix n., x, xi, xii, xvi, xx, xxi	
Venice II, 72 n. ; III, viii, ix, ix n., xii, 110	
Vianna ... III, xiii	
Vincent, George III, 94, 94 n., 119	
Vinegar ... III, 94 n.	
Vintner ... III, 54, 55	
Vitry ... III, viii, xiv	
Voet (Voit) ... II, 169, 169 n.	
Vovert, John (see Forwarde).	

W

W . . . , Thomas ... II, 62	
Wackelonde, John ... III, 133	
Wages I, 12, 90 n., 107 n. ; III, x, 30 n.	
„ of soldiers ... II, 170 n.	

W

	PAGE
Waifs ... III, 147	
Wakeston, Richard ... III, 144	
Wales ... I, 14 n.	
Walker ... I, xxvii	
„ John I, xviii, 7, 7 n. ; II, 93, 95, 102 n., 120 n., 131, 134, 135 ; III, 56 n., 143	
Wallen, John ... III, 141	
Walsch, Richard ... II, 62	
Walshe, Martin ... II, 41	
Walssh or Walche, John I, 102 ; II, 66, 66 n., 67, 162, 162, 170 ; III, 10, 73	
Walweyn, Robert II, 27, 27 n., 88, 88 n., 89	
Warbeck, Perkin ... I, 153 n. ; II, 62 n., 164 n.	
Ward or Warde, John I, xviii ; II, 142, 143, 151, 151 n., 162, 165, 170, 173	
Wardens of the Almshouses III, 125	
Warden of the College of St. Mary, Winchester III, 95, 123	
„ of the Friars Minor II, 99, 105, 107, 117, 125, 127 ; III, 58 n.	
„ of God's House (see God's House).	
„ of Mercers' Company III, 107 n., 116 n.	
„ of New College, Winchester III, 62	
Wars of the Roses ... I, xxiii	
Warwick ... III, 82 n., 83	
„ Cecily, Duchess of III, 11 n.	
„ Earl of ... I, xviii, xix ; II, 39, 39 n., 78 n., 156 n. ; III, 10 n., 12 n.	
Warwik, Walter II, 172, 173, 175	
Waryn, Richard ... II, 111	
Waryng, Nicholas ... III, 55	
Water Bailiff (water bayle) I, 11 n., 21 ; II, 61, 61 n.	
Watercourse II, 69 ; III, xxi, 66 n., 116, 130, 139 n., 142 n.	
Water House ... I, 159 n.	

W	PAGE
Water supply I, xv, 38 n., 43 n., 53 n., 78 n., 79 n., 119 n.; II, 60 n.; III, xxi, xxii, 130 n., 155 n.	
Waterton, Richard III, 138, 138 n.	
Wattes, William ... III, 59	
Wax I, xxi, 29; II, 29 n., 58 n.; III, 17, 31 n., 59 n., 67, 76 n., 173, 175	
,, candles II, 103; III, xxii, 21	
Waynflete, William ... III, 8 n., 9	
Weaver (Webbe) I, 89 n.; II, 40, 40 n.	
Weigh House (Weyhouse or Pesage House), (see also Wool House) II, 78 n., 83; III, 10 n., 12, 12 n.	
Weighing ... III, 147	
Weights and measures III, 147 n.	
Wells (Welles, Wellis, Wellys), Anna III, 130	
,, ,, ,, John de III, 141	
,, ,, ,, Lionel III, 131	
,, ,, ,, Margaret III, 90, 90 n., 91, 92, 92 n.	
,, ,, ,, Thomas I, 51, 87, 94, 97; III, 90 n.	
,, ,, ,, Thomas, jun. III, 90, 90 n., 91, 92, 92 n.	
,, ,, ,, William (or Clerk) I, 69, 71	
Welsh cloth ... I, 50 n.	
West, Thomas ... II, 55	
Westbere ... III, 141	
Westbroke, Alice (see also Stokeville) III, 75, 77, 77 n., 79	
,, Peter III, xvii, 75, 75 n., 77, 77 n., 79, 99, 102, 102 n.	
West Hithe or Westhethe I, 72 n.; II, 38 n.	

W	PAGE
Westminster... II, 96 n.	
,, Abbot of II, 54 n., 57	
Westmyll, William II, 62, 62 n.; III, 58, 58 n., 59	
Weston, Richard ... I, 114 n.	
West Quay I, xxviii; II, 61, 61 n., 136 n.	
Wetonhulle or Whetonhulle, John I, 131, 132, 133; II, 14	
Wever, William ... III, 3, 3 n.	
Wharf ... I, 31 n.	
Wharfage III, v, 166, 166 n., 167, 173 n.	
Wheat II, 72 n.; III, xii, xiv, 10 n., 90 n.	
Wheeler or Wheler ... III, 64	
Whelpedale, Roger I, 116, 116 n.; II, 19	
White, David ... I, 8 n., 9	
,, Thomas II, 24 n., 96 n.	
Whitehed, John ... III, 140 n.	
Whithed, Richard III, 72 n., 129 n.	
Whittington ... I, 118 n.	
Whyte (White), John I, 149, 151; II, 9, 11; III, 62, 62 n.	
,, Lucy (Lucia) I, 149, 151, 153; II, 9, 11	
,, Thomas ... III, 73	
Whytwode, Isabel (Overey) III, 53	
,, Thomas III, 53	
Widow, re-marriage of III, 109	
,, rights of I, xxxiii, 150, 150 n.; II, 126 n.	
Wife, rights of I, xxxii, xxxiii, 27 n., 68 n., 91 n., 112 n.; III, vii	
,, debt to ... III, 151	
,, separate consent of (see also Text) I, 19 n., 91 n., 132 n.; III, vii, 132 n.	
Wight, Isle of I, 66 n., 87 n., 117; II, 179; III, 70, 173	
William, Bishop of Ely I, 93, 93 n.	
,, (Williams, Wylliam), John II, 97, 97 n., 113, 155; III, 3	
,, Sir ... II, 131	
,, or Williams, Walter I, xix, 6 n., 7, 7 n., 8 n., 12; II, 97 n.	

W	PAGE
Williams, Johannes...	...II, 62
Williamson, Alan	II, 173
Willmot, Edward	III, 94, 94 n., 97, III
Willoughby, Edward of Broke	III, 83, 83 n.
„ Sir Robert of Broke	III, 83, 83 n.
Will, reading of	... II, 107
Wills (see also Table of Contents)	
I, xxvii, xxxiii, 26 n., 29 n., 68 n.,	
69, 71, 76 n., 158 n., 160 n. ;	
II, v, vi ; III, viii, 3 n., 150 n.,	
152 n.	
Wilson, Thomas	... II, 157
Wiltshire	II, 22, 156 n., 162 n. ; III, 70, 71, 86
Winchelsea	... II, 143 n.
Winchester	I, xxi, 29, 92 n., 93, 97 n. ; II, 23, 64, 64 n., 65, 81, 101, 170, 177, 181 ; III, 2 n., 11 n., 22 n., 23, 25, 51 n., 62, 65, 76 n., 95, 110, 123, 137, 150
„ Bishop of	II, 133 ; III, 8 n., 22 n., 23, 51 n.
„ charter	... I, 92 n.
„ College	... I, 87 n.
„ Earl of	... I, 92 n.
„ Lord Archdeacon of	II, 113, 115
„ Marquis of	III, xiv, 152 n.
„ Sir William, Bishop of	II, 121, 121 n.
Wine (sack, malmseys, etc.)	
I, xvii, xix, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiii,	
xxiv, xxvi, xxx, 14 n., 18 n., 30 n.,	
31 n., 40 n., 52 n., 57 n., 69 n.,	
89 n., 97 n., 115 n., 119 n.,	
158 n. ; II, 16 n., 17 n., 24 n.,	
27 n., 28 n., 29 n., 39 n., 42 n.,	
52 n., 58 n., 66, 66 n., 67, 67 n.,	
72 n., 88 n., 117 n., 134 n., 142 n.,	
144 n., 145 n., 159, 181 ; III, ix,	
x, xi, xii, xiii, xiv, xv, xxiii, 12 n.,	
19, 24 n., 31 n., 54 n., 58 n.,	
72 n., 73 n., 86 n., 90 n., 94 n.,	
96 n., 100 n., 102 n., 105 n.,	

W	PAGE
Wine— <i>Continued</i> —	
107 n., 129 n., 138 n., 139 n.,	
146, 146 n., 147, 147 n., 148,	
148 n., 157 n., 173, 177	
Winterbourne (Wynterbourne,	
Wynturbourne), Thomas I,	78 n., 119, 119 n. ; II, 23, 40
Wisham, William	... II, 157
Wiskard (Wyscard), Richard	II, 79, 87
Woad	I, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxvi, 76 n. ; II, 113 n., 117 n. ; III, ix, xii, 24 n., 31 n., 59 n., 90 n., 112 n., 138 n., 173, 175, 177
Wodecock, John	II, 117, 117 n.
Wodefeld, Thomas	... II, 14
Wodeford, John	... II, 27, 43
Wode, Walter atte	I, 132, 136 n.
Wolfrig (Wolfryg, Sir Robert)	I, 85, 104
Wolgar, William	... III, 135, 137
Women as apprentices	III, 108
„ as executors	I, 28 n., 29, 115, 115 n., 158 n. ; II, 16, 39 n., 42 n., 96, 113, 115, 129, 131, 133, 134, 158, 158 n., 159, 161, 177, 183, 185 ; III, viii, 3 n., 23, 27, 29, 35, 69, 88, 89
„ as guardian	III, 151, 152
„ as land and tenement owners	I, xxvii, xxxii, xxxiii, 14 n., 19 n., 27, 27 n., 35, 62 n., 63, 68 n., 69, 95, 95 n., 104, 133, 135, 139 ; II, 12, 14, 16, 29, 52, 52 n., 53, 56 n., 57 n., 69, 75, 88 n., 96 n., 101, 103, 111, 127, 129, 131, 133, 150, 150 n., 151, 153, 155, 157, 158, 161, 163, 175, 179, 181, 183 ; III, viii, 2 n., 3 <i>et</i> <i>seq.</i> , 17, 19, 20 n., 21, 23, 25, 26 n., 27, 30, 35, 48, 53, 56 n., 57, 62, 67, 69, 77, 88, 94, 95, 108 <i>et seq.</i> , 131 n., 150 <i>et seq.</i>
„ as privateer	II, 48 n.

W

	PAGE
Women as shopkeepers	III, 109
„ as traders ...	I, xxxii;
„ II, 16 n.; III, viii, viii n.	
„ in industry ...	I, xxxi;
„ III, 106 n.	
„ married (see wife).	
Wood, Nicholas de la	III, 141
Wool	I, xiii, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiv,
xxvi, 14 n., 16 n., 18 n., 30 n.,	
31 n., 116 n.; II, 29 n., 55 n.,	
83, 92 n., 150 n.; III, ix, x,	
xi, xii, xxiii, xxvii, 64 n., 175	
„ beam ...	III, 10 n.
„ cards ...	III, 120 n.
Woolfells ...	III, 175
Wool House (Wulle hows)	I, xv,
16 n., 89 n.; II, v; III, 10,	
10 n.	
„ packers	I, xxxi; III, 106 n.
„ packing ...	I, xxxi
Worcester, Bishop of	II, 112 n.
„ Earl of ...	... I, xix
Worsted ...	III, 62 n.
Wrangy, John	I, 141; II, 11
Writ of Covenant	III, 42 n., 43
„ of entry for disseisin en	
le post	III, 38 n., 39, 46
„ de recto clausum	III, 37,
37 n., 43, 46	
Wryght or Wright, Robert	
I, 102; II, 62, 62 n., 158;	
III, 10, 10 n., 11, 12	
Wychford (Wycheford), Benedict	
I, 106 n.; II, 1, 1 n.,	
14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23,	
24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33,	
35, 36, 41, 51	
„ Isabella	II, 1, 16, 25,
26, 36	

W

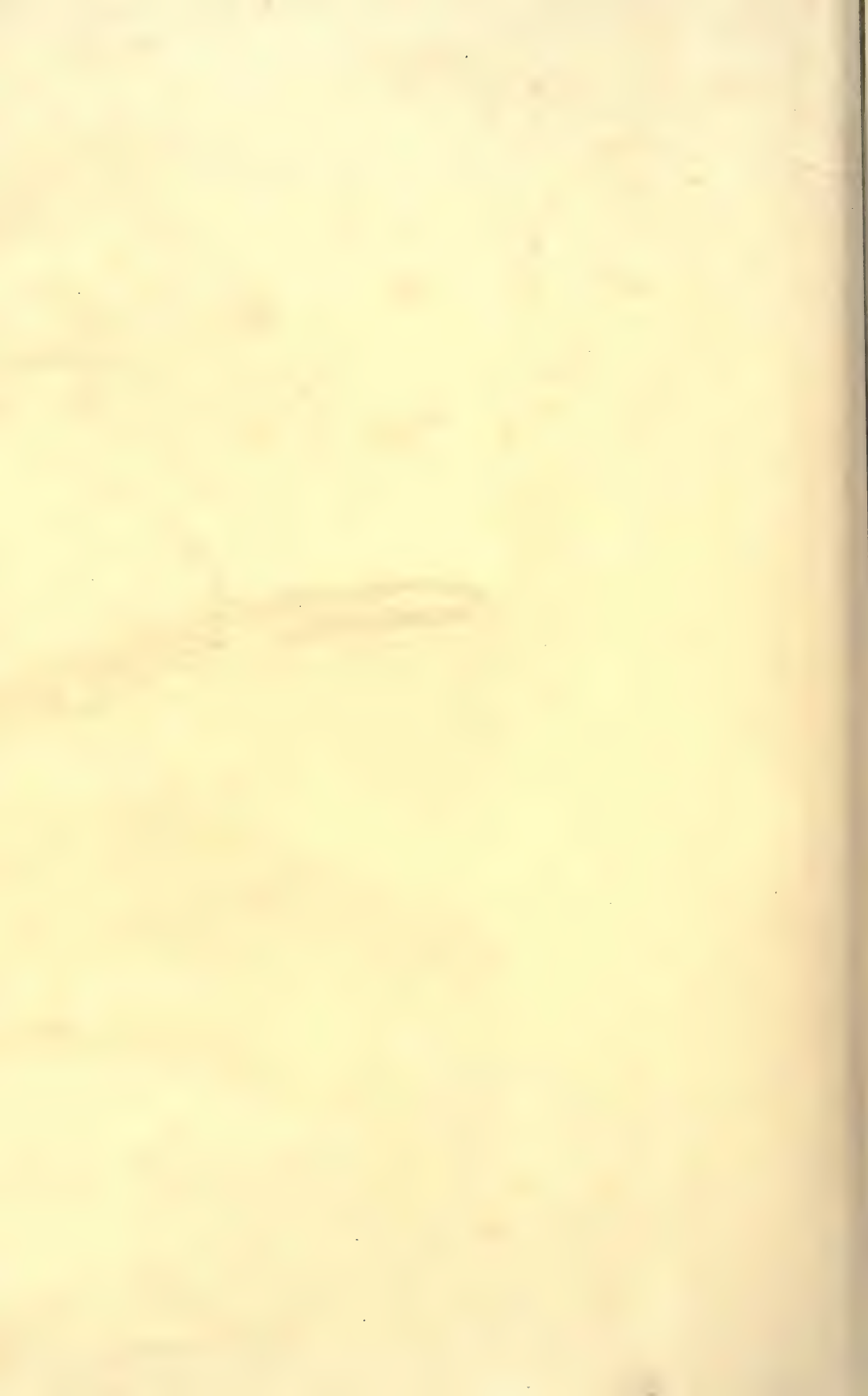
	PAGE
Wygant, William	I, 16 n., 87, 95;
II, 24	
Wyke, John de ...	III, 141
Wylly, Thomas ...	... II, 97
Wyncestre, John ...	I, 17 n.
„ Richard	I, 17 n.
Wyot, John ...	III, 3 n.
Wyottiswell ...	... I, 159, 159 n.
Wytegod, John	I, 42 n., 43, 85
Wythyell, John ...	I, 52 n.

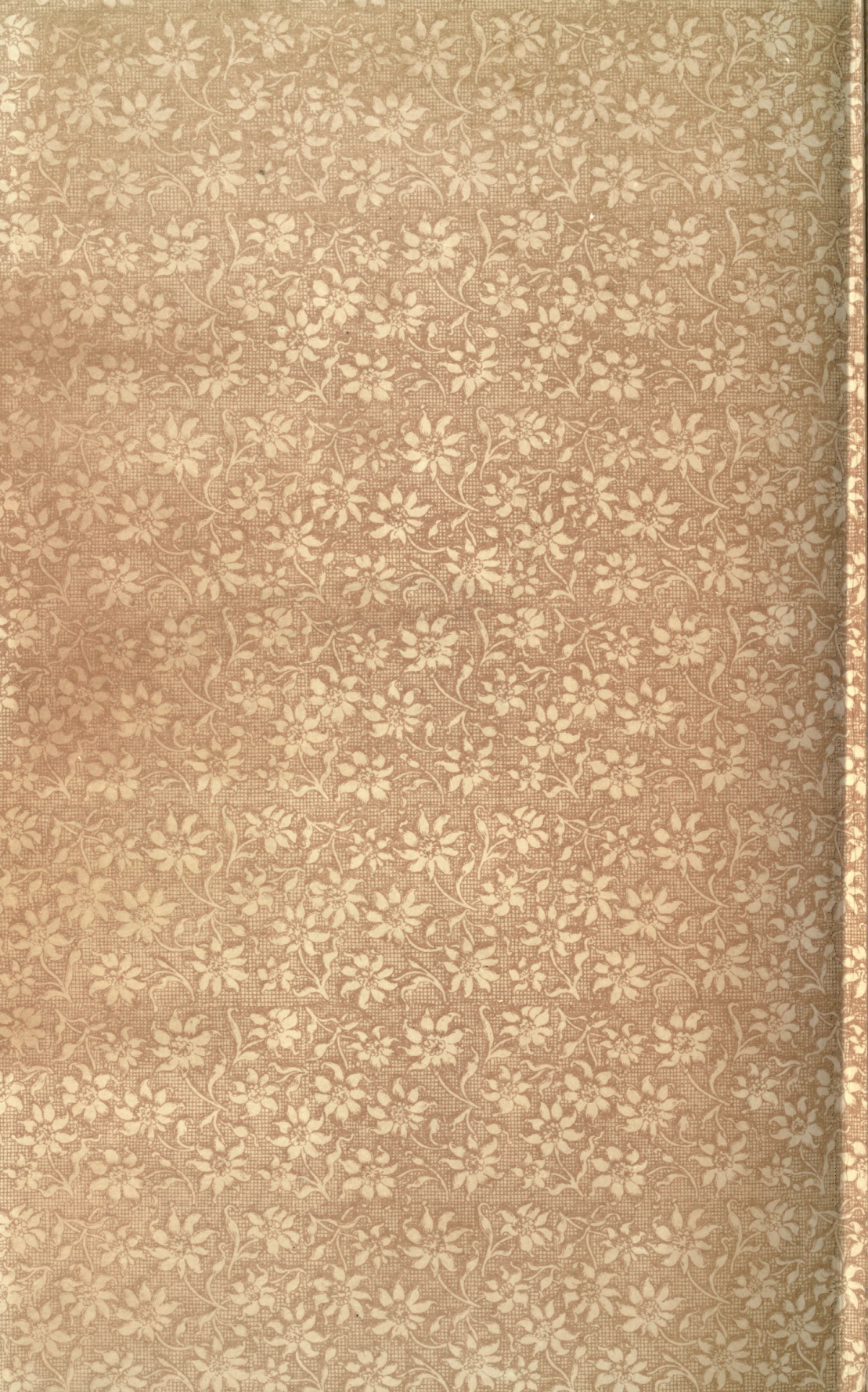
Y

Yatley ...	III, 86 n.
Yeoman	I, 8 n.; II, 134 n.;
III, 9 n., 48, 70,	
73 n., 102	
„ of the Crown	II, 79;
III, 70	
„ of the king's cellar	II, 134, 134 n.
„ of the king's chamber	II, 123
Yevan, Thomas ...	III, 48
Young (Yonge), Arnald	
I, 51, 83, 111	
„ „ Robard (Robert)	II, 67, 67 n., 163;
III, 10, 11, 13	
Ypres ...	II, 169

Z

Zealand	I, xxix, 99; II, 146,
146 n.	
Zyrecksee ...	II, 169





CIRCULATE AS MONOGRAPH

DA
690
S69S7
no.17

Southampton Record Society,
Southampton, Eng.
Publications

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

CIRCULATE AS MONOGRAPH

